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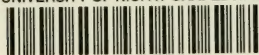
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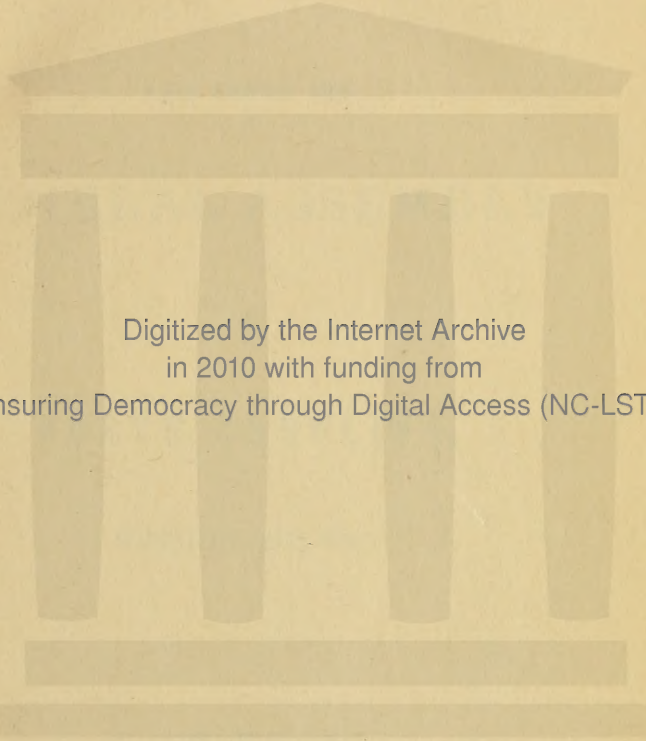
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EXECUTIVE  
AND  
LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS  
LAID BEFORE THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF  
NORTH CAROLINA,  
SESSION 1871-'72.



RALEIGH:  
THEODORE N. RAMSAY, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.  
1872.

EXECUTIVE

INDEX

AND

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

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## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina :*

By the Constitution of our State, the Governor is required "from time to time to give to the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient."

Before proceeding to the discharge of this duty, imposed by the Constitution, it is proper that in the name and in behalf of the people of the State, I should make due acknowledgment to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the many blessings and privileges He has bestowed upon us, and invoke His continued guardianship over our State and Nation.

For the last six years, gentlemen, we have been struggling to repair and rebuild the fortunes of the State, which were wasted and squandered in a most calamitous struggle with the general government. It will answer no good or useful purpose to enter upon the causes which brought on this collision. Every one has his own opinion on this subject, and instead of endeavoring to open afresh the bleeding wounds, or revive the memories of the sad past, it behooves us all to throw the mantle of oblivion over our difference and devote our energies to raising up our beloved old commonwealth from the low estate into which she has fallen—to place her upon the proud eminence which she occupied prior to the events inaugurated in

1861, and brought to an end in 1865, by the triumph of the armies of the Federal Government. However much many of our wisest and best men may have believed they were justified in resorting to hostile measures for the purpose of enforcing or defending rights which they deemed to be in jeopardy, yet it must now be apparent to every candid observer that the step was unwise in the extreme, bringing upon our State nothing but calamity, and reducing many of her people to bankruptcy and ruin. With this sad experience continually before our eyes—remembering the former grandeur of North Carolina—the happiness and prosperity of her people—the peace and good will which once reigned supreme in all her borders—the mutual forbearance and respect her citizens entertained one for another—with all these memories crowding our minds, may we now resolve that hereafter, whenever it is consistent with our honor and good name, “to bear the ills we have rather than fly to those we know not of.”

#### STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The most important subject which will demand your attention at this session, is the debt and finances of the State.

The report of the Public Treasurer exhibits the condition of the debt. An analysis of it will show that this debt consists of the following classes:

1st. “Old” or “ante-war debt” including		
\$383,045 held by the Board of Education,		
which is in the form of a certificate issued		
in lieu of old bonds,	\$	8,761,245
Accrued interest,		1,588,515
	\$	10,349,760
2d. Bonds issued since the war under acts		
passed before, in aid of internal improve-		
ments,	\$	3,015,000
Accrued interest,		542,700
	\$	3,557,700



3d. Bonds issued since the war to fund accrued interest and past due bonds, viz :

Under act of 1866,	\$	2,417,400
Under act of 1868,		1,721,400
Accrued interest,		744,984
	\$	4,883,784

4th. Bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes, but not marketable because of the time of issue, &c., &c., viz : Bonds issued under acts passed before the war,

	\$	913,000
Issued under acts passed during the war,		215,000
Accrued interest,		383,550

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\$ 1,511,550

5th. Bonds issued under acts passed since the war for internal improvement purposes, *not special tax*, viz :

Under ordinance of Convention of 1868, to Chatham Railroad Company,	\$	1,200,000
To Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad Company,		150,000
	\$	1,350,000
Accrued interest,		234,000

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\$ 1,584,000

6th. Special Tax Bonds issued under acts passed in 1868-'69, and since repealed by Act of 8th March, 1870, viz : Bonds to Eastern Division of Western North Carolina Railroad Company,

	\$	273,000
Western Division of said Road,		6,367,000
Western Railroad Company,		1,820,000

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company,	3,000,000
Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company,	300,000
Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company,	147,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 11,407,000
Accrued interest,	1,475,670
	<hr/>
	\$ 12,882,670
7th. Bonds pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Court, viz: Bonds issued to Chatham Railroad Company, now outstanding,	\$ 350,000
Penitentiary on Deep River,	100,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 450,000

## SUMMARY OF DEBT.

The principal of the entire debt is	\$ 29,900,045
The total amount of accrued interest thereon to October 1, 1871, is	4,987,419.45

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Total amount of principal and interest is \$34,887,464.45

The only securities held by the State from which she derives any income are the \$3,000,000 stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, on which six per cent. dividends have lately been realized, which dividends, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina have been subjected to the payment of interest due on the bonds of the State issued to pay for said stock.

Commenting on the foregoing list I remark, that the first class, consisting of the ante-war bonds, originally sold, some,



over par, all averaging nearly par, the proceeds of which mainly built our railroads, seem to be of the highest dignity. The second class, although issued under acts passed before the war, it is notorious were sold at not more than fifty cents in specie, and not exceeding sixty-five or sixty-six cents in currency, when their depreciation was heavy. It is believed that many realized less than fifty cents in specie.

The bonds of the third class are also of undisputed validity. In fact, many were exchanged for old or ante-war bonds, which had become due, or for those which had become mutilated or scratched—the residue for coupons at par (without interest at maturity) which had become due mainly on the ante-war debt.

The fourth class the General Assembly has heretofore, except to a small amount, refused to recognise; but it seems difficult to prove that they have not been validated in general terms by the ordinance of the Convention of 1865-'66, declaring all debts binding on the State when not incurred in aid of the rebellion. But if recognized they should be scaled according to the rate of depreciation at the date of issue, and of course they should not be recognized unless it shall be proved that their proceeds were applied to building our railroads.

The fifth class stand on the same footing as the second, but they were sold, probably, at a lower average price.

The bonds of the sixth class were sold, nearly all of them, at ruinous rates—many bringing only from ten to thirty cents in currency. Very many were sold under circumstances which ought to have put prudent men on their guard—sold in a reckless and gambling manner, so that it was plain to the most unwary that the agent of the company to which they were issued was not acting with fidelity to the interests of his principal: besides, many were disposed of after the General Assembly, by the act of January, 1870, gave notice to the world that they had ordered the return of said bonds, and that future sales of them would be invalid—and lastly, a large number, according to a report made by a committee of the House of Representatives, were issued without the certificate required by law.

The seventh class, I am of opinion, the State cannot recognise, but if she owns any property purchased with the proceeds of these bonds, such property might be surrendered to *bona fide* purchasers of said bonds before their constitutionality was questioned—further than this, the General Assembly, in my opinion, cannot go.

In considering the important and most difficult problem of the public debt, the following questions present themselves:

1st. What is the actual amount for which the State in equity and good conscience is liable?

2d. This amount being ascertained; are the people of the State *able* to pay the annual interest on the same, regularly and promptly?

3d. If theoretically *able*, are they in their present condition of poverty and depression *willing* to submit to the sacrifices required?

4th. Supposing that the people are either not *able* or not *willing* to pay the interest on the public debt for which they are justly liable. What shall be done? Shall we do nothing, or endeavor to effect an honorable settlement with the public creditor?

With regard to the first question, as to the actual amount for which the State is justly liable, in my judgment this cannot be ascertained without investigation by able financiers and business men—men trained to weigh evidence, and of discernment sufficient to detect fraud.

As to the second question, I remark that the report of the Auditor shows that the people of the State are in such a state of depression that the total valuation of real and personal property will not exceed \$121,000,000. The immense natural resources of the State are admitted, and if properly developed, the taxation necessary to pay the interest on a much larger debt would be a light burden. The low valuation above stated shows that the annual profits from this property is small. To pay this interest and support the State and County governments, as well as to provide for the education of our children,



to say nothing of the payment of old debts owing by counties and towns, which in many instances is being enforced by the courts, will be such a large per centage of the income of our people, that I am forced, reluctantly to conclude, that they cannot bear the necessary taxation without being deprived of their property, and in some cases of even the necessaries of life.

If I am correct in supposing that the people cannot now shoulder this taxation, it is unnecessary to enquire into the third question, as to their *willingness* to do so. Our people are generally honest. Repudiation *directly* is far from their thoughts. Any such action will be in the last degree painful and revolting to them. Their evident unwillingness at this time, arises from their belief that they are *unable* to pay. Whether right or wrong in this opinion, they are honestly determined, I think, on this question. If I am correct in judging the public mind, then the public creditor has no means of enforcing the satisfaction of his debt by law. The State cannot be sued by him; but even if it were otherwise, all legal process against large communities, unanimous in resisting, would be vain. The experience of creditors of single counties in the Northwest and elsewhere, shows that it is difficult and costly to recover satisfaction out of a *single* county in a State. If *all the counties* are in the same mind and threatened with the same exactions, such recovery will be utterly impracticable. Officers could not be found to enforce the process of the courts and even if enforced, the recovery would be valueless. Not only in America, but in despotic countries, *the settled will of the people* will always prevail against the theories and technicalities of law, however supported by precedent—just as in the late war, we found the courts always deciding stay-laws to be unconstitutional, yet the people, through the Legislature, in defiance of the courts, managed to stay the collection of debts.

The only remedy which the public creditor can possibly make available, as to the legality of which I express no opinion, is the enforcement, through the courts, of the provisions of such charters of the various Railroad Companies in which the



State owns stock, as subject the stock, held by the State, and all dividends thereon to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued for the benefit of such companies. In the case of the North Carolina Railroad Company the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, has already decided to subject the dividends declared by the company on the stock belonging to the State, to the payment of interest on the bonds of the State issued for the benefit of that corporation. It is said to be in contemplation to ask the court to order a sale of stock held by the State sufficient to reimburse to the bondholders the dividends heretofore paid into the Public Treasury. I respectfully suggest to the General Assembly whether it is not proper to order a sale of all the stocks owned by the State, to be paid for in the securities or which such stocks were originally pledged. Such a course, would reduce the debt of the State to a large extent, and seems to be demanded by the terms of the contract with the public creditor.

The last question is, what shall be done with the public debt, supposing that the State *cannot* or *will not* pay the interest now, and will not give any assurance of paying the same within a reasonable time? Several schemes are suggested in this regard. Some say, "Let matters remain as they are—make no provisions for paying interest—make no effort for a reasonable settlement—pass no act of partial repudiation—let the future take care of itself." If this plan be adopted, certainly interest will accumulate so rapidly that the very magnitude of the debt will lead to total repudiation eventually. I think this plan neither honest, nor manly, nor wise.

Another plan is to pay two per cent. interest the first year on the whole debt after the just and true amount shall have been ascertained; three per cent. the next year; four per cent. the third year; five per cent. in 1875, and so on in regular progression, so as to make an average of six per cent. in the whole. Such a scheme was adopted in Missouri since the war. This plan could not be successful or expedient, except in a State rapidly

increasing in population and wealth. The annual payments would soon become so large that they would be intolerable, unless the taxable property should correspondingly increase. It is also liable to the objections that it is complicated and cumbersome, and that it is a mere *speculation* on the supposed events of the future.

A third plan is to assure the public creditors that the State is at present unable to pay interest on its debt—that it acknowledges the binding force of the debt—that it desires to fulfil all its just obligations, and will do so at the earliest time possible; but that it is a matter of uncertainty when that time will arrive. The people can pay something at present, possibly they may be able to pay a larger proportion hereafter. Whether they can or not is one of the uncertainties of the future. Hence, according to this plan, we may offer the following proposition: Let the State create a new debt, issue new bonds bearing three per cent. interest, payable in specie, with a tax imposed in the act, sufficient to raise funds to pay such interest—then make it optional with the bondholders to exchange their old bonds for the new issue or await the chances of such improvement in the condition of the State as will secure to them payment of their claims in full. I suggest, without making any recommendation either pro. or con., that it might be provided that in lieu of \$1000 bonds bearing three per cent. interest, \$500 bonds bearing six per cent. interest might be given in exchange to the creditor for each \$1000 bond held by him.

In my opinion the people can bear the burden of such a settlement, and those bondholders who do not think they have a specific lien on valuable stocks owned by the State, (e. g., those of the North Carolina Railroad Company,) would be willing to accept one proposal or the other. Of course it will be entirely optional with the creditor whether he will accept either proposition or await future developments. By pursuing this course the General Assembly would merely acknowledge frankly a palpable truth; they would offer the best, which, in



the judgment of many, the people can do at present, and they would refrain from a repudiation of their contracts.

But whichever course the General Assembly may see fit to adopt, I think it absolutely essential that a commission shall be constituted, in whom the public have confidence, to ascertain and report all facts connected with the public debt, so that some definite conclusion may be reached by the Legislature as to the true, legal, equitable liabilities of the State. This commission should likewise ascertain from the creditors their views as to what final and honorable settlement can be made of their claims. Considering the enormous losses of the State, in able bodied men slain or disabled—in the sudden overturning of the system of labor—in the destruction of property—in the insolvency of all its banks, and the loss of their circulating medium—in the ruin of crops by various causes—in the want of good faith of some of her agents, and in fine, in the countless losses and disasters of a people conquered after a long and desperate war, the creditors ought to be reasonable and willing to compromise; and certainly it is not unmanly in our people frankly to confess the facts of their condition, the results of their fruitless struggle.

The above observations are made because I feel painfully anxious on account of the condition of our public debt. Repudiation of our contracts in any shape would leave such a stain on our conscience and our honor, would bring such disgrace and, directly and indirectly, inflict such an injury on our people, collectively and individually, that I have felt it my duty to state all the difficulties of the financial situation with the utmost frankness in order to show the necessity of prompt action. Let us ascertain the full extent of our obligations and then manfully address ourselves to the task of fulfilling them in the most practicable manner which will commend itself to the wisdom, and good sense, and integrity of the people of the State. If the General Assembly shall see fit to authorize the appointment of a commission, as above suggested, it may be advisable to defer maturing any financial plan until their report shall be

presented, and perhaps by that time such renewed prosperity may, in the providence of God, be vouchsafed to us as will demonstrate our ability to meet all just demands, and infuse into our people the disposition to bring back to North Carolina her ancient proud financial reputation.

#### CONDITION OF SOCIETY.

It is a matter of unfeigned regret to me to feel obliged to call the attention of the General Assembly to the disorganized condition of society in our State. I shall not consume your time by entering into a detailed statement of the extravagances and crimes which have been committed in various localities within our borders. They are fresh in the recollection of all. Their commission has brought reproach upon our people, and the material interests of the State have been most seriously and injuriously affected by them. The tide of immigration which at one time seemed to be setting towards our shores has been driven back, and thousands of persons, with millions of capital have been deterred from settling among us by the tales of horror which have reached their ears as occurring almost daily in some portions of the State.

It behooves you, gentlemen, to take this matter into your serious consideration, and to devise measures, and enact such salutary laws as will restore peace and good feeling among our people, and deter evil disposed persons from taking the law into their own hands and becoming the executioners of unauthorized judgments. Until this be done, and the civil law is made to reign supreme in the State and its ministers are respected, and their hands upheld and strengthened, there will be no peace, prosperity, or real happiness among our people. What greater good, then, can you accomplish than to strive by wise and prudent legislation, divesting yourselves of all party prejudices, to put down and utterly exterminate all unlawful combinations, by visiting upon offenders such a measure and such a certainty of punishment as will deter them



from further prosecuting their nefarious purposes, and give to the law-abiding class of our people assurances of protection in the enjoyment of their lives, liberties and rights, both of person and property? Do this, and in a very short time immigration will begin to flow to our State; our waste places will be built up; our soil will groan with the rich products of the earth; our deserts will be converted into gardens, and our whole people will dwell together in such unity as becomes a civilized and christian community.

#### EDUCATION.

I desire, gentlemen, in an especial manner to call your attention to the educational interests of our State. No people can be prosperous or happy who are bound in the chains of ignorance, and who have not facilities for bursting asunder the fetters which dwarf their minds and cripple all the nobler faculties of their nature. It may be said that North Carolina is too poor to do more than she is now doing for the cause of education. It may be imprudent at this time to place additional burdens on the people in behalf of our University or any of the colleges or high schools in our midst; but we are far behind the people in the cause of common schools. It is much better that *all* shall receive the rudiments of a good English education, be taught to read fluently, write legibly and understand the use of figures, than that a *few* shall be educated in the higher branches of polite literature, and imbued with a knowledge of the dead languages, and made proficient in the higher branches of art and science. The one is absolutely needed to make our men and women good and useful citizens; while the other may be dispensed with until a new era of prosperity shall dawn upon us, and enable us to rebuild and rehabilitate the University, and establish throughout our borders colleges and schools of high grade and character. Go to work, then, gentlemen, and resolve that every child in the State shall be taught to read and write—that those who are not able to

educate themselves shall be educated by the State—that in the next decade every person between the ages of ten and twenty years, who is of sound mind, shall be able to read the Word of God, and the Constitution and laws of the country. Fear not to levy tribute for this glorious cause. It will be like bread cast upon the waters: “Thou shalt find it after many days.”

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

With regard to the University of the State, a principal obstruction to its success is its pecuniary embarrassments, for which, as far as I can judge, the board of trustees are in no wise responsible. The principal debt, amounting to about sixty thousand dollars, was incurred, and a mortgage made to secure the same, before they came into office. In 1868 the patronage of the Institution had been reduced to less than one hundred students. Prior to this time, however, the principal portion of its endowments had been lost by unfortunate investments. Until the Institution is relieved from debt, and its property from incumbrance, there can be but little hope of its success or usefulness. In my opinion an honest and faithful effort was made to lift the University from the condition in which it was found at the close of the late war. This met with little or no favor from the class of persons by whom it was crushed. They have not aided the officers in their efforts to build it up. Public opinion has been moulded against it by the most unscrupulous misrepresentations, and by violent appeals through a partizan press. Those who would have patronized it were threatened with social ostracism. The young were deterred from entering its halls, and parents very naturally hesitated to compel the attendance of their sons, and now the cause of failure is imputed by some, to the Trustees and Faculty. The remoteness of Chapel Hill from the railroad is believed by many to be in the way of its prosperity. It is more difficult of access than other colleges, but this is a matter of minor importance.



The foregoing are some of the difficulties with which the University has had to contend. Just prior to the late election a spirited controversy began in some of the religious newspapers, in which it was proposed to abolish the University. This I imagine was in view of the calling of a convention. Those who have since pursued the controversy seem to have done so without adverting to the change in the situation.

The Constitution of the State not only contemplates the continuance of the University, but actually prescribes rules for its management. The corporation cannot be dissolved while the present Constitution stands. It has been suggested that the trustees should sell so much of the property as is situated at Chapel Hill and purchase a more eligible location elsewhere. From such a sale, at this time, the trustees would probably not realize half the actual value of the property, and it could result in no more, if as much as the bare payment of the debts and leave the board without the means of future operations. I cannot believe that such a proposition will meet with any favor in any quarter at the present time.

Under all these circumstances I recommend the Legislature to adopt such measures as in its wisdom will secure the interests of the State from a great loss, and prevent the property of the University from a forced sale for the payment of debts. Then close the doors of the institution until more prosperous times. In the mean time give to the Superintendent of Public Instruction power and authority to take all the property into his possession, and make such a disposition of it by lease from year to year, as to him shall seem most conclusive to the interests of the University and the State—requiring from the lessee a bond with ample security for the safe keeping and good care of said property, and also for the annual payment of the rents until the expiration of the lease.

#### SUFFRAGE.

The greatest bulwark of civil liberty, and the one best calcu-

lated to promote and make perpetual the freedom of the citizen, is the right of suffrage. The sovereign people are the rightful custodians of power in all well regulated governments. Upon them fall all the burdens of keeping the machinery of State in running order. They furnish the means to build up your schools and colleges; to make your railroads and canals; to erect your Asylums and charitable institutions; to sustain your ministers of law; to repress domestic violence and to defend our country against invasion from a foreign foe. For these services they ask nothing in return but the right to choose their agents of government and their representative, in the Nation and State, and the enactment of such laws as will protect them in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges accorded to them by the constitution and laws of their common country. While the people have the privilege to select their own law-makers without let or hindrance—while they feel free to march up to the ballot box and vote according to the dictates of their own better judgments—while they have ample and unrestricted opportunities to exercise this inestimable right, there need be no fear for the perpetuity of our Republic. Then, gentlemen, it is your imperative duty to make the ballot box as accessible to the people as it is possible to make it. Throw no obstructions in the way of a free ballot to those who are entitled to vote. Let the poorest and humblest individual in our State feel that he is as welcome at the polls as is the richest and mightiest man in the land. Cause him to feel that if he is made to bear the heat and burden of the day in time of danger, when the sons of our soil are called upon to defend our rights on the battle field, so in time of peace he is welcome to all the immunities, privileges and franchises which his valor secured. I therefore warn you not to place the ballot box beyond the reach of any of our people who are rightfully entitled to approach it. Throw no troublesome obstacles in their way. Give them no just cause to complain of oppression, injustice or a withholding of any of their rights, but aid and encourage them in all their efforts to discharge their duties as becomes freemen. In order



to accomplish this end, I think it necessary to amend the law now in force, so that the elector may have the right to deposit his ballot at any election precinct in his county. There is no good reason why he shall be restricted to the township in which he resides. It often happens, under our present system, that a voter is forced to travel a much greater distance to reach a polling place in his own township than he would be to one in an adjoining township. I am also of opinion that registration ought not to be allowed on the day of election, and that no voter should be challenged except at the time of registration, and it should be the sworn duty of every registrar to challenge every one who applies to be enrolled as a voter, unless he knows of his own knowledge that he is legally entitled to be enrolled. Many persons have been prevented from exercising the right of suffrage by reason of evil minded persons challenging their right on frivolous grounds, so as to consume the time within which the polls are to be kept open. This evil should be remedied, and I know of no other way in which it can be done, unless it be by extending the time of voting throughout two days instead of one. The law should also provide that a voter may deposit all his ballots in the same box instead of requiring a multiplicity of boxes to receive the various ballots for the different officers to be voted for. It is a notorious and lamentable fact that a large number of the electors in North Carolina, of both colors, are uneducated and not able to read, and under the present system of voting, where persons are required to vote by ballot, and to have a separate ballot for every person voted for, many of the tickets necessarily find their way into the wrong box and are discarded as blanks, and thus the voter is by law cheated out of his choice. I take it for granted that every law-maker is not only willing but is desirous, that every man entitled to vote shall exercise the privilege, and shall have every facility for exercising it, and that it will be the aim of this General Assembly to amend the law upon this subject so that the evils and difficulties above enumerated may be remedied and avoided. It may be said

that frauds will be perpetrated more readily if persons are permitted to vote in townships other than the ones in which they reside. In reply to this objection it is only necessary to refer to the former method of voting in North Carolina, under which there were few frauds perpetrated and seldom a complaint made; and now with the additional safeguard of registration it will be almost impossible for any one not qualified, to avoid detection in an attempt to vote illegally. If, however, any one shall succeed in eluding the vigilance of the poll holders, and vote when he has no legal right to do so, then let the severest penalties of the law be visited upon the offender; and in order to deter every one from the commission of this offence I recommend the General Assembly to subject any one convicted of wilfully and knowingly, casting an illegal vote at any election, to punishment for at least two years in the State's prison, and a deprivation of the right of suffrage for a term of years thereafter. The purity and inviolability of the ballot box must be preserved; and he who is so corrupt as will fully to invade and prostitute it, should be made to know that he will be held to a strict and fearful accountability.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The subject of amending the Constitution has been agitated for some time before the people and many well informed persons differ among themselves as to what amendments shall or ought to be made. I am free to confess, gentlemen, that I feel a very great reluctance to make any recommendations to you upon the subject, although my individual opinion is that the instrument may be very materially improved in some of its provisions. The question of calling a Convention for the purpose of revising and amending it, has recently been before the people themselves, and by a large vote, and in an emphatic manner, they declared against amending it, at least in that way. It may be that they believe the clamor raised for a change of the organic law was due more to legislation under the Consti-



tution than to any defects in the Constitution itself, and that the greater portion of the grievances complained of might and should be removed or amended by wise and prudent legislation. In this opinion I heartily concur. The constitution is not to blame for the high salaries and fees paid to various State and County offices ; neither is it censurable for the great length of time consumed by the present and preceding General Assembly in enacting laws ; nor can it be held responsible for the extravagant appropriations made for railroads and other works of improvement. There is nothing in said instrument which fixes salaries and fees, or prescribes the length of your sessions, or which directs the lavish appropriation of money. All this is done by persons chosen by the people themselves to be their law-makers, and upon these law-makers, who have been faithless to the trusts confided to them, and not upon the Constitution, should be visited the condemnation of their constituents. They are the parties to be held responsible for a betrayal of the people's confidence. Unfaithful stewards, who have not improved the talents committed to their keeping, they should be reckoned as unprofitable servants and no longer worthy of public confidence. Then I entreat you to retrace any false step which may have been taken. Be diligent in the discharge of your legislative duties ; go to work without unnecessary delay ; enter at once upon the public business, &c. ; bring your labors to a close at the earliest possible moment consistent with the public good.

I recommend the following amendments to the Constitution :

First. Let Section 2, of Article II, be so amended that the General Assembly shall meet biennially on the third Monday in November, instead of annually, and that it shall not remain in session for a longer time than seventy days, unless the seventieth day occurs on Saturday or Sunday, and in that case it may be prolonged to the seventy-first or seventy-second day, and further that if it remain in session a longer time, the members shall receive no pay after the seventy-second day.

Second. Let the fifth section, of the same article, be so

amended as to abolish the provision for taking a census of the State in 1875 and every ten years thereafter.

Third. Let the 4th Section of Article IV be so amended as that a court shall be held in each county three times during each year, to continue one week unless the business shall be sooner disposed of.

Fourth. Let the 4th Section of Article V be expunged from the Constitution, as it, in my opinion, is unnecessary and is only a bone of contention for politicians to wrangle over.

Fifth. Let the 10th Section of Article XI be so amended as that those who are so poor as to be unable to provide for themselves shall be provided for at the expense of the State.

In my opinion the people will be content with the present Constitution if amended in the particulars above referred to, and I feel by no means confident that they desire all the amendments which I have enumerated. Each amendment proposed should be separately submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

#### SWAMP LANDS.

The Board of Education still has control of a large body of swamp lands which it is desirable to utilize as early as practicable. These lands have been for a generation practically withdrawn from market and from settlement, and although portions of them are undoubtedly of great fertility they have remained, under the policy hitherto pursued, not only entirely valueless as a source of revenue for purposes of education, but a constant source of trouble and expense to the Board. It seems better to realize even a small part of what they are actually worth, than to continue longer a policy which has been demonstrated to be an expensive failure. For, in the first place, the cause of education can never be in greater need, than now, of the funds which might be derived from their sale; and in the second place, it is more than probable that the amount which might be realized from them now, would if simply placed at interest,



exceed any sum they will probably bring hereafter (just as the quarter of a million of dollars, which has already been expended on them, would by this time have amounted to a much larger sum than we shall ever be able to realize from them) and in the third place is to be considered the indirect benefit to the State, both economically and educationally, of the development of an immense amount of taxable values from the immediate utilization of such vast quantities of timber and of farming lands. It is plain that these lands can never be disposed of in small parcels to individual farmers, because they can only be drained successfully in large bodies; and if the Board had at command a fund sufficient to drain them, the advisability of the policy would be more than doubtful; first from the disastrous experience already so expensively acquired, and second from the reason of the thing, as it would necessitate the employment of a corps of surveyors and engineers and contractors for many years at the expense of a million or more of money, and then the establishment of a land office or agency or other cumbrous apparatus for the successful wielding of which the Board is manifestly not properly organized or in any way qualified. So that the only course left seems to be to dispose of these lands in large bodies as fast as purchasers can be found who will pay a reasonable price and who will enter into obligations to settle upon and develop them.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The progress of the geological survey with its principal operations and results will be presented to you in the report of the State geologist shortly to be submitted. The wisdom of the Legislature in establishing and sustaining this important work is abundantly justified by the results already manifested in the increasing interest both of our own people and of others, in the varied resources of the State; in its minerals, soils, marls, peats and forests, and in the movements already inaugurated for the development of these interests. The attention of capitalists

and manufacturers has been effectively attracted to the superior quality and immense quantity of our iron ores, in which large investments have recently been made with a view to their developement on a large and permanent scale, and at the same time operations have been resumed in the coal deposits of Deep and Dan rivers, and the reopening of a number of copper mines; and the works now for the first time undertaken, indicate a better prospect than ever before of the profitable and permanent working of all the best mines of this metal in the State. And there are evident indications of increasing activity in other directions.

But the paramount importance of the survey is perhaps most conspicuous in its bearings upon the improvement of our agricultural interests, and its obvious and essential instrumentality in the establishment of this leading industry upon a better and more scientific basis, through the diffusion of a knowledge of the qualities and adaptation of our various soils and climates, and of the means and methods of fertilization.

You will find in the growing collections of the State museum the palpable and impressive exposition of the utility and progress of this department; and for the zeal and untiring energy and industry of Professor Kerr, our State Geologist, I desire, as it is both my pleasure and duty to do, to commend him to the favourable consideration of your Honorable body.

#### IMMIGRATION.

The State of North Carolina has such superior advantages in point of geographical location; in climate and soil; in the variety of its products; in its freedom from the extreme rigors of the North, and from the enervating heat of the South; extending more than five hundred miles from the sea shore, and nearly two hundred miles in width; embracing nearly every variety of soil and production, as to render her one of the most inviting fields for immigration that can be presented to those who are in search of permanent homes for themselves and their



posterity. All these beneficent gifts of Providence are offered to those who may settle within our borders; and no people, under the sun, are more blest with every requisite to make a great and prosperous State, than are the people of North Carolina.

Our mineral wealth is only equaled by our agricultural products. The coal and iron of the Deep and Dan Rivers, capable of affording profitable employment to thousands of operatives, do not exceed in richness the gold, the copper, the silver, the lead and marble to be found in our more western territory. Lime and mail also abound in various counties of the State both East and West. Shall we neglect or discard the means of utilizing what is placed within our reach, or shall we devote our energies to realize for ourselves and our children a name and a rank among the foremost and most prosperous States in the Union? Let not those who are to come after us say that our fathers had opportunities to secure for themselves and for us, some of the wealth, and population, and advantages which enrich the fair field of the great North Western States but failed to avail themselves of them; that teeming thousands might have been enticed to our State in the years that are past, but no vigorous or well directed effort was made by our ancestors to induce them to come and now they are lost to us forever. Let not these things be said of us, but let us resolve to develop the boundless resources of our State and make North Carolina a brilliant gem in the galaxy of the great States which compose our glorious Union.

What we most need is capital. Our condition will for a long time remain as it is unless we send words of encouragement, cordial in their widest sense, to those abroad, and invite them to come, assuring them that we wish them to make their homes in our midst—that our laws shall protect them and that no invidious distinction shall be made to their social or political prejudice.

The Northern and Northwestern States are straining every nerve and making every exertion to allure to their borders

every immigrant who comes to the United States. The most tempting offers are made to induce them to make their homes in the far west. Free gifts of land and free transportation are constantly tempting the masses to follow in the wake of those who have preceded them, and the result is that thousands of good men are flocking to those States while very few, comparatively speaking, are taking up their abode in North Carolina.

At the last session of the General Assembly the office of Commissioner of Immigration was established, and a gentleman well qualified for the position was selected to fill it. His duties were not defined, nor is he required to make a report of his operations. I have learned that his efforts to induce immigration to our State, considering the small means at his command, have met with considerable success. Under the act of Assembly, assistant commissioners have been appointed in England, Scotland, France and Germany, by means of whom a foundation has been laid upon which to build up good results for our State. The commissioner, with the aid which he has received from his assistant in England, has succeeded in establishing a line of steamers from Liverpool to Norfolk, where an office has been established to receive and forward immigrants coming to our State.

I would respectfully suggest that the duties of the commissioner be more particularly defined, and that he be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services. Whatever legislation upon this important subject you may, in your wisdom, deem necessary to increase the prosperity and develop the resources of the State, it will be my pleasure to see faithfully executed.

#### THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I desire to call your attention to the development of the agricultural, mechanical and other industrial interests of the State, especially to the agricultural, as the foundation of all the wealth and prosperity of our land, should your protecting care be



directed. To effect this great object, the North Carolina Agricultural Society, and all of the Societies of a similar nature, should be encouraged and fostered in every practicable manner. Certainly the most beneficial results are attained by collecting at the annual Fairs specimens of the industry and wealth of every section, and exhibitions of the most improved implements and machinery. Our people can thus become acquainted with the processes and ideas of the most advanced, in their respective departments of labor. They are thus enabled to throw off the lethargy and inertia so liable to be contracted by those residing constantly at a distance from the centres of population and wealth.

At the close of the late war, our Agricultural Society was prostrate. Its grounds had been for years occupied as a camp or hospital successively by the armies of the late Confederacy and of the Union. The officers of the Society have, with commendable zeal, mainly by the collection of funds from the citizens of Raleigh, aided by small contributions from the State, been able to inaugurate Fairs which have given great gratification and instruction to large numbers of our citizens. It seems to me that it would be best for every Agricultural Society in the State to be represented in the State Agricultural Society. Instead of having, separate, isolated institutions, let us have a regular organization—each County or District Society sending delegates to the State institution; taking part in its deliberations; contributing to its exhibitions; aiding in its success and thereby showing, by regular system and organized action, the best products of the State, its capabilities and resources. There should be no disposition to regard the Society as merely local—as belonging to Raleigh or to the central portion of the State. We ought to have pride in displaying to the world a fair sample of the productions of every county. This can only be done by harmonious co operation by all local organizations with one single central institution, easy of access to the inhabitants of the East and West, the North and the South. The best results would flow from the generous

rivalry of different sections, and the spirit and enterprise aroused by this emulation would stimulate all District and County organizations to greater exertions and to more abundant success.

#### THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The annual report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, the worthy Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, shows in detail the operations of the Institution for the last official year. Its affairs have been managed with marked ability and success. There are evidences in every department that vigorous measures have been adopted for the care and comfort of the patients, for the improvement of the buildings and premises and for bringing the grounds and farm into a higher and better state of cultivation and preservation. The finances appear to have been prudently and economically managed and the expenses of the fiscal year ending on the 31st of December, will not exceed the appropriation.

The Institution is filled to its utmost capacity with the unfortunates of our race, and there are now about two hundred and fifty applications for admission on file, which cannot be favorably responded to for want of room. The advantage of early treatment in cases of insanity is universally conceded, and it is a sacred duty we owe to the afflicted, to their families and to society, to provide facilities for their care and cure. Many of these unfortunates are under constant restraint in different parts of the State; some of them manacled at home, while others are confined in loathsome dungeons of common jails, thus placing misfortune on a par with crime. Considering the necessity for greater accommodations for the insane, the great distance many of them have to be transported at a heavy expense in order to reach the Asylum at Raleigh, and the amount of money appropriated by law for the support and maintenance of such as must necessarily be kept at home, I submit to the General Assembly if it would not be more economical and much more convenient to erect another Asylum in the



Western part of the State either at Morganton, Marion or Asheville. This ought speedily to be done or additional accommodations must be made at the present Asylum, or a very great number of insane persons will be left unprovided for or thrown upon the cold charity of the world.

Before dismissing this subject it is my agreeable duty to commend to your kind consideration the most excellent Superintendent and his able corps of assistants and employees, for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their arduous and responsible duties.

#### THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind has, according to my information, been well managed, and its affairs economically and satisfactorily administered. For a detailed account of which I refer you to the report of the Principal of the Institution and commend such suggestions as he makes for its further improvement and usefulness to your favorable consideration.

#### PENITENTIARY.

The work on the State's Prison is progressing as rapidly as the limited means at the disposal of the directors will justify, and great credit is due to the contractors for the faithful manner in which they are performing their obligations. I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minutiae of the work as to give you an intelligent statement of its progress or to say when it will be ready for the reception of convicts. For this information and for its past management and present condition, I refer you to the report of the directors which no doubt gives a satisfactory account of their stewardship and of the work committed to their care and supervision.

#### PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS &c.

In connection with the subject of the Penitentiary I desire

to call your attention to the accompanying statement marked A, showing the number of pardons, reprieves and commutations of punishment which have been granted during the time I have exercised the functions of Chief Executive of the State, together with the reasons which moved me to the exercise of such clemency.

#### MILITIA.

The Constitution declares that a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State. If this be true, then it is also true that North Carolina is not secure in the sense contemplated by the Constitution ; for it is a well known fact that our Militia is not well regulated, neither can it be under the laws now in force. I do not deem it necessary or proper for one so inexperienced in military matters as I confess myself to be, to make any suggestions to your Honorable Body as to the amendments necessary to be made in the law relative to the militia. This work I commit to your superior knowledge and judgment, inviting your attention to the report of the Adjutant General which is herewith submitted, and in this connection I deem it proper to call attention to the inadequacy of the salary of this important officer whose labours are so arduous, and whose responsibilities are so great.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By invitation of the National Insurance Convention of the United States, lately in session in the city of New York, I appointed William H. Finch, Esq., as special agent to represent North Carolina in that body. There is no law requiring or authorizing the appointment of such an agent and it was done only as an act of courtesy to a highly respectable body asking it to be done. The State incurred no expense whatever by reason of this appointment. Mr. Finch has made a very interesting report of the proceedings of the Convention, which



is herewith transmitted to you, and from which you will be enabled to gather useful information, if you shall desire to legislate with regard to the operations of Insurance Companies in North Carolina.

RESIGNATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Hon. Thomas Settle, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned that position on the 31st of March last. I immediately appointed Hon. Samuel F. Phillips to fill the vacancy. He declined on the 5th day of April to accept the appointment. The place was then tendered to Hon. Nathaniel Boyden who accepted and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the 3d day of May.

Hon. W. E. Jones, Judge of the Second Judicial District resigned on the 1st day of April, 1871. Hon. W. A. Moore was appointed to succeed him and accepted on the 4th of April.

On the 2d day of May, I was notified of the death of Jacob Siler, Esq., agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds. E. P. Kincaid, Esq., of the county of Cherokee was appointed to fill the vacancy; he declined, and on the 24th of August a commission was sent to William Beal, Esq., of the same county, who has neither accepted nor declined the position. The business and responsibilities of this office having materially decreased since the amount of the bond was fixed by law, I respectfully recommend that the bond of the agent be correspondingly reduced.

George Z. French, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the county of New Hanover, tendered his resignation as such on the 1st of July, his resignation was accepted, and an election to fill the vacancy ordered for the 3rd of August.

S. F. Tomlinson, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Randolph, having been elected principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,

resigned on the 3rd of July, and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on the 3rd of August.

General A. W. Fisher tendered his resignation as Adjutant General early in August, and General John C. Gorman, of Wake county, was appointed and commissioned in his stead.

Rev. S. S. Ashley resigned the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction on the 30th of September, whereupon Professor Alexander McIver was appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

J. H. Hill, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Iredell, resigned on the 7th of October, and an election to fill the vacancy ordered to be held on the 16th of November.

R. S. Ledbetter, Esq., Senator from the 28th district, resigned on the 11th of October, and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on the 16th of November.

#### EXECUTIVE MANSION.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the present General Assembly at its last session, I caused the Executive Mansion to be rented out at public auction on the 6th of May last for the residue of the year; the price for which it rented is \$405,00 secured by note, which fell due on the 1st day of the present month.

#### REPORTS.

Accompanying this communication will be found reports from State officers and the principals of the charitable institutions, &c., which are particularly commended to your attention.

#### CONCLUSION.

And now, gentlemen, having discharged my duty in an imper-



fect, but sincere and candid manner, I again commend you and your labors to the wise superintendence and oversight of The Great Law Maker of the Universe, with the assurance that it will always afford me pleasure to co-operate with your Honorable Body in every effort to build up and establish the fame and prosperity of our beloved State.

TOD R. CALDWELL,

*Executive Department, Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1871.*

## APPENDIX.

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### PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1871.

1. JACOB MANUEL, (colored,) convicted at Spring Term, 1870, of Cumberland Superior Court, of Murder, and sentenced to be hanged Dec. 16, 1870. Respited to Feb. 3, 1871. On the 26th of January 1871, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. Application signed by Hon. T. C. Fuller, and a very large number of Citizens of Cumberland, both white and colored. The evidence on which he was convicted was entirely circumstantial.

2. MARTIN BARTLEY, (white,) convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, of Guilford Superior Court, and sentenced to ten months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned, Jan. 26, 1871. Application endorsed by C. P. Mendenhall, Ralph Gorrell, D. F. Caldwell, John N. Staples, Judge Tourgee and Solicitor Bulla.

3. ZACHARIAH SMITH, (white,) convicted of assault and battery at Fall Term, 1870, of Burke Superior Court, and sentenced to six months imprisonment. Pardoned Jan. 28, 1871, on payment of costs, on the recommendation of S. C. W. Tate and a large number of influential citizens.

4. JAMES MANSFIELD, (white,) convicted of the larceny of growing corn, at Fall Term, 1870, of Perquimans Superior Court, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned Feb. 17, 1871, to take effect from and after May 29, 1871. The petition was signed by a very large number of citizens.

5. WILLIAM LEE, (white,) convicted of assault and battery at Fall Term, 1870, of Onslow Superior Court, and sentenced



to fourteen months imprisonment. Pardoned April 19, 1871, on the recommendation of J. V. Sherrard, Solicitor, Jasper Etheridge and a number of prominent citizens.

6. JOSHUA COTTLE, (white,) convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1869, of Duplin Superior Court, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Pardoned April 19, 1871, upon the recommendation of the presiding Judge, and a number of prominent citizens of Duplin, who believed the ends of justice had been satisfied by the imprisonment already endured.

7. ISAAC DIXON, (colored,) convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1870, of Person Superior Court and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. Pardoned, May 8, 1871, on the recommendation of Judge Tourgee, Judge Reade, J. Younger, (the prosecutor) and a large number of influential citizens of Person county.

8. WIL-SAW-YAH, (Ind'n,) convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1871, of Jackson Superior Court, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned, May 23, 1871, on the recommendation of Hon. A. T. Davidson, and the acting Solicitor. This man was convicted of stealing a horse from another Indian. Neither the prisoner, the prosecutor nor any of the witnesses understood one word of English, and the testimony was taken by means of an interpreter.

9. RICHARDSON DRIVER, (white,) convicted of larceny at a Special Term of Wake Superior Court, in 1869, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned, June 3d, 1871, on the recommendation of Mr. Solicitor Cox, the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, and Dr. Hill, physician to the Penitentiary, who certified that the prisoner was suffering with consumption.

10. BLOUNT TOMPKINS, (white,) convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1870, of Guilford Superior Court, and judgment suspended on payment of costs. Pardoned, June 17, 1871. Petition signed by Judge Tourgee, (who tried the case) Gen. W. L. Scott, Abram Clapp and W. V. Stiner. The party was convicted of the larceny of five pounds of soap, the testimony

was conflicting and the previous good character of the accused was clearly proved.

11. JOHN SADLER, (white,) convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1869, of Moore Superior Court, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned June, 22, 1871, on the recommendation of Judge Buxton, Mr. Solicitor McKay, and other prominent citizens.

12. JIM COPPEDGE, (colored,) convicted of Murder at Special Term, 1871, of Anson Superior Court, and sentenced to be hanged. Respited, July 8, 1871, on the recommendation of Judge Buxton, Walter L. Steele and others, till December 1, 1871.

13. ARTHUR DENNIS, (white,) convicted of Murder at Spring Term, 1869, of Pitt Superior Court and sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned July, 10, 1871, on the recommendation of the Directors of the Penitentiary and a large number of the leading citizens of Pitt county.

14. ALLEN TURNER, (colored,) convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, of Northampton Superior Court, and sentenced to four months imprisonment in Northampton Jail. Pardoned, July 12, 1871, on the solicitation of Hon. D. A. Barnes, W. W. Peebles, and a large number of leading citizens of Northampton.

15. MILLS MELTON, (colored,) convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1871, of Hertford Superior Court, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned August 14, 1871, on the recommendation of Judge Pool, Mr. Solicitor Albertson, and others.

16. CHARLES JONES, (colored,) convicted of manslaughter at Spring Term, 1870, of Craven Superior Court and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned September 22, 1871, on the recommendation of Judge Manly, C. C. Clarke, J. H. Haughton, Judge Clarke and other leading citizens of Craven.

17. JACKSON, (white,) convicted of burglary, at Spring Term, 1871, of Wake Superior Court and sentenced to five years im-



prisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned October 3, 1871, on the recommendation of the presiding Judge and a large number of the best citizens of Wake.

18. GEORGE W. RHODES, (white) convicted of assault with attempt to commit rape at Winter Term, 1869, of Pasquotank Superior Court and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned Oct. 4, 1871, on the recommendation of Judge Pool, Mr. Solicitor Albertson, Judge Brooks, Col. W. F. Martin and two hundred and forty others, embracing many leading citizens of Pasquotank without regard to race or party.

19. WASHINGTON SHARPE, (colored) convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, of Perquimans Superior Court, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned Oct. 13, 1871, on the recommendation of the presiding Judge and a number of prominent citizens of Perquimans.

20. CHARLES GILMER, (colored) convicted of rape at Fall Term, 1871, of Guilford Superior Court, and sentenced to be hanged. Sentence commuted to twenty years imprisonment in the Penitentiary Oct. 21, 1871. Commutation asked by Gen. J. A. Gilmer, C. P. Mendenhall, Judge Tourgee, a majority of the jury which tried the case and others, on the ground of youth and stupidity of the prisoner.

21. ALFRED GILMER, (colored) convicted of murder at Spring Term, 1871, of Guilford Superior Court, and sentenced to be hanged Oct. 27, 1871. Respited, Oct. 23, 1871, until Dec. 1, 1871, on the recommendation of many prominent citizens of Guilford.

22. ROBERT M. SALTS, (white) convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1869, of Buncombe Superior Court, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Pardoned Oct. 25, 1871. Salts was convicted of larceny of three pounds of tobacco and a pad-lock. The pardon was recommended by the presiding Judge, and a number of the first citizens of Buncombe. Also by Dr. Hill, physician to the Penitentiary on the ground of the long continued ill health of the prisoner.

23. JOSEPH STALEY, (colored,) convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1870, of Randolph Superior Court, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. Pardoned October 27, 1871, at the request of Mr. Solicitor Bulla and citizens of Randolph, who thought the ends of justice had been secured by the imprisonment already suffered.

## RECAPITULATION.

Number of pardons granted,	19
Number of respites granted,	2
Number of commutations granted.	2

Twelve of the parties were white; ten colored, and one Indian.

Of the PARDONS granted, 2 were convicted of assault and battery; 1 of manslaughter; 1 of burglary; 1 of rape; 1 of murder; and 13 of larceny.

Of the COMMUTATIONS granted: 1 was convicted of murder, and 1 of rape.

Of the RESPITES granted: 2 were convicted of murder.





*Ordered to be printed.*

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JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

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## REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Raleigh, November 10, 1871.

*His Excellency* TOD R. CALDWELL, *Governor*:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report, in compliance with the constitution.

The multiplicity of labors in this department, and the great increase of work required under recent enactments, render additional clerical force very necessary. A small appropriation would meet the necessities of this office in that particular. Until recently I have employed clerical aid at my individual expense, but the reduction of my salary, and of the fees, to one-half what they were under my predecessor, renders such employment, by me, impossible in the future.

There were issued during the past year 550 land grants, conveying an aggregate of 63,742 acres of the public lands, as appears in detail from SCHEDULE A herewith appended.

SCHEDULE B exhibits the result of the election held on the question of a call for a convention of the people.

I would again call attention to suggestions contained in my



previous reports, in relation to a proper registration of all the public lands of the State, and to the advisability of organizing the Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. MENNINGER,

*Secretary of State.*

## SCHEDULE A.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF GRANTS.	NO. OF ACRES.
Alamance,	1	17
Alexander,	4	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alleghany,	3	263
Ashe,	18	761
Beaufort,	1	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bladen,	4	477
Brunswick,	8	514 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buncombe,	5	80
Burke,	12	1,669
Cabarrus,	3	31 $\frac{3}{4}$
Caldwell,	17	1,747
Carteret,	3	165
Catawba,	4	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cherokee,	95	19,414
Chatham,	6	128 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clay,	1	100
Cleaveland,	3	26
Columbus,	13	839
Cumberland,	9	560
Davidson,	2	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dare,	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edgecombe,	2	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gaston,	2	29
Haywood,	6	325
Henderson,	8	390
Hertford,	2	2,348
Iredell,	1	10
Jackson,	33	5,085 $\frac{1}{2}$
Johnston,	4	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Macon,	52	6,887
McDowell,	29	4,797 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mitchell,	19	1,247
Montgomery,	10	693
Moore,	7	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nash,	1	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Hanover,	43	7,480 $\frac{1}{2}$



## SCHEDULE A—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NO. OF GRANTS.	NO. OF ACRES.
Onslow,	4	140 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pitt,	3	26
Polk,	1	5
Richmond,	5	88
Robeson,	5	190
Rockingham,	1	99
Rutherford,	9	485
Sampson,	6	196
Stanly,	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stokes,	3	328
Surry,	7	267
Transylvania,	11	707
Tyrrell,	1	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union,	2	44
Watauga,	18	1,157
Wilkes,	44	2,935 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yadkin,	1	9
Yancey,	1	52
Total,	556	63,742 $\frac{1}{4}$

## SCHEDULE B.

*Showing official vote on the "Act to submit the question of 'Convention' or 'No Convention' to the people and to provide for the election of delegates," at the election held on Thursday, the third day of August, 1871.*

COUNTIES.	CONVENTION.	NO CONVENTION.
Alamance,	1,178	902
Alexander,	530	281
Alleghany,	314	177
Anson,	1,031	949
Ashe,	587	720
Beaufort,	1,205	1,326
Bertie,	804	1,443
Bladen,	919	1,424
Brunswick,	659	842
Buncombe,	1,306	1,166
Burke,	768	639
Cabarrus,	1,013	808
Caldwell,	651	404
Camden,	540	538
Carteret,	915	737
Caswell,	1,265	1,544
Catawba,	1,220	276
Chatham,	1,480	1,757
Cherokee,	440	410
Chowan,	588	722
Clay,	213	115
Cleveland,	1,117	309
Columbus,	951	642
Craven,	1,483	3,173
Cumberland,	1,484	1,715
Currituck,	681	400
Dare,	194	236
Davidson,	1,262	1,409
Davie,	704	784
Duplin,	1,412	1,029
Edgecombe,	1,236	3,321



SCHEDULE B.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	CONVENTION.	NO CONVENTION.
Forsythe,	936	1,133
Franklin,	1,414	1,521
Gaston,	869	660
Gates,	765	420
Granville,	1,991	2,826
Greene,	686	930
Guilford,	1,745	1,741
Halifax,	1,556	3,584
Harnett,	816	590
Haywood,	733	390
Henderson,	328	737
Hertford,	772	855
Hyde,	703	542
Iredell,	1,467	777
Jackson,	719	191
Johnson,	1,447	1,325
Jones,	523	575
Lenoir,	958	1,178
Lincoln,	843	553
Macon,	739	176
Madison,	562	590
Martin,	1,031	1,243
McDowell,	576	488
Mecklenburg,	2,026	2,089
Mitchell,	84	503
Montgomery,	469	597
Moore,	839	880
Nash,	1,181	1,184
New Hanover,	2,123	3,702
Northampton,	888	1,993
Onslow,	660	412
Orange,	1,752	1,299
Pasquotank,	638	1,051
Perquimans,	584	835
Person,	923	845
Pitt,	1,724	1,778
Polk,	208	335
Randolph,	1,226	1,310

SCHEDULE B.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	CONVENTION.	NO CONVENTION.
Richmond,	790	1,144
Robeson,	1,288	1,561
Rockingham,	1,422	1,322
Rowan,	1,398	1,003
Rutherford,	596	1,207
Sampson,	1,339	1,210
Stanly,	627	483
Stokes,	853	747
Surry,	826	929
Transylvania,	393	115
Tyrrell,	291	367
Union,	773	664
Wake,	3,102	3,647
Warren,	988	2,453
Washington,	458	915
Watauga,	489	237
Wayne,	1,615	1,824
Wilkes,	872	1,117
Wilson,	1,141	1,117
Yadkin,	627	839
Yancey,	462	341
	86,007	99,252

No Convention,	95,252
Convention,	86,007

Majority for No Convention,	9,245
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*Ordered to be printed.*

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JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

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## TREASURERS REPORT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1871.

*To His Excellency, TOD R. CALDWELL,  
Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR:—In compliance with a constitutional requirement I submit my report of the operations of this Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1871.

The accompanying statements exhibit in detail :

1st. The receipts and disbursements of the Board of Education.

2d. Receipts and disbursements of the public fund.

3d. The condition of the State debt. From this statement will be seen the total amount of bonds outstanding, for what purposes and under what law issued.

4th. The classification of the debt and accrued interest in detail.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Statement A shows the condition of the accounts of the



Board of Education. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund on the 1st of October, 1871, was \$188,545.67½. Of this amount \$10,022.12½ was principal, or permanent fund and \$178,523.55, income.

The above amount of principal awaits investments.

I have heretofore reported that under the direction of the Board of Education I invested \$150,000 in the earlier issue of the special tax bonds authorized for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, to the amount of \$450,000. This was before there was any charge of extravagance or corruption on account of the management of the Railroad Corporations, and it was universally admitted that this issue was constitutional. I again call to the attention of the General Assembly the propriety of recognizing this purchase, certainly to the extent of the actual investment, whatever determination may be had in regard to the residue of the appropriation to that Company.

#### PUBLIC FUND.

It will be seen by reference to statement B. that the receipts into the public fund for the fiscal year amounted to \$558,147.38, and the disbursements therefrom to \$645,579.97. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund on the 1st of October was \$26,927.45½.

#### STATE DEBT.

The condition of our State debt must fill every patriotic citizen of the State with anxiety and alarm. The value of the taxable property is so small and our people are so much impoverished I feel sure they will not at present submit to the taxation necessary to pay interest as well as the necessary expenses of the government. Taking the acknowledged debt

at \$17,265,045 the annual interest would require a levy of at least 80½ cents on the \$100 valuation, without estimating at all the special tax bonds. While we are all desirous of paying our first debts, and are opposed to repudiation in all its forms yet it may be necessary to ask the public creditors to compound their claims to some extent. To that end it may be advisable for the General Assembly to appoint a commission to examine carefully both what is the amount for which the State is in conscience bound and to effect an honorable and satisfactory settlement.

The statements appended to this report show that the old debt proper, *i. e.* bonds issued before May 20th, 1861, including \$383,045 certificates belonging to the Board of Education, which were merely exchanged for old bonds, and therefore have the same dignity, is \$8,761,245.

Bonds issued since the war for internal improvement purposes (not special tax) \$4,365,000. Bonds issued under the funding acts of 1866 and 1868, \$4,138,800. The foregoing, amounting to \$17,265,045, may be called the acknowledged debt of the State, because their validity has not been questioned, while the acts under which the "special tax" bonds were issued have been repealed.

The taxable property of the State is for 1870, total real and personal \$120,910,219, as appears by the returns in the Auditor's office. I do not believe this is a fair valuation, but after the experience of several years I despair of seeing one approximating the truth. The despondency of the people, the repeated bad crops and other causes influence the assessors to such extent that I much fear we can find no remedy for under valuations. However we may criticise this result yet we must accept it as the settled conviction of the people as to their pecuniary condition and their ability to pay high taxes.

The expenses of the State government for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872, including appropriations to the Insane Asylum, Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and



Penitentiary, basing calculation on former appropriation to said Institutions, will probably reach \$500,000.

This estimate does not embrace any amount for common schools not being able to obtain the necessary data for an estimate.

Add to the foregoing estimate the annual interest on the acknowledged debt of the State \$1,035,902.70, and we have \$1,535,902.70 to be annually raised or about one-fourth per cent on the entire valuation of real and personal property.

We should add to this estimate some amount for bonds issued during the war, not for war but for internal improvement purposes also certainly for such special tax bonds as were *bona fide* sold and the proceeds of which went into our railroads.

It is true the General Assembly of 1868-'9 repealed the acts under which these appropriations were made. It is true that most of the bonds were disposed of or wastefully and without proper regard for the interests of the companies, or of the State, that many were sold under circumstances which ought to have put the buyers on their guard—some after the State had ordered them not to be sold. But whatever actual advantage has been reaped by the State should be paid for, to say the least, even if no further recognition shall be made.

I think much good might be accomplished by the appointment of a commission as suggested to investigate and report to the General Assembly all facts connected with the public debt which may throw light on the question as to what may be the amount which the State should honestly pay. They could likewise consult with the public creditors and ascertain the feasibility of a settlement acceptable to them and honorable to the State.

I am induced reluctantly to make these observations because an extensive acquaintance with the feelings of the people of the State convinces me that they are determined not to bear at present the burden of taxation necessary to pay punctually the interest on our debt and because the interest is accumulating.

so rapidly, that there is danger of a feeling for repudiation growing among the people to such an extent as to be irresistible. So many have, by the emancipation of the slaves and other losses of the late war, been deprived of all their property, so many find it difficult to support their families in comfort, so many are distressed by the taxes they are at present called on to pay, so many have been compelled to lose the whole or part of the money owing to them on account of old transactions, that there is a very strong party in favor of proposing to the holders of our securities a compromise of the debt. It will require firmness and co-operation on the part of the leading men of the State to keep this feeling properly regulated. Every patriot would be grieved beyond measure to see the fair fame of North Carolina stained by deliberate refusal to fulfill her obligations and I earnestly hope that some plan may be devised which will leave no reproach on our people and will comply with our moral and legal duty.

Any particular plan of settlement, or method of resuming payment of interest, should be deferred, if the General Assembly shall determine to appoint a commission for investigation, until their report shall be made.

#### PENITENTIARY.

The special tax for 1871 for the Penitentiary has not yet been paid into the Treasury, but it is certain that it will not be sufficient to carry forward the work to completion as rapidly as may be best for the needs of the State. I think it would be true economy to increase the levy for that institution so as to have no delay in the prosecution of that important work. At the present rate the stockade and temporary works will decay before the more solid structures will be finished.

#### MARION AND ASHEVILLE TURNPIKE.

The levy of special tax for the work on this road was not paid



into the treasury before many warrants had been drawn therefor. In consequence the warrants were not all paid. There is not enough to pay more than twenty-five cents in the dollar, and I therefore recommend that a commission be constituted to enquire into the whole matter, so that the General Assembly shall be informed as to whether the claims shall be scaled or paid in whole out of the general funds of the treasury.

#### SPECIAL TAX MONEYS.

Under the acts authorizing the use of the moneys collected under the special tax acts, the whole has been borrowed and used for general purposes. The general taxes payable during this year will not be sufficient to replace these taxes and pay the expenses of the government, as well as re-pay the banks \$150,000 borrowed of them by me under authority of the General Assembly. It will, therefore, be necessary to authorize the borrowing of said funds again to be re-imbursed out of future taxes.

#### REVENUE ACT.

The revenue has on the whole worked satisfactorily, with the exception of the undervaluing of property in many counties, the necessity of remedying which I have often pressed on the attention of the General Assembly. The return of taxes on the 1st Monday in December instead of the 1st of October prevents the proper report being made to the General Assembly of the receipts, and embarrasses the operations of the treasury. I recommend a return to the old time, 1st October, believing that the people can easily raise the amount necessary by that date.

There are incongruities in certain provisions of the revenue act which will be called to the attention of the committee on finance.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. JENKINS,

*State Treasurer.*



## STATEMENT A.

## EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS.

1870.		PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
Oct.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	71 36			
		543 22	614 58	44,543 57	
	Tax on Polls, Tax on Retailers, Tax on Auctioneers, 75 per cent Capitalation Tax,			7,838 74	
	Common Schools, (am't over drawn and refunded,) Sale of Bank Notes,			83 32	
Nov.				6,187 82	
				33	
				52 64	
	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties, Tax on Poll, Tax on Retailers, Tax on Auctioneers, 75 per cent Capitalation Tax,		311	5,021 04	58,739 09
Dec.				305 24	
				5 48	
				3,993 80	
	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	30			9,325 56
		184 32	214 32		

1871. Jan.	Tax on Polls, Tax on Retailers, 75 per cent Capitation Tax,	\$ 1,264 57½ 1,008 91	\$ 2,273 48½	\$ 7,192 66 1,482 65 3,039 57	\$ 11,714 88
	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,				
	Tax on Polls, Tax on Retailers, 75 per cent Capitation Tax.			8,005 24 668 03 413 61	
Feb.	Entries of vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	219 44 78	297 44		9,086 88
	Tax on Polls, Tax on Retailers, Tax on Auctioneers, 75 per cent. Capitation Tax,			583 11 65 04 69 96	
March.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	19 19½ 16 78	35 97½		744 84
	Tax on Polls, Tax on Retailers, 75 per cent. Capitation Tax,			888 78 33 25 835 05	1,757 08



## STATEMENT A—(Continued.)

1871.		PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
April,	Entries of Vacant Lands,	154 97½			
	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	1,034 85			
			\$ 1,189 82½		
May.	Tax on Polls,			6,399 80	
	Tax on Retailers,			545 85	
					6,945 65
	Entries of Vacant Lands,	126 93½			
	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	214 75			
June.	Loans Repaid,	2,077 67	2,419 35½		
	Tax on Polls,			4,778 79	
	Tax on Retailers,			2,260 59	
	Tax on Auctioneers,			153 29	
	75 per cent. Capitation Tax,			1,857 93	
July.					9,050 60
	Entries of Vacant Lands,	6 45			
	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	421 25	427 70		
	75 per cent. Capitation Tax,				
	Entries of Vacant Lands	9 61½			
	Fines, forfeitures and penalties,	1,260 50	1,270 11½		1,265 17

Aug.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	195 35 50	7 45			6,113 89
Sept.	Tax on Polls,					
	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties, Sale of Swamp Lands,	82 70½ 105 81 10,000	10,188 51½		2,991 35 92,976 04	
	Interest on Sale of Swamp Lands, Public Schools, (special appropriation)					95,967 39
	Total,		\$ 19,279 76			\$210,711 03
	Amount of receipts (principal) for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871,					\$ 19,279 76
	Amount of receipts (income) for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871,					210,711 03
	Total receipts,					\$ 229,990 79



## STATEMENT A—(Continued.)

## EDUCATIONAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1870.		INCOME.			
Oct.	Expense Account, Common Schools,	\$ 125	11,448 93	\$ 11,573 93	
Nov.	Expense Account, Common Schools, Poll Tax Refunded,	427 30 9,758 78 31 50			
Dec.	Expense Account, Common Schools, Poll Tax Refunded,	125 10,006 39 1 10			10,217 58
1871.					10,132 49
Jan.	Common Schools,				23,162 84
Feb.	Expense Account, Common Schools, Poll Tax Refunded,	125 20,638 63 131 58			
March.	Expense Account, Common Schools,	80 35 24,012 19			20,895 21
April.	Common Schools, Poll Tax Refunded,	22,716 23 290 86			24,092 54
May.	Common Schools, Poll Tax Refunded,	19,436 94 $\frac{2}{3}$ 767 59			23,007 09
June.	Common Schools, 75 per cent. Capitation Tax Refunded,	11,037 52 639 02			20,204 53 $\frac{2}{3}$
July.	Common School,				11,676 54
Aug.	Common Schools,				6,171 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	Common Schools,				8,704 71
					7,658 68
	Total,				\$ 177,497 94

There were no disbursements from the principal of this fund during the past fiscal year.

## STATEMENT B.

## PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1870.				
Oct.	Public Taxes,	\$ 108,101	47	
	Public Schools, (Special Tax,)	39,215	47	
	Penitentiary, (Special Tax,)	39,215	47	
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co., (Special Tax,)	2,351	95	
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	1,513	83	
	Blank Books and Stationery,	1,668	43	
	Tax on Seals,	4	50	
	Tax on Express Companies,	111	08	
				31 192,182 20
Nov.	Blank Books and Stationery,	235		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	265		
	Public Taxes,	11,286	57	
	Public Schools, (Special Tax,)	4,392	81	
	Penitentiary, (Special Tax,)	4,392	81	
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company, (Special Tax,)	258	87	
				20,831 06
Dec.	Public Taxes,	13,505	46	
	Public Schools, (Special Tax,)	4,904	97	
	Penitentiary, (Special Tax,)	4,904	97	
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company, (Special Tax,)	294	26	



## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1870.				
Dec.	Tax on Insurance Companies,	\$	232	90
	Blank Books and Stationery,		500	70
	Tax on Seals,		1	
				\$ 24,344 26
1871.				
Jan.	Public Tax,		16,133	17
	Public Schools, (Special Tax,)		6,178	65
	Penitentiary, (Special Tax,)		6,178	65
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company, (Special Tax,)		369	49
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		1,483	88
	Blank Books and Stationery		530	46
	Tax on Seals,		95	
	Sales of State Property,		20	
				30,989 30
Feb'y.	Public Taxes,		706	31
	Public Schools, (special tax,)		272	48
	Penitentiary, (spe'l tax,)		272	48
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co., (special tax,)		16	34
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		392	63
	Mileage refunded,		1	20
	Tax on seals,		53	
				1,714 44
March.	Public Taxes,		2,798	51
	W. & T. R. R. Co., (special tax,)		236	15
	W. N. C. R. R. Co., (special tax,)		1,239	76
	W., C. & R. R. R. Co., (special tax,)		885	53

## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1871.				
March.	N. W. N. C. R. R. Co., (special tax,) \$	354	21	
	Western R. R. Co., (spe- cial tax,) \$	265	64	
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co., (spe- cial tax,) \$	35	41	
	Blank books and station- ery, \$	147	40	
	Tax on Corporations, \$	25		
	Tax on Seals, \$	11	50	
	Tax on Insurance Com- panies \$	142	62	
				\$ 6,141 73
April.	License tax—Agents of non-residents, \$	150		
	Tax on Corporations, \$	50		
	Tax on Seals, \$	124	50	
	Public Taxes, \$	17,088	88	
	Public Schools, (special tax,) \$	5,169	18	
	Penitentiary, (spe'l tax,) \$	5,169	18	
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co., (special tax,) \$	310	44	
	Tax on Insurance Com- panies, \$	4,359	68	
	State Loans, \$	60,000		
				92,421 86
May.	Executive Department, \$	11	70	
	License Tax—Agents of Non Residents, \$	1,200		
May.	State Loans, \$	30,000		
	Public Taxes, \$	28,213	63	
	Public Schools, (special tax,) \$	9,936	66	
	Penitentiary, (spe'l tax,) \$	9,936	66	
	Marion & Ashv'le Turn- pike Co., (spe'l tax,) \$	596	19	
	Tax on Corporations, \$	75		
	Tax on Seals, \$	11		



## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1871.				
May.	Tax on Express Companies,	\$	274 02	
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		3,060 91	
				\$ 8 3,315 77
June.	License Tax. Agents of Non Residents,		700	
	State Loans,		30,000	
	Tax on Corporations,		75	
	Tax on Insurance Co.		300	
	Tax on Seals,		5	
				31,080
July.	License Tax. Agents of Non Residents,		450	
	Sales of State Property,		167	
	Tax on Seals,		54	
	Tax on Insurance Co.,		1,870 05	
	State Loans,		30,000	
				32,541 05
Aug.	Blank Books and Stationery,		126 74	
	License tax. Agents of Non Residents,		300	
	Public Taxes,		17,267 96	
	W. & T. R. R. Co., (special tax),		1,761 78	
	W. N. C. R. R. Co., (special tax),		9,249 40	
	W. C. & R. R. R. Co., (special tax),		6,606 68	
	N. W. N. C. R. R. Co., (special tax),		2,642 67	
	Western R. R. Co., (special tax),		1,982 05	
	Marion & Ashv'le Turnpike Co., (special tax),		264 17	
	Tax on Insurance Co.,		792 68	
Aug.	Tax on Seals,		3 50	
	Contingencies,		19	
				41,016 63

## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

Sept.	License Tax. Agents of				
	Non Residents,	\$	450		
	Land Redeemed,		884	90	
	Blank Books and Sta-				
	tionery,		1	60	
	Tax on Seals,		3	50	
	Tax on Insurance Co.,		88	08	
	Contingencies,		141		
				\$	1,569 08
				\$	558,147 38

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1870.					
Oct.	Agricultural Societies,	\$	1,500		
	Appropriation Artificial				
	Limbs,		50		
	Auditor's Department,		516	66	
	Capitol Square,		269	25	
	Convict Account,		1,583	95	
	Department Pub. Works		275		
	Department Public In-				
	struction,		283	33	
	Executive Department,		183	33	
	Fugitives from Justice,		20		
	Insane Asylum, (Sup-				
	port Account,		10,000		
	Institution of the Deaf				
	and Dumb, and the				
	Blind,		1,000		
	Judiciary,		6,330	80	
	Marion and Asheville				
	Turnpike Company,		451	08	
	Presidential Election,		23	60	
	Public Charities,		10	40	
	Public Printing,		183	20	
	Revised Code,		400		
	Sheriffs for settling				
	Taxes,		1,397	40	



## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1870					
Oct.	State Department,	\$	568	33	
	State Library,		58	33	
	Supt. of Capitol, and				
	Weights and Meas-		79	16	
	ures,				
	Treasury Department,		68	50	
	Contingencies,		2,122	90	
					\$ 27,375 22
Nov.	Capitol Square,		216	25	
	Department Public In-				
	struction,		18		
	Executive Department,		83	32	
	Insane Asylum, (support				
	account,)		20,000		
	Insane Asylum, (expense				
	account,)		30		
	Institution Deaf and				
	Dumb, and the Blind,		5,000		
	Investigating Commis-				
	sion,		34		
	Judiciary,		2,675		
	Penitentiary,		15,000		
	Convict Account,		1,351	62	
	Public Arms,		197	75	
	Public Printing,		486	55	
	Revised Code,		1,100		
	Sheriffs for Settling				
	Taxes,		234		
	State Department,		10		
	Treasury Department,		62	50	
	Contingencies,		978	20	
					47,477 19
Dec.	Adjutant General,		700		
	Auditor's Department,		791	66	
	Capitol Square,		214		
	Convict Account,		5,395	17	
	Copying Laws,		21		
	Department Public In-				
	struction,		566	66	
	Depar't. Public Works,		475		
	Executive Department,		1,633	76	

## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1870. Dec.	Fugitives from Justice,	512		
	General Assembly,	\$ 38,126	94	
	Geological Survey,	1,250		
	Insane Asylum (Expense Account,)	296	25	
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	15,000		
	Judiciary,	4,755		
	Public Arms,	29	75	
	Public Printing,	1,228	62	
	Revised Code,	200		
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,	160	60	
	State Department,	866	66	
	State Library,	169	76	
	Superintendent Capitol and Weights and Measures,	79	16	
	Treasury Department,	687	50	
	Contingencies,	6,183	56	
				\$ 78,343 05
1871. Jan'y.	Adjutant General,	301	50	
	Auditor's Department,	225		
	Capital Square,	132		
	Congressional Election,	18		
	Convention,	216	80	
	Convict Account,	4,000	68	
	Department Public Instruction,	308	33	
	Department Pub Works	420	75	
	Executive Department,	190	33	
	Fugitives from justice,	518	85	
	General Assembly,	5,518	40	
	Insane Asylum, (support account,)	13,977	80	
	Insane Asylum, (expense account,)	133	25	
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind,	1,000		
	Judiciary,	9,606		



## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1871.					
Jan.	Penitentiary,	\$	15,000		
	Public Printing,		832	73	
	Resolution of General				
	Assembly,		2,296	25	
	Revised Code,		600		
	Sh'ffs for Settling Taxes,		244	40	
	State Department,		1,220		
	State Library,		76	33	
	Superintendent of Pub.				
	Buildings & Weights				
	and Measures,		36	91	
	Treasury Department,		812	50	
	Idiots and Lunatics,		100		
	Contingencies,		7,277	35	
					\$ 64,064 16
Feb.	Adjutant General,		100		
	Auditor's Department,		283	33	
	Convict Account,		2,241	35	
	Counsel of State,		14		
	Department of Public				
	Instruction,		53	55	
	Executive Department,		209	43	
	Fugitives from Justice,		500		
	General Assembly,		30,716	58	
	Idiots and Lunatics,		92		
	Impeachment Trial,		1,950	30	
	Insane Asylum, (Ex-				
	pense Account,)		740	35	
	Judiciary,		624		
	Capitol Square,		262	25	
	Penitentiary,		15,000		
	Public Arms,		27	50	
	Public Printing,		3,538	98	
	Resolution of General				
	Assembly,		7		
	Revised Code,		200		
	State Department,		283	33	
	Sh'ffs. for Settling Taxes,		57		
	Treasury Department,		136	88	
	State Library,		31	74	
	Contingencies,		2,062	10	
					59,131 67

## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1871.				
March	Agricultural Society,	\$	50	
	Capitol Square,		116	25
	Convict Account,		364	20
	Com'sn. to Investigate Charges of Fraud and Corruption,		99	50
	Executive Department,		1,400	60
	General Assembly,		20,120	90
	Impeachment Trial,		7,143	23
	Insane Assylum, (Sup- port Account,)		1,000	
	Insane Asylum, (Ex- pense Account,)		62	25
	Judiciary,		2,027	50
	Public Printing,		2,471	83
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,		7	
	State Library,		3	40
	Treasury Department,		1,250	
	Contingencies,		1,830	58
				\$ 37,947 24
April.	Auditor's Department,		150	
	Capitol Square,		129	75
	Commission to Investi- gate Charges of Fraud and Corruption,		109	70
	Convict Account,		429	70
	Copying Laws		966	50
	Depar't. Public Works,		42	50
	Executive Department,		166	87
	Fugitives from Justice,		600	
	General Assembly,		23,061	35
	Geological Survey.		1,250	
	Idiots and Lunatics,		50	
	Impeachment Trial,		3,836	05
	Insane Asylum, (Sup- port Account,)		9,000	
	Insane Asylum, (Ex- pense Accounts,)		172	25
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		10,000	



## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1871.				
April.	Judiciary,	\$	6,437 90	
	Penitentiary,		20,000	
	Public Printing,		2,017 99	
	Public Tax Refunded,		375 39	
	Resolution of General Assembly,		274 92	
	Special Tax Refunded,		427 65	
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,		110 60	
	State Department,		286 66	
	State Library,		75	
	Superintendent of Capitol,		46	
	Weights and Measures,		228 33	
	Tax Refunded—Credit to Public Fund,		10	
	Contingencies,		4,339 36	
				\$ 84,594 47
May.	Capitol Square,		59 50	
	Commission to investigate Charges of Fraud and Corruption,		355 90	
	Convict Account,		1,839 53	
	Department Public Instruction,		175	
	Fugitives from Justice,		1,094	
	General Assembly,		175	
	Impeachment Trial,		99 90	
	Insane Asylum, (support account,)		11,000	
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind,		5,281 47	
	Judiciary,		1,790	
	Public Printing,		2,821 36	
	Public Tax Refunded,		225 40	
	Sneriffs for Settling Taxes,		32 40	
	State Library,		104 50	
	Superintendent of Capitol,		116 67	
	Contingencies,		1,115 23	
				26,285 86

## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1871.				
June.	Auditors Department,	\$	791 67	
	Capitol Square,		54	
	Depar't Pub Instruction,		375	
	Executive Department,		1,437 50	
	Commission to Investi-			
	gate charges of Fraud			
	and Corruption,		253 20	
	Convict Account,		300 40	
	General Assembly,		100	
	Impeachment Trial,		26 40	
	Idiots and Lunatics,		350	
	Insane Asylum,(support			
	account,)		5,000	
	Insane Asylum,(expense			
	account,)		104 75	
	Institution Deaf and			
	Dumb and Blind,		6,000	
	Judiciary,		1,766	
	Penitentiary,		16,500	
	Public Printing,		3,154	
	Quarantine Regulations		53 34	
	Resolution of General			
	Assembly,		300	
	State Department,		250	
	State Library,		166 25	
	Tax on Corporations			
	Refunded,		75	
	Supt. of Weights and			
	Measures,		50	
	Contingencies,		2,569 58	
				39,677 09
July.	Capitol Square,		97	
	Commission to Investi-			
	gate charges of Fraud			
	and Corruption,		398 70	
	Copying Laws,		18 50	
	Distributing Laws,		103 50	
	Fugitives from Justice,		205 60	
	General Assembly,		130	
	Geological Survey,		750	
	Idiots and Lunatics,		160	



## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1871.				
July.	Impeachment Trial	\$	42	20
	Insane Asylum, (support account,)		5,000	
	Insane Asylum, (expense account,)		216	40
	Judiciary,		12,3	93
	Penitentiary,		12,000	
	Public Printing and binding,		3,429	12
	Resolution of General Assembly,		110	
	State Department,		300	
	State Library,		294	36
	Sup'rintend't of Capitol,		187	50
	Treasury Departm't,		1,312	50
	Contingencies,		681	65
			\$	37,830.03
Aug.	Adjutant General,		50	
	Capitol Square,		60	75
	Commission to investigate charges of fraud, &c.,		1	50
	Convict Account,		491	75
	Distributing Laws,		641	45
	Geological Survey,		500	
	Idiots and Lunatics,		437	95
	Insane Asylum, (Support Account,)		10,000	
	Insane Asylum, (Expense Account,)		135	75
	Institut'n Deaf & Dumb & Blind,		5,000	
	Judiciary,		160	
	Penitentiary,		10,000	
	Public Arms,		25	
	Public Printing and Binding,		1,305	27
	Quarantine Regulations,		67	50
	State Library,		198	36
	Contingencies,		6,736	74
				35,812.02

## STATEMENT B—(Continued.)

1871. Sept.	Appropriation for support of public schools,	92,976 04		
	Attorney General,	375		
	Capitol Square,	6		
	Amount forward,	93,357 04		
				538,538 00
	Commission to investigate charges of fraud and corruption,	470 33		
	Counsel of State,	6		
	Distributing Laws,	150 30		
	Idiots and Lunatics.	627 16		
	Insane Asylum (expense account,)	106 75		
	Judiciary,	100		
	Penitentiary,	10,000		
	Pub. Printing and Binding,	822 36		
	Quarantine regulations,	937		
	State Library,	87 50		
	Contingencies,	377 53		
				107,041 97
				\$ 645,579 97



## GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in Treasury, Oct. 1st, 1871,			\$ 250,412	86½
Receipts of Educational fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871,	229,990	79		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sep. 30th, 1871,	558,147	38		
			788,138	17
			1,038,551	03½
Disbursements of Educational fund for the fiscal year ending Sep- tember 30th, 1871,	177,497	94½		
Disbursements of Public Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871,	645,579	97		
			823,077	91½
Balance Educational and Public Fund, October 1st, 1871,			\$ 215,473	12

## EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Balance in Treasury of Board of Education, Sept. 30th, 1870,	\$ 136,052 82		
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871,	229,990 79		
		366,043 61	
Disbursements of Educational fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871,		177,497 94½	
Balance in Treasury of Board of Education, Sept. 30th, 1871,		\$ 188,545 67½	
Of this balance \$10,022.12½ is principal, and \$178,523.55 income.			

## PUBLIC FUND.

Balance in Public Treasury, September 30th, 1870,	\$ 114,360 04½		
Receipts of Public Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871,	558,147 38		
		672,507 42½	
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871,		645,579 97	
Balance of Public Fund, September 30th, 1871,		\$ 26,927 45½	



## STATEMENT C.

SHOWING AMOUNTS COLLECTED TO PAY INTEREST ON "SPECIAL TAX" BONDS ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND INTEREST PAID ON SAID BONDS:

Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company,	\$	40,416	53
Western North Carolina Railroad Company,		213,094	57
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company,		151,491	13
North Western North Carolina Railroad Co.,		60,624	89
Western (Coalfields) Railroad Company,		45,456	44
Total,	\$	511,083	56

PAID INTEREST ON ABOVE BONDS AS FOLLOWS:

Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company,	\$	11,190
Western North Carolina Railroad Company,		137,580
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company,		29,400
Western Railroad Company,		30,300
Total,	\$	208,470

## STATEMENT D.

Showing different Classes of Bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, authority under which issued, date of Bonds, when due, &c., at date of  
October 1, 1869.

[illegible]

**NOTE.**—The bonds issued for building the Chatham Railroad, \$2,000,000, have been pronounced unconstitutional by the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Goldreney v. the Chatham Railroad*, and are therefore nullified in this Statement. It is likewise thought that this decision of the Courts affects the validity of the "Particular bonds," listed in the annexed table, "last in the annex of a direct decision on this question, and of legislation, I do not feel authorized to omit them in this Statement. Of the Chatham Railroad bonds herein mentioned \$360,000 have been returned. Bonds marked thus \* are "Special Tax" issue, amount \$18,140,700.

Bonds issued after May 20th, 1866, for Internal Improvement Purposes, which having been issued during the War are not Marketable.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORITY.	DATE OF BOND.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	WHAT CLAIM.	REMARKS.
Western (Gailditch) Railroad,	Act of 1869-71, chap. 337, sec. 2.	Oct., 1, 1871, Oct.	1, 1871, §	200,000			Six per cent.
Western North Carolina Railroad,	Act of 1869-71, chap. 328, sec. 38,	Oct., 1, 1871, Oct.	1, 1871, §	200,000			Six per cent.
Wilmington, Char., & Rotherford R. R.,	Act of 1869-71, chap. 42.	July 1, 1869, July	1, 1869,	400,000			Six per cent.
Chatham Railroad,	Ordinance of Convention, paragraph 7, do.	January 1, 1863, January 1, 1883 January 1, 1863, January 1, 1883	1, 1883, 200,000	18,000			Six per cent.
					1,198,000		Six per cent. Exchanged with City of Raleigh \$15,000, and with R. & O. E. R. Co., \$500,000.
					\$854,550		
					\$	1,311,550	
							Interest estimated due and unpaid, Total principal and interest.



Washington, D.C.

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1. The first of these is the  
 fact that the population of  
 the country has increased  
 very rapidly in the last  
 few years.

# 1. The first of these is the

fact that the population of  
 the country has increased  
 very rapidly in the last  
 few years.

The second of these is the  
 fact that the population of  
 the country has increased  
 very rapidly in the last  
 few years.

The third of these is the  
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The fourth of these is the  
 fact that the population of  
 the country has increased  
 very rapidly in the last  
 few years.

# The fourth of these is the

fact that the population of  
 the country has increased  
 very rapidly in the last  
 few years.



## STATEMENT D.—(Continued.)

## CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT.

	ISSUED JAN. & JULY.	ISSUED APRIL & OCT.	TOTAL.
1st. "Old" or ante-war bonds,	\$ 4,738,800	\$ 3,639,400	\$ 8,378,200
2d. Bonds issued for internal improvement purposes since close of war, and not special tax,	2,636,000	1,739,000	4,365,000
3d. Bonds issued for Funding since close of war,	2,417,400	1,721,400	4,138,800
4th. Bonds and Registered Certificates since close of war for other purposes,	383,045	100,000	483,045
5th. Special Tax Bonds,		11,407,000	11,407,000
6th. Add bonds issued after May 50th, 1861, and prior to May, 1865, for internal improvement purposes, not marketable,	\$ 10,165,245	\$ 18,606,800	\$ 28,772,045
	708,000	420,000	1,128,000
	\$ 10,873,245	\$ 19,026,800	\$ 29,900,045

## INTEREST.

Interest due on 1st class of Bonds,	\$ 1,508,076 00
Interest due on 2d class of Bonds,	776,700 00
Interest due on 3rd class of Bonds,	744,984 00
Interest due on 4th class of Bonds,	98,439 45
Interest due on 5th class of Bonds,	1,475,670 00
Interest due on 6th class of Bonds,	383,350 00
Total interest due on entire debt,	\$ 4,987,419 45

# STATEMENT E.

Showing in Detail the Amount of Bonds Issued, the Purposes for which Issued, and Interest due Thereon.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH BONDS WERE ISSUED.	BONDS.				INTEREST.			
	"OLD" OR ANTE WAR BONDS.	BONDS ISSUED SINCE CLOSE OF WAR, NOT SPECIAL TAX	"SPECIAL TAX" BONDS.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS	INT. DUE ON 'OLD' OR ANTE-WAR BONDS.	INT. DUE ON BONDS ISSUED SINCE CLOSE OF WAR NOT SPECIAL TAX	INT. DUE ON SPECIAL TAX BONDS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST DUE.
Fayetteville & Western Plank Road,	\$ 50,500			\$ 50,500	\$ 9,090			\$ 9,090
G. & W. R. R. and Neuse & Tar Rivers,	25,000			25,000	4,500			4,500
North Carolina Railroad,	2,794,000			2,794,000	502,920			502,920
Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road,	45,000			45,000	8,100			8,100
Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road,	10,000			10,000	1,800			1,800
Tar River,	15,000			15,000	2,700			2,700
Insane Asylum,	71,000			71,000	12,780			12,780
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad,	1,351,500			1,351,500	243,270			243,270
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal,	324,000			324,000	58,320			58,320
Western (Coalfields) Railroad,	386,000		\$ 1,320,000	1,706,000	69,480		\$ 167,700	237,180
Western North Carolina Railroad,	1,136,000	\$ 2,562,000	6,640,000	10,338,000	204,480	\$ 461,160	\$ 891,420	1,557,060
Wil., Char. & Rutherford Railroad,	1,013,000	453,000	3,000,000	4,466,000	182,340	81,540	360,600	624,480
Cape Fear & Deep River Nav. Co.,	145,500			145,500	26,190			26,190
Chatham Railroad,		1,200,000		1,200,000		216,000		216,000
Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad,		150,000	300,000	450,000		18,000	38,310	56,310
Atlantic, Tenn., & Ohio Railroad,			147,000	147,000			17,640	17,640
Penitentiary,		100,000		100,000		18,000		18,000
For Certain Purposes,	1,011,700			1,011,700	182,106			182,106
Issued under Funding Act of March 10th 1866,		2,417,400		2,417,400		435,132		435,132
Issued under Funding Act of August 20th, 1868,		1,721,400		1,721,400		309,852		309,852
Registered Certificates issued to Board of Education,		383,045		383,045		80,439 45		80,439 45
	\$ 8,378,200	\$ 8,986,845	\$ 11,407,000	\$ 28,772,045	\$ 1,508,076	\$ 1,620,123 45	\$ 1,475,670	\$ 4,603,869 45
Issued for Internal Improvement purposes after May 20th, 1861, and prior to May 1865,				1,128,000				383,550
Interest due on same,								
Total Principal and Interest.				\$ 29,906,045				\$ 4,987,419 45



STATEMENT D.—(Continued)

## STATEMENT F,

OF STOCKS AND BONDS HELD BY THE STATE IN CORPORATIONS.

## STOCKS.

North Carolina Railroad Company, Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company,	\$ 3,000,000	Of this amount \$1,000,000 is preferred stock.
1. Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Western Division,	1,266,500	
2. Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Eastern Division,	6,367,000	Whole amount authorized is \$6,666,600.
3. Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company,	4,254,000	Of this amount \$230,000 were subscribed for Oct. 1, '61. Whole amount authorized is \$4,333,400.
4. Western Railroad Company, Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company, Roanoke Navigation Company,	4,000,000	The bonds to pay for \$1,000,000 of this stock not yet delivered, being uncalled for.
Total,	2,420,000	Whole amount authorized is \$2,600,000.
	350,000	
	50,000	Dividends of this stock are appropriated to the Board of Education.
	\$ 21,707,500	

1. The whole of this amount is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.
2. Of this amount \$273,000 is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.
3. The whole of this amount is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.
4. Of this amount \$1,320,000 is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.



## STATEMENT F.—(Continued.)

## BONDS.

OF WHAT COMPANY.	DATE OF ISSUE.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
City of Raleigh,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,		\$ 14,000	
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,		20,000	
Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.,	January 1, 1860,	January 1, 1890,	\$ 200,000		
do.	July 1, 1860,	July 1, 1890,	200,000		
do.	October 1, 1860,	October 1, 1890,	330,000		
do.	April 1, 1861,	April 1, 1891,	250,000		
do.	July 1, 1862,	July 2, 1892,	520,000		
Interest due on above bonds of W. J. C. & Rutherford Railroad Company,				1,500,000	By act ratified Dec. 20th, 1866, these bonds were made second mortgage bonds.
Chatham Railroad Company,	April 1, 1868,	April 1, 1898,		752,100	
Interest due on same,				1,200,000	
Williamston & Tarboro' R. R. Co.,	October 1, 1868,	October 1, 1898,		252,000	
Interest due on same,				300,000	
*Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co.,	April 1, 1869,	April 1, 1899,		54,000	
Coupons for int. due by the W. R. Co.,				2,000,000	
				225,000	
Total bonds and interest,				\$ 6,317,100	
Total stocks,				2,170,500	
Total bonds, interest and stocks,				\$ 28,020,600	

\*This Company has returned \$1,613,000 of its bonds received in exchange for State stock.

## STATEMENT G.

SHOWING ASSETS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Certificates of stock in the following Corporations:			
Bank of North Carolina,	\$ 502,700		
Bank of Cape Fear,	544,400		
		\$ 1,047,100	
State Coupon Bonds:			
Issued under Funding Act of March 10, 1866, six per cent.,	1,500		
Coupons past due on same,	309		
Issued under funding Act of August 20th, 1868, six per cent.,	21,800		
Coupons past due on same including Oct., 1871, coupons,	3,924		
Special Tax Bonds,	450,000		
		\$ 477,533	
Certificates of Indebtedness given by the State to the former Literary Board, as follows:			
Certificate dated June 1, 1867,	320,070	50	
Certificate dated October 1, 1867,	30,273	50	
Certificate dated January, 16, 1868,	32,701		
Total,	383,045	00	
Interest due on above certificate to July 1, 1871,	80,439	45	
Total Certificates and Interest,			\$ 463,484 45
College Bonds and Individual Notes:			
Two notes of William G. Perry and others,	714	12	
Interest on same to October 1st, 1871,	683	77	
Copies of three Notes of J. W. Keeling and others, (original sent for collection,)	2,265		
Interest on same to October 1st, 1871,	3,039	68	
Note of D. Edminston & Co.,	1,610	74	



## STATEMENT G—(Continued.)

Interest on same to October 1st, 1871,	213 41		
Note of W. F Lewis, (specie)	8,000		
Interest on same to October 1st, 1871,	2,280		
		\$	18,806 72
Total Assets,		\$	2,006,924 17

## STATEMENT H.

## ANTE-WAR DEBT DUE.—(PRINCIPAL.)

WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.
July 1st, 1864,	New York,	\$ 2,000
January 1st, 1865,	"	33,500
July 1st, 1865,	"	11,000
January 1st, 1866,	"	24,000
April 1st, 1867,	"	7,000
January 1st, 1868,	"	30,000
April 1st, 1869,	"	16,000
July 1st, 1860,	"	9,800
October 1st, 1860,	"	13,100
January 1st, 1870,	"	57,500
Registered Certificates, (1869, 1870 and 1871.)	Raleigh,	41,000
	Total,	\$ 245,000

NOTE.—Of the \$33,500 due January 1st, 1865, \$21,500 are Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, assumed by the State.



## STATEMENT I.

SHOWING YEARS OF MATURITY OF BONDS NOT DUE, ISSUED PRIOR TO  
MAY 20TH, 1861, AND FROM AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 1866.

WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNTS.
1872,	Raleigh,	\$ 9,500
1875,	New York,	26,500
1876,	do.	9,000
1877,	do.	8,000
1878,	do.	15,000
1883,	do.	977,000
1884,	do.	573,000
1885,	do.	1,271,500
1886,	do.	717,000
1887,	do.	1,156,000
1888,	do.	274,500
1889,	do.	1,195,300
1890,	do.	1,655,900
1891,	do.	245,000
1892,	do.	453,000
1896,	do.	99,000
1897,	do.	800,000
1898,	do.	8,984,400
1899,	do.	7,267,000
1900,	do.	2,417,400
Educa. Fund Cer. (indefinitely.)	Raleigh.	383,045
	Total,	\$ 28,527,045

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Doc. No. 4.]

[SESS. 1871-'72.]

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE-  
MENTS AT THE PUBLIC TREASURY OF NORTH  
CAROLINA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,  
November 16, 1871.

*To His Excellency* TOB R. CALDWELL,  
*Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR : In complying with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of our State, I have the honor of submitting to you my fourth annual report to the Legislature of the financial operations at the Public Treasury of the State, and the condition of the same for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of September, 1871.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. ADAMS,

*Auditor.*



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,  
November 16th, 1871.

The following are statements of the financial transactions, &c., of this Department during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871.

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GENERAL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT A,

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Educational Fund.

STATEMENT B,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Educational Fund were derived. Same in detail.

STATEMENT C,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Educational Fund were made. Same in detail.

STATEMENT D,

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Fund.

STATEMENT E,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund were derived. Same in detail.

STATEMENT F,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund were made. Same in detail.

## STATEMENT G,

Showing the gross amount of Tax for the year 1870, derived from the several subjects of taxation in the counties of the State.

## STATEMENT H,

Showing the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of taxation in the State.

## STATEMENT I,

Showing the number of Acres of Land, valuation of land, and the aggregate valuation of Real Estate in every county in the State.

## STATEMENT J,

Showing the number and value of horses, mules, jacks, jennets, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep, in the different counties in the State.

## STATEMENT K,

Showing the value of farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, stocks in incorporated companies, other personal property, and R. R. franchise in every county in the State.

## STATEMENT L,

Showing the number of white and colored polls in the several counties of the State, on which taxes have been paid for the year 1870.

## RECAPITULATION.

Showing the total value of Real and Personal Property in the State.



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Balance in hands of Public Treasurer, October 1st, 1870,			\$ 250,412 86½
Receipts of Educational Fund fiscal year ending Sept 30th, 1871,	229,990 79		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1871,	558,147 38		788,138 17
			1,038,551 03½
Disbursements of Education Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871,	177,497 94½		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September, 30th, 1871.	645,579 97		823,077 91½
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1871,			215,473 12

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

## STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1871.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1870.	October,	59,353 67	11,573 93
	November,	9,636 56	10,217 58
	December,	11,929 20	10,132 49
1871.	January,	11,360 36½	23,162 84½
	February,	1,042 28	20,895 21
	March,	1,793 05½	24,092 54
	April,	8,135 47½	23,007 09
	May,	11,469 95½	20,204 53½
	June,	1,692 87	11,676 54
	July,	1,270 11½	6,171 79½
	August,	6,151 34	8,704 71
	September,	106,155 90½	7,658 68½
		\$229,990 79.	\$177,497 94½



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## STATEMENT B.

EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES  
FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE  
DERIVED.

Tax on Auctioneers,	\$	242	78 .
“ “ Retailer,		13,166	14 .
“ “ Polls,		83,526	88 .
County Capitation Tax,		17,688	95 .
Common Schools, (refunded,)		33	“
Entries of Vacant Lands,		2,020	45 .
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures		5,214	89 .
Loan to Inst. Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,077	67 .
Public School, Special Appropriation,		92,976	04 .
Swamp Lands,		12,991	35 .
Sale of Bank Bills,		52	64 .
	\$	229,990	79

## DETAILED AS FOLLOWS :

1870.			
Oct.	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands, as follows :		
	J. Thompson, McDowell county, Receipt No. 507,	3	75
	T. A. Palmer, Stanley county, Receipt No. 508,		28
	Wm. Duckworth, Transylvania county, Receipt No. 509,	6	25
	David Ward, Brunswick county, Receipt No. 510,	12	50
	Frederick Huffman, Burke county, Receipt No. 511,	5	

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Oct.	J. W. Johnson, Surry county, Receipt No. 512,	\$	12 12
	Geo. W. Watson, Watauga county, Receipt No. 513,		2 50
	A. McKithan, Cumberland county, Receipt No. 514,		2
	W. McKay, Richmond county, Receipt No. 515,		8 12
	J. L. Currie, Moore county, Receipt No. 516,		1 37
	Winston Venable, Stokes county, Receipt No. 517,		1 33
	H. R. Cannell, Stokes county, Receipt No. 518,		37
	Winston Venable, Stokes county, Receipt No. 519,		9
	W. Massey, Johnston county, Receipt No. 520,		75
	J. Morgan, McDowell county, Receipt No. 521,		6 25
	A. C. Davis, Carteret county, Receipt No. 523,		5 25
	J. A. Buckannon and E. Simons, Mitchell county, Receipt No. 523,		1 25
	John M. Lucky, Cleveland county, Receipt No. 524,		2 18
	Received of sundry Superior Court Clerks for fines penalties and forfeitures during this month, as follows :		
	N. R. Odom, Cl'k. S. Court, — Co.,		25
	H. R. Auston, " " " Davie "		22 85
	P. T. Massey, " " " Johnston "		96 10
	L. E. Johnson, " " " Davidson "		22
	C. L. Summers, " " " Iredell "		34 20
	J. A. Long, " " " Richm'nd "		5
	Eli Spruill, " " " Tyrell "		20
	J. C. Axley, " " " Cherokee "		17
	J. A. Long, " " " Richm'nd "		10
	J. E. Reid, Clerk Superior Court Buncombe county,		35



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1870.			
Oct.	W. D. Sherrill, Clerk Superior Court Catawba county,	\$	15 20
	F. D. Irvin, Clerk Superior Court Burke county,		2
	R. R. Wakefield, Clerk Superior Court Caldwell county,		4 55
	T. A. Ragland, Clerk Superior Court Rockingham county,		29 46
	J. A. Martin, Clerk Superior Court Yadkin county,		34
	W. G. Curtis, Clerk Superior Court Brunswick county,		46 75
	W. E. Vaughan, Clerk Superior Court Pasquotank county,		33 11
	D. V. H. W. Gillespie, Clerk Superior Court McDowell county,		17 75
	R. J. West, Justice of the Peace, Cas- well county,		37
	B. F. Shaw, Clerk Superior Court Har- nett county,		10
	Calvin Cox, Clerk Superior Court Pitt county,		16 25
	Abram Clapp, Clerk Superior Court Guilford county,		10
	Received of sundry Sheriffs and Collec- tors during this month tax on polls, as follows:		
	W. A. Walton Sheriff, Rowan County,		2,077 46
	Wm. Haymon " Surry "		1,078 44
	John Turner, " Orange "		2,000 00
	J. J. Moore, " Granville "		1,583 14
	R. S. Ledbetter, Tax Collector Rich- mond County		1,092 98
	J. M. Wall, Sheriff Anson Co.		732 64
	W. E. Piercy, " Yancey "		618 64
	G. G. Bristol, Tax Col. Clay "		329 17
	Wm. Latham, Sheriff Ashe "		1,063 81
	Jones Cline " Catawba "		1,148 95
	J. R. Wyatt, " Alleghany "		382 47
	R. F. Trogdon, " Randolph "		2,176 74
	A. G. Tweed, " Madison "		885 12

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.					
Oct.	G. Nicks,	Sh'ff	Yadkin Co.,	\$	1,193 58
	S. S. Jones, Tax Col.		Hyde "		911 43
	M. Walker,	Sh'ff	Rutherford "		1,267 73
	N. B. Hampton,	"	Polk "		352 17
	J. A. Sowers,	"	Davidson "		1,860 10
	W. W. N. Hunter,	"	Lenoir "		1,039 78
	M. C. Brinkley,	"	Chowan "		542 12
	John Reily,	"	Cumberl'd "		1,298 94
	J. Pointer,	"	Person "		1,009 79
	M. Martin,	"	Forsythe "		1,460 77
	W. H. Gentry,	"	Stokes "		1,072 17
	John L. Wood,	"	Pasquotank "		694 92
	J. M. Bateman,	"	Washingt'n "		742 47
	R. B. Salisbury,	"	Martin, "		1,267 58
	Battle Bryan,	"	Edgecombe "		2,650 98
	J. H. King,	"	Lincoln "		900 79
	Isaac Pepkin,	"	Hertford "		915 42
	G. N. Lewis,	"	Nash "		1,232 06
	E. A. Gupton,	"	Franklin "		1,489 85
	Sam'l. P. Swain,	"	Brunswick "		1,082 62
	Henry White,	"	Perq'm'ns "		882 84
	J. O. Bridges, Tax Col.		Cleveland "		1,053 27
	C. C. McKinney, Shff.		Mitchell "		548 63
	Sam'l. T. Carrow,	"	Beaufort "		837 33
	N. R. Jones,	"	Warren "		2,264 53
	J. A. Andrews,	"	Jones "		702 24
	Received of Sundry Sheriffs and Collec- tors during this month, Tax on Retail- ers as follows :				
	W. A. Walton,	Sh'ff.	Rowan Co.		233 34
	Wm. Haymore,	"	Surry "		67 84
	J. Turner,	"	Orange "		153 53
	J. J. Moore,	"	Granville "		247
	B. S. Ledbetter,	"	Richmond "		261 48
	W. E. Piercy,	"	Yancey "		47 50
	J. Cline,	"	Catawba "		33 25
	Wm. Latham,	"	Ashe "		29 45
	J. B. Wyatt,	"	Alleghany "		23 75
	R. T. Trogdon,	"	Randolph "		2 38
	A. G. Tweed,	"	Madison "		28 98
	Geo. Nicks,	"	Yadkin "		17 82



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Oct.	S. S. Jones, Tax Collector, Hyde Co.,	\$	54 62
	M. Walker, Sheriff, Rutherford "		95
	J. A. Sowers, " Davidson "		97 14
	W. W. N. Hunter, " Lenoir "		357 33
	M. C. Bunkley, " Chowan "		388 15
	J. Reiley, " Cumberland "		591 85
	J. Pointer, " Person "		97 98
	M. Martin, " Forsythe "		41 57
	W. H. Gentry, " Stokes "		95
	J. L. Wood, " Pasquotank "		172 18
	J. M. Bateman, " Washington "		239 41
	R. B. Salisbury, " Martin "		815 04
	B. Bryan, " Edgecombe "	1,824	
	J. H. King, " Lincoln "		32 64
	Isaac Pipkin, " Hertford "		96 60
	G. N. Lewis, " Nash "		376
	E. A. Gupton, " Franklin "		50 78
	Samuel P. Swain, " Brunswick "		125 67
	Henry White, " Perquimans "		95
	J. O. Bridges, Tax Col. Cleveland "		66 50
	C. C. McKinney, Sh'ff, Mitchell "		48 55
	Samuel T. Carrow, " Beaufort "		354 83
	N. R. Jones, " Warren "		375 65
	J. S. Andrews, " Jones "		200 93
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month Tax on Auctioneers as follows:		
	Wm. A. Walton, Sheriff Rowan Co.,		2 33
	J. J. Moore, " Granville "		3 30
	M. C. Bunkley, " Chowan "		15 82
	John Reily, " Cumberland "		44 44
	R. B. Salisbury, " Martin "		11 40
	Samuel T. Carrow, " Beaufort "		6 03
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month, 75 per cent. County Capi- tation Tax, as follows:		
	Joseph Pointer, Sheriff Person Co.,		681 01
	R. B. Salisbury, " Martin "		777 85
	B. Bryan, Tax for 1869 and 1870, Sheriff, Edgecombe County,	3,819 82	
	James King, Sheriff Lincoln Co.,		331 36

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.		
Oct.	Henry White, Sh'ff Perquimans Co.,	577 78
	Received of Edward R. Brink, Treas- urer of New Hanover County, amount overdrawn on account of Public School for said County,	33 00
	Received of State National Bank of North Carolina, for sale of Bank Bills on account of Board of Educa- tion,	52 64
Nov.	Received of the following Sheriffs and Collectors on account of 75 per cent. County Capitation Tax for 1866 and 1870, as follows:	
	John Turner, Sheriff Orange Co.,	951 78
	C. C. McMickle, " Surry "	275
	Henry T. Grant, Sheriff Northampton County for 1869 and 1870	2,766 82
	Received of Sundry persons during this month for fines, penalties and forfei- tures as follows:	
	John A McDonald, Clerk Superior Court of Cabarrus County,	48
	J. A. Long, C. S. C. Richmond Co.,	5
	B. B. Bulla, " " " Randolph "	68
	Geo. Laws, " " " Orange "	70
	T. P. Sherrill, " " " Lincoln "	80
	W. A. Darden, J. P. Greene, "	40
	Received of Sundry Sheriffs during this month Tax on Polls as follows:	
	Daniel V. Austin, Sh'ff. Davie Co.,	418
	A. S Hill, " Cherokee "	769 74
	T. W. Taylor, " Henderson "	856 90
	Henry T. Grant, " North'ton "	1,719 19
	A. Murray, " Alamance "	1,257 21
	Received of Sundry Sheriffs during this month, Tax on Auctioneers as follows:	
	D. V. Austin, Sh'ff. Davie Co.,	2 91
	Henry T. Grant, " North'ton "	2 57
	Received of the following Sheriffs du- ring this month Tax on Retailers:	



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1870.					
Nov.	D. V. Austin,	Sh'ff. Dare	Co.	\$	33 48
	A. S. Hill,	"	Cherokee	"	45 84
	T. W. Taylor,	"	Henderson	"	23 75
	Henry T. Grant,	"	North'ton	"	140 42
	A. Murray,	"	Alamance	"	61 75
Dec.	Received of M. B. Polett and J. R. Hawkins,	Certificate No. 505 for entry of vacant land,			30
	Received of the following Superior Court Clerks for fines, penalties and forfeitures:				
	W. G. Curtis,	Brunswick County,			23 82
	J. M. Black, J. P. Cabarrus,	"			5
	James Martin, C. S. C. Stokes	"			57 50
	W. R. Odom,	" " " North'ton"			98
	Received of Sundry Sheriffs and Collectors during this month Tax on polls, as follows:				
	John A. Reid,	Sh'ff. Halifax	Co.		1,884 52
	T. F. Baxter,	"	Currituck	"	672 98
	J. T. Ferguson,	"	Wilkes	"	1,111 41
	John D. Davis,	"	Carteret	"	1,041 87
	G. B. McCotter	Tax Col. Pitt	Co.,		2,481 88
	Received of Sundry Sheriffs Tax on Retailers, as follows:				
	John A. Reid,	Halifax	county.,		1,034 14
	T. F. Baxter,	Currituck	"		201 48
	J. T. Ferguson,	Wilkes	"		43 73
	John D. Davis,	Carteret	County,		203 30
	Received of sundry Sheriffs and Collectors 75 per cent. County Capitation Tax, as follows:				
	J. M. Johnson,	Tax Collector Davie	County,		194
	J. T. Ferguson,	Sheriff Wilkes	Co.,		681 01
	Geo. B. McCotter,	Tax Collector, Pitt	County,		1,478 09
	J. H. Thees,	Treasurer, Brunswick	Co.		686 47
1871.					
Jan.	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands as follows:				

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Jan-	Wm. B. Hudson, Burke County, receipt No. 526,	\$	4 12½
	J. Summers, Davidson County, receipt No. 527,		41
	J. D. Ledford, Mitchell County, receipt No. 528,		50
	Iredell Goodwin, Johnston County, receipt No. 529,		62½
	J. D. Massey, Johnston County, receipt No. 530,		3 93
	N. Conley, McDowell County, receipt No. 531,		75
	J. R. Morris, McDowell County, receipt No. 532,		2 87½
	J. Ledbetter, McDowell County, receipt No. 533,		6 50
	J. Walker, McDowell County, receipt No. 534,		3 62½
	S. P. Mockridge, McDowell County, receipt No. 535,		96
	S. P. Mockridge, McDowell County, receipt No. 536,		96
	S. P. Mockridge, McDowell County, receipt No. 537,		96
	E. C. Swain, Buncombe County, receipt No. 538,		1
	James Holt, Chatham County, receipt No. 539,		3 96
	J. Kirkpatrick, Cumberland county, receipt No. 540,		5 80
	J. S. Cowen, McDowell county, receipt No. 541,		112 37½
	S. Hicks, Watauga county, receipt No. 542,		2 50
	Thomas J. Covington, Richmond county, receipt No. 543,		1 87½
	C. Colesott, Montgomery county, receipt No. 544,		7 12½
	C. J. Cellis, Montgomery county, receipt No. 545,		4



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1871.			
Jan.	Jacob Dunham, Wilkes county, receipt No. 546,	\$	10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. Moore and J. Jordan, Montgomery county, receipt No. 547,		25 50
	N. McInnis, Montgomery county, receipts No. 548,		9 50
	J. C. Hutchins, Rutherford county, receipt No. 549,		7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	A. E. Watson and others, Moore county, No. 550,		33 30
	O. P. Moore, McDowell county, receipt No. 551,		6 25
	J. P. Bergess, Rutherford county, receipt No. 552,		1 25
	R. Stewart, Rutherford county, receipt No. 553,		5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. R. Guffey, Rutherford county, receipt No. 554,		8 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	D. H. Waters, Rutherford county, receipt No. 555,		8 87 $\frac{3}{4}$
	J. T. Edwards, Wilkes county, receipt No. 556,		12 50
	J. Caloway, Wilkes county, receipt No. 557,		6 25
	M. Petkington, Wilkes county, receipt No. 558,		2 25
	John C. Clawson, Wilkes county, receipt No. 559,		1 50
	W. J. Mellsups, Watauga county, receipt No. 560,		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	A. B. Nash, Watauga county, receipt No. 561,		15 90
	J. C. Schull, Watauga county, receipt No. 562,		7
	H. Darr and others, Davidson county, receipt No. 563,		3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	C. Lennon, Columbus county, receipt No. 564,		4 62
	J. Lundy, Surry county, receipt No. 565,		3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871			
Jan.	J. Kerby, Surrey county, receipt No. 566,	\$	5
	J. W. Scott, Chatham county, receipt No. 567,		10
	D. J. McAllister, Cumberland county, receipt No. 568,		2 25
	R. Massingill, Johnston county, receipt No. 569,		2 13
	Wm. R. Dotson, Transylvania county, receipt No. 570,		12 50
	H. Weaver, Rutherford county, receipt No. 571,		27
	D. Maxwell, Henderson county, receipt No. 572,		3 12½
	C. Lennon, Columbus county, receipt No. 573,		3 87½
	J. Edwards, Columbus county, receipt No. 574,		6 13½
	M. J. Ward, Columbus county, receipt No. 575,		5
	A. Lowry, McDowell county, receipt No. 576,		2 75
	B. M. Hoile, Mitchell county, receipt No. 577,		5 62½
	J. Hayes, Watauga county, receipt No. 578,		8 87½
	P. Christopher, Watauga county, receipt No. 579,		6 25
	P. Baird, Watauga county, receipt No. 580,		2 87½
	J. Walker, Watauga county, receipt No. 581,		4 25
	A. Hoppos, Mitchell county, receipt No. 582,		7 50
	T. C. Buchanan, Mitchell county, receipt No. 583,		12 50
	H. J. Mashborn, Onslow county, receipt No. 584,		10 75
	H. Fountain, Onslow county, receipt No. 585,		34



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1871.			
Jan.	C. Osborn, Alleghany county, receipt No. 586,	\$	26 10
	C. Richardson, Alleghany county, receipt No. 587,		9 37½
	Joseph Pool, Burke county, receipt No. 588,		30
	J. R. Hawkins, McDowell county, receipt No. 589,		6 75
	J. Austin, Union county, receipt No. 590,		2 75
	L. G. Hall, Wilkes county, receipt No. 591,		8 25
	S. Harrell, Cleaveland county, receipt No. 592,		6 2½
	P. Avery, Burke county, receipt No. 593,		7 12½
	G. H. Moore, Transylvania county, receipt No. 594,		12 50
	Samuel Barrer, Burke county, receipt No. 595,		6 25
	L. F. Estes, Caldwell county, receipt No. 596,		3 75
	L. F. Estes, Caldwell county, receipt No. 597,		3 75
	I. Evans, Caldwell county, receipt No. 598,		1 95
	W. Allison, McDowell, Caldwell co., receipt No. 599,		3 48
	W. Kirkman, Henderson, receipt No. 600,		3 75
	M. Parish, Stokes county, receipt No. 601,		9 12
	E. White, Brunswick county, receipt No. 602,		12 50
	E. N. Seawell, Moore county, receipt No. 603,		3 06
	I. Green, Buncombe county, receipt No. 604,		1 00
	W. B. Bennett, Burke county, receipt No. 605,		26 25

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Jan.	W. H. Petty, Chatham county, receipt No. 606,	\$	81
	J. Overby, Stokes county, receipt No. 607,		25 35 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. Street, McDowell county, receipt No. 608,		6 25
	E. Sims, Caldwell county, receipt No. 609,		3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. W. Scott, Chatham county, receipt No. 610,		1 75
	J. L. Thrash, Buncombe county, receipt No. 611,		1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. M. Webb, Caldwell county, receipt No. 612,		37 50
	T. N. Coffey, Caldwell county, receipt No. 613,		12 25
	T. J. Sharp, Alexander county, receipt No. 614,		3 50
	J. K. Hawkins and M. Higgins, McDowell county, receipt No. 615,		22 50
	R. F. King, Alexander county, receipt No. 616,		1 31
	J. K. Hawkins and M. Higgins, McDowell county, receipt No. 617,		17 55
	H. McGall, Transylvania county, receipt No. 618,		9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	S. Galloway, Transylvania county, receipt No. 619,		12 50
	A. McKing, McDowell county, receipt No. 620,		2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	E. L. Stephens, Beaufort county, receipt No. 621,		16 37
	D. M. Hollfield, McDowell county, receipt No. 622,		3 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	T. L. Clayton, Brunswick county, receipt No. 623,		37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. B. Hawkins and Wm. Henessee, McDowell county, receipt No. 624,		21 25
	J. K. Hawkins and M. Higgins, McDowell county, receipt No. 625,		94 80



*Auditor's Report for the Fisca*

1871.			
Jan.	J. K. Hawkins, McDowell county receipt No. 626,	\$	11 12½
	B. Huffman, Burke county, receipt No. 627,		9 12½
	P. Anthony, Burke county, receipt No. 628,		12 25
	J. Hanks, Wilkes county, receipt No. 629,		43 35
	Wm. A. Morris, Montgomery county, receipt No. 630,		10 75
	S. Billings, Wilkes county, receipt No. 631,		2 62½
	J. Biggerstaff, McDowell county, receipt No. 632,		5 84
	J. H. Squeres, New Hanover county, receipt No. 633,		10
	J. W. Martin, Trustee, Buncombe county, receipt No. 634,		5 75
	F. Reid, Wilkes county, receipt No. 635,		6 62½
	Wm. Long, Mitchell county, receipt No. 536,		6 87½
	W. J. Goode, McDowell county, receipt No. 637,		75
	S. D. Mace, Mitchell county, receipt No. 638,		1 0
	J. F. Rodman, Mitchell county, receipt No. 639,		5 62
	J. T. Hayes, Caldwell county, receipt No. 640,		3
	Received of M. C. Brinkley, Sheriff of Chowan county, 75 per cent. county capitation tax for the year 1870,		413 61
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month, tax on retailers for 1870, as follows:		
	J. M. Roan, Shff. Macon Co.,		21 67
	B. F. Wiley, " Gates "		52 24
	John Horton, " Watauga "		23 85
	John Johnston, " Rockingham "		69 28
	F. W. Bell, " Bertie "		38 34

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Jan.	R. McMillan, Sheriff Robeson Co.,	\$	86 69
	J. M. Mouger, " Moore "		69 73
	V. V. Richardson, " Columbus "		286 24
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month poll tax for the year 1861, as follows:		
	B. F. Wiley Sheriff Gates county,		846 45
	John Horton Sheriff Watauga county,		581 02
	J. S. Johnston, Sheriff Rockingham county,		1,362 68
	F. W. Bell, Sheriff Bertie county,		1,749 81
	R. McMillan, Sheriff Robeson county,		1,110 74
	J. M. Mouger, Sheriff Moore county;		1,191 30
	V. V. Richardson, Sheriff Columbus county,		1,163 24
	Received of sundry Superior Court Clerks during this month for fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows:		
	E. A. Osborne, Mecklenburg county,		86 40
	J. Rumley, Carteret county,		9
	P. T. Massey, Johnson county,		55 15
	H. R. Austin, Davie county,		19 75
	R. R. Wakefield, Caldwell county,		15 70
	W. R. Skinner, Chowan county,		11
	J. A. Long, Richmond county,		250
	W. E. Vaughan, Pasquotank county,		28
	D. O. H. W. Gillespie, McDowell Co.,		7
	J. K. Morrissey, Sampson county,		17 02
	J. E. Reid, Buncombe county,		35 50
	F. D. Irvin, Burke county,		10
	C. L. Summers, Iredell county,		20 90
	J. T. Gregory, Halifax county,		97 02
	R. F. Green, Lenoir county,		82 90
	E. M. Stevenson, Alexander county,		20 25
	T. A. Raglan, Rockingham county,		12 36
	Eli Spruill, Tyrrell county,		5
	C. C. Wade, Montgomery county,		44 24
	L. E. Johnston, Davidson county,		63 35
	J. A. Martin, Yadkin county,		76
	Calvin Cox, Pitt county,		18 75
	J. A. Melson, Washington county,		9 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
Jan.	G. J. Robinson, Wayne county,	\$ 84
Feb.	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands as follows :	
	C. C. Ferguson, Wilkes County, re- ceipt No. 641,	4 40
	C. Earp, Wilkes Co., receipt No. 643,	4 93½
	J. Earp, Wilkes county, receipt No. 642,	5 37½
	A. D. McNeill, Cumberland county, receipt No. 642,	11 25
	R. Love, Chatham county, receipt No. 645,	1 90
	J. T. Hoyle, Burke county, receipt No. 644,	23 25
	J. Sparks, Wilkes county, receipt No. 647,	1 30
	R. M. Barnwell, Henderson county, receipt No. 648,	7 75
	H. Crause, Alleghany county, receipt 648.	1 75
	J. C. Young, Cabarrus county, receipt 649,	1
	N. H. Gambell, Wilkes county, re- ceipt 650,	10 62
	J. M. Whitley, Stanly county, re- ceipt 651,	1 56
	W. Maxwell, Sampson county, receipt 652,	56
	J. M. Lamb, Sampson county, receipt 653,	3 12½
	J. T. Mathis, Sampson county, receipt 654,	5
	H. Nutt, New Hanover county, re- ceipt 655,	12½
	A. Smith, Richmond county, receipt 656,	2 87½
	D. Greene, Caldwell county, receipt 657,	3 12
	W. A. Hollifield, Mitchell county, re- ceipt 658,	5 00

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Feb.	T. B. Wheatley, Wilkes county, receipt 659,	\$ 112
	T. B. Wheatley, Wilkes county, receipt 660,	4
	E. J. Strider and P. C. Calliott, Montgomery county, receipt 661,	375
	W. M. T. Hannon, Watauga county, receipt 662,	750
	D. McInnis, Montgomery county, receipt 663,	1250
	E. J. Strider, Montgomery county, receipt 664,	487½
	W. Feaster, Watauga county, receipt 665,	150
	W. Davidson, McDowell county, receipt 666,	5
	A. D. Martin, Montgomery county, receipt 667,	1212½
	G. H. Moore, Transylvania county, receipt 668,	1250
	Wm. Case, Transylvania county, receipt 669,	1250
	A. B. Canic, Moore county, receipt 670,	312½
	C. Mormon, Surry county, receipt 670 <sup>75</sup> , 66½,	30
	John Cox, Burke county, receipt 671,	437½
	J. Harper, Columbus county receipt 672,	625
	A. Gullamore, Henderson county receipt 673,	562½
	H. Renfrow, Johnston county receipt 674,	250
	R. W. Smith, Mitchell county, receipt 675,	375
	H. W. McPhoral, Robeson county, receipt 676,	500
	J. M. Parol, Robeson county, receipt 677,	250
	H. W. McPharol, Robeson county receipt 678,	312½



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Feb.	H. W. McPharol, Robeson county, \$		
	receipt 679,	10	62
	Received of Sundry Superior Court		
	Clerks during this month for Fines		
	Penalties and Forfeitures as fol-		
	lows:		
	C. Betts, Granville county,	38	
	C. M. Pace, Henderson "	20	
	A. H. Freeman, Surry "	20	
	Received of F. F. Jones, Sheriff, Ty-		
	rell county, for tax on polls for the		
	year 1870,	583	11
	Received of F. F. Jones, Sheriff Ty-		
	rell county for tax on retailers for		
	the year 1870,	65	04
	Received of F. F. Jones, Sheriff Ty-		
	rell county for tax on Auctioneers		
	for the year 1870,	69	
	Received of J. M. Johnston, Tax Col-		
	lector of Davie county, for county		
	capitation tax for 1870,	96	
March.	Received of sundry persons for entries		
	of vacant lands as follows:		
	T. J. Steele, Richmond county, receipt		
	671,	871	$\frac{1}{2}$
	H. Mathews, Moore, county,	70	
	S. M. Green, Mitchell county,	1	25
	S. T. Talbert, Iredell county,	1	25
	John Pleasant, Johnston county,	4	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	A. Kelley, Moore county,	1	37
	L. B. Cox, Pitt, county,	121	$\frac{1}{2}$
	L. Pugh, Pitt county,	1	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Samuel Porton, Cleaveland county,	871	$\frac{1}{2}$
	A. Earle, Cleaveland county,	1	75
	H. Colloway, Watauga county,	2	
	H. Colloway, Watauga county,	2	
	Received of S. E. Belk, Treasurer		
	Mecklenburg county for county cap-		
	itation tax for 1870,	835	05
	Received of W. G. Curtis, Clerk Super-		
	ior Court Brunswick county for		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
March.	Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures, for 1870,	\$	16 78
	Received of J. R. Grady, Sheriff Har-		
	nett county, for Tax on Poll, for 1869,		888 78
	Received of J. R. Grady, Sheriff Har-		
	nett county, for Tax on Retailers for 1869,		33 25
April.	Received of sundry persons during this month for Entries of Vacant Lands as follows :		
	J. Hudspeth, Yadkin county rec'pt,		1 12½
	J. B. Brooks, Brunswick " "		1 25
	W. H. Benton, " " "		1 87½
	E. Weaver, Ashe " "		3 75
	G. W. Ray, " " "		6 25
	J. Miller, " " "		93
	C. Davis, " " "		1 75
	E. Weaver, " " "		2 75
	G. W. Ray, " " "		5
	G. W. Ray, " " "		9 37½
	J. Greer, " " "		10 18½
	J. & J. B. Sticke, " " "		7 50
	N. May, " " "		62½
	W. Colvard, " " "		4 68½
	W. J. Stringer, " " "		12 50½
	S. Sheets, " " "		4 75
	G. P. Burkett, " " "		1 25
	J. M. Dorsett, Davidson " "		2 31
	B. Williams, Onslow " "		5
	B. Bryant, " " "		1 50
	G. McDaniel, Rutherford " "		2 37
	W. R. Allison & others, Rutherford " "		1 62½
	J. F. Eppley, Burke " "		5 75
	J. Dudley, Chatham " "		62½
	A. Coons, Catawba " "		18
	P. M. Muel, " " "		87½
	E. Carrell, Transylvania " "		6 25
	R. Jordan, Transylvania " "		1 75
	W. T. Poor, " " "		1 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

April.	A. McBride, Robeson county rec'pt,	\$	2 50
	A. T. Powell, Columbus	" "	1 37
	R. H. Deans, Nash	" "	3 34
	W. B. Forrester, Wilkes	" "	1 25
	J. D. Tinsley,	" "	3 80
	E. L. Smoot,	" "	56
	J. M. Jessup, Cumberland	" "	3 25
	W. J. Pope,	" "	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	W. H. Culvreth,	" "	3 75
	R. H. Gambell, Ashe	" "	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. Long, Wilkes	" "	1 25
	J. Long, Wilkes	" "	1 50
	Isham McLamb, Sampson	" "	8 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	M. McLamb,	" "	5 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
	W. Brown, Edgecombe	" "	11 06
	Received of sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors during this month Tax on Polls as follows:		
	G. J. Williams, Sh'ff Chatham Co.,		1,704 40
	B. T. Briggs, Sheriff Wilson	"	1,580 04
	Jas. Cashwell, Tax Collector Bladen county,		1,417 31
	Jas. M. Young, Sh'ff Buncombe Co.,		1,698 05
	Received of sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors during this month, Tax on Retailers, as follows:		
	G. J. Williams, Sh'ff Chatham Co.,		30 88
	B. T. Biggs, " Wilson	"	467 47
	Jas. M. Young, " Buncombe	"	47 50
	Received of sundry Superior Court Clerks, during this month fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows:		
	H. R. Austin, Davie County,		31 83
	W. R. Odom, Northam'ton	"	17 00
	Eli Spruill, Tyrrell	"	35 50
	Thos. A Ragland, Rockingham Co.,		115 00
	R. H. Timberlake, Franklin	"	62 04
	A. H. McNeill, Moore	"	75 00
	Abram Clapp, Guilford	"	28 85
	G. J. Robinson, Wayne	"	137 00
	P. T. Massey, Johnston	"	185 35

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
April.	Jas. Rumley,	Carteret county,	\$ 24 00
	Wm. R. Skinner,	Chowan "	14 40
	D. O. H. W. Gillespie,	M'Dow'll "	10 00
	Wm. E. Vaughan,	Pasquotank "	11 00
	J. Jenkins,	Cleaveland "	33 00
	Calvin Cox,	Pitt "	27 00
	S. T. Petty,	Chatham "	64 60
	R. R. Wakefield,	Caldwell "	9 30
	J. E. Reid,	Buncombe "	25 30
	A. J. Mann,	Rowan "	47 80
	W. G. Curtis,	Brunswick "	14 92
	E. O. Dey,	Currituck "	14 84
	R. S. Abrams,	Polk county,	19 82
	E. M. Stevenson,	Alexander county,	31 30
May.	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands as follows :		
	George Watts,	Wilkes county, receipt	4 50
	J. M. Houk,	Caldwell " "	51
	J. M. Houk,	Caldwell " "	7 50
	J. T. John,	Richmond " "	1 25
	J. T. Willis,	Carteret " "	11 75
	E. Smith,	" " "	2 12½
	W. A. Devan,	Brunswick " "	45
	J. A. Williams,	Cumberland " "	75
	G. W. Coble,	Watauga " "	50
	Samuel Riggs,	Camden " "	1 56
	E. Dotson,	Watauga " "	1
	Received of L. E. Heartt, Treasurer of N. C. Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, being principal of note (\$2,000), dated September 23, 1870, for loan by Board of Education to said Institution and interest on same 77.67 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on said note from date thereof to above mentioned date,		
			2,077 69
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month tax on auctioneers as follows :		
	J. W. Schenck,	Sheriff of New Hanover county,	117 84



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
May.	T. F. Lee, Sheriff Wake county,	\$	35 45
	Received of sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors during this month, Tax on Polls as follows:		
	J. W. Schenck, Sheriff of New Hanover county,		782 80
	T. F. Lee, Sheriff Wake county,		3,006 56
	J. R. Grady, Sheriff Harnett county,		985 43
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month, 75 per cent. County Capitation Tax, as follows:		
	Nathan McDaniel, Sheriff Jones Co.,		328 00
	Mrs. Louisa Turner, Executrix of John Turner, dec'd, sh'ff Orange county,		709 94
	J. R. Grady, Sheriff of Harnett Co.,		359 10
	Abner Aydlett, Sheriff Camden Co.,		462 89
	Received of sundry Clerks Superior Court during this month for fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows:		
	E. A. Osborne, Mecklenburg county,		33 25
	G. H. Brown, Wilkes "		91 10
	B. F. Shaw, Harnett "		3 20
	Geo. Laws, Orange "		22 15
	J. H. C. Bryan, Jones "		33 05
	J. D. Grimsley, Greene "		30 00
	Peter McRea, J. P., Richmond "		2 00
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month tax on retailers as follows:		
	J. W. Schenck, Sheriff of New Hanover county,		1,326 78
	T. F. Lee, Sheriff of Wake county,		910 06
	J. R. Grady, Sheriff of Harnett county,		23 75
June.	Received of John C. Rhodes, Sheriff Wayne county, for 75 per cent county capitation tax as follows:		
	For the year 1869,		657 93
	For the year 1870,		607 24
	Received of sundry Clerks of Superior Courts during this month, fines, penalties and forfeitures as follows:		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
June.	C. C. Wade, Mecklenburg county,	\$	25
	J. N. Bunting, Wake county,		48
	J. A. Martin, Yadkin county,		229
	B. B. Bulla, Randolph county,		76 25
	M. O. Sherrill, Catawba county,		43
	Received of sundry persons during this month, entries of vacant lands as follows :		
	A. Payne and R. H. Teague, receipt,		6 25
	Peter Davis, receipt,		20
July.	G. W. Rabon, Brunswick county, receipt,		4 12
	W. W. Hollifield, McDowell county, receipt,		1 25
	Martin Creef, Dare county, receipt,		62½
	D. Dean, Catawba county, receipt,		3 62
	Received of sundry Superior Court Clerks, during this month, fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
	James Rumley, Carteret County,		1
	Wm. R. Skinner, Chowan "		5
	L. E. Johnston Davidson "		29
	N. R. Odom, Northampton "		67
	J. A. McDowell, Cabarrus "		16 775
	E. A. Osborne, Mecklenburg "		45 60
	R. F. Greene, Lenoir "		28 35
	C. M. Pace, Henderson "		20
	J. K. Morrissey, Sampson "		62 50
	T. A. Ragland, Rockingham "		12 41
	D. O. H. W. Gillespie, McDowell county,		43 55
	Abram Clapp, Guilford county,		19 82
	P. T. Massey, Johnston county,		33 87
	Calvin Cox, Pitt county,		39
	F. D. Irvin, Burke county,		5
	E. Spruill, Tyrrell county,		1 20
	S. P. Spruill, Lincoln county,		50
	W. E. Vaughan, Pasquot'nk county,		10
	H. R. Austin, Davie county,		46 85
	J. T. Gregory, Halifax county,		508 30
	R. R. Wakefield, Caldwell county,		29 30



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
July.	J. J. Gudger, Madison county,	\$	20
	Jas. Martin, Stokes county,		15
Aug.	Received of the following persons for entries of vacant lands as follows :		
	Geo. Welborn, Ashe county, receipt,		1 25
	D. Morris, Henderson county, receipt,		70
	Received of J. C. Adley, Clerk of Superior Court, fines, forfeitures and cost,		35 50
	Received of sundry Sheriff tax on polls as follows :		
	John Foley, Pitt county,		1,735 92
	E. Eldridge, Bladen county,		1,654 85
	S. H. Kelley, Davie county,		1,170 07
	J. Sumner, Buncombe county,		1,553 05
Sept.	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands as follows :		
	J. J. Cole, Moore county,		55
	M. Peek, Cabarrus county,		59
	J. F. Miller, Cabarrus county,		2 37½
	E. Sellers, Columbus county,		4 50
	H. Best, Columbus county,		3 62
	J. R. Hawkins, Mitchell county,		2 37
	M. J. Bailey, Mitchell county,		4 25
	W. C. Bryant, Moore county,		2
	J. W. Harrison, Rutherford county,		3
	Samuel and George Barrier, Burke county,		12 50
	W. M. Puett, Caldwell county,		9 75
	W. M. Puett, Caldwell county,		2
	W. M. Puett, " "		2 50
	J. C. L. Harris and Venetia Harris, Watauga county,		32 70
	Received of Governor Tod R. Caldwell, President Board of Education amount paid him as President aforesaid, by Samuel T. Carrow, in part of purchase money for swamp lands sold by Board of Education under		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871. Sept.	an Act of the General Assembly. ratified, March 26, 1870,	\$	12,850	
	Received of Governor Tod R. Cald- well, President of Board of Educa- tion, for interest on deposit, \$12,860, embraced in receipt of September, 1871, No. 91, being part of proceeds of sale of swamp lands,		141	35
	Received during this month from sun- dry Superior Court Clerks lor Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures, as follows:			
	Geo. Laws, Orange county,		5	
	J. A. Melson, Washington county,		25	81
	D. Stewart, Richmond county,		75	
	Transferred from Public Fund to Edu- cational Fund amount collected un- der "an Act to raise Revenue," rati- fied, March 28th, 1870, Special Tax 1-12 of 1 per cent. on taxable prop- erty of the State, for the support of Public Schools of the State,		92,976	04



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT C.

## EDUCATIONAL FUND—(DISBURSEMENTS.)

*Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Educational Fund were made.*

Common Schools,	\$ 174,753	20½
County Capitation Tax Refunded,	895	23
Expense Account,	882	65
Poll Tax Refunded,	966	42
	\$ 177,497	59½

## DETAILED AS FOLLOWS :

1870.		
Oct.	Paid Rev. J. W. Hood, for Board of Education, salary for the month of October, 1870.	\$ 125
	Paid sundry County Treasurers during this month to pay wages of public school teachers, as follows:	
	Josiah Nicholson, Perquimans county,	50
	H. Wilkerson, Bladen county,	25
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,	100
	Watson Curtis, Clay county,	60
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,	34 50
	G. V. Credle, Hyde county,	32 2
	Josiah Nicholson, Perquimans county	50
	N. Dinsdale, Polk county,	175
	J. W. Hampton, Sr., Polk county,	157
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,	45
	John A. McArthur, Duplin county,	70
	John A. McArthur, Duplin county,	536
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,	75
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,	25
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,	235

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Oct.	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,	\$	175
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,		207 80
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		80
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		66
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		88
	Henry Ruger, Carteret county,		48
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		25
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		68
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		103
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		40
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,		66 88
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		30
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		135
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		200
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		50
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		125
	E. Coor, Wayne county,		336
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		120
	S. E. Delk, Mecklenburg county,		95
	H. Wilkerson, Bladen county,		25
	Watson Curtis, Clay county,		40
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		307 50
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,		80
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		55
	J. T. Perry, Alexander county,		250
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,		100
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,		155
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		50
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		30
	Henry A. London, Chatham county,		408
	Henry A. London, Chatham county,		340
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		50
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		76
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		80
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		341
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		214 75
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		187 50
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		34
	W. Curtis, Clay county,		90
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		81 50
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		520



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Oct.	H. A. London, Chatham county,	\$	420 25
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		50
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		263 75
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		30
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		30
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		157 50
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		45
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,		101
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,		144
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		60
	J. S. Parson, Alleghany county,		220
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		150
	G. D. Credle, Hyde county,		52
	G. D. Credle, Hyde county,		352
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		97 50
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		60
	Jas. R. Gray, Halifax county,		180
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		100
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		200
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		45
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		84
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		66
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		228
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,		52
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		190
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		540
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		50
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		120 50
	H. Wilkerson, Bladen county,		100
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		36
Nov.	J. W. Hood, Agent for Board of Education salary for the month of Nov. 1870,		125
	Wilson Hinkle and Co. for five hundred white graded school registers,		302 30
	Paid sundry County Treasurers for money appropriated by secs. 52 and 53 of the school laws for the wages of public school teachers as follows :		
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		100
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		105 10

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Nov.	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,	\$	36
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		90
	N. Stout, Alamance county,		260
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,		279
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		28
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		20
	J. L. Hood, Henderson county,		96
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		234 86
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,		35
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,		63 50
	N. McDaniel, Jones county,		140
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		65
	D. D. Parks, Orange county,		48
	J. R. Gray, Halifax county,		105
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		60
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,		100
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		70
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		280
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		250
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		200
	G. A. Ikerd, Catawba county,		226 50
	C. C. McMickel, Surry county,		322
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		40
	C. C. Parks, Orange county,		80
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		75 32
	T. M. Baker, Stokes county,		25
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,		24 00
	W. Curtis, Clay county,		40
	J. A. Woodard, Chowan county,		40
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,		176
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		170
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		50
	J. A. Ware, Cleavland county,		95
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		40
	R. T. Linville, Forsythe county,		160
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		30
	Edward Dalby, Granville county,		50
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		80
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		20
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		28
	J. Oates, Sampson county,		327 50



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1870.			
Nov.	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,	\$	180
	T. M. Baker, Stokes, county,		95
	Ed. Dalby, Granville county		190
	Ed. Dalby, Granville county,		100
	Ed. Dalby, Granville county,		277
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		37
	J. B. Gray, Halifax county,		180
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		37 50
	A. R. Foushee, Person county.		26
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		65
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		135
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		80
	W. A. Bizzell, Bladen county,		25
	J. L. Hood, Henderson county,		97 30
	J. L. Hood, Henderson county,		37 50
	J. L. Hood, Henderson county,		210
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		50
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		40
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		60
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		84
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		25
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		42
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		56
	J. C. McMurray, McDowell county,		60
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		52
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		40
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		70
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		65
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		224
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		30
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		62
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		18
	E. M. McArthur, Rutherford county,		134 50
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		20
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		60
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,		32 20
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,		106
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		257
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton,		137 50
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,		120
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,		50

*Year ending September 30th 1871.*

1870.			
Nov.	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,	\$	586 25
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,		75
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,		170
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,		56 25
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		100
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,		50
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		60
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		88
	N. Stout, Alamance county,		32
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		30
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		26
	G. N. Lewis, Sheriff Nash county, tax overpaid on 30 polls for the year 1869,		31 50
Dec'r.	Geo. Moose, Catawba county, amount paid on polls for the year 1870,		1 10
	J. W. Hood, Agent for Board of Edu- cation, salary for the month of De- cember, 1870,		125
	Paid sundry County Treasurers dur- ing this month, to pay the wages of Public School Teachers, as follows :		
	E. Coor, Wayne county,		140
	C. X. McMikle, Surry county,		107
	C. X. McMikle, Surry county,		72
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		30
	N. Fulford, Davie county,		150
	N. Fulford, Davie county,		44
	Jas. A. Woodard, Chowan county,		52 50
	W. P. Poor, Transylvania county,		182 50
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,		22
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		30
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		40
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		130
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		179 81
	N. McDaniels, Jones county,		120
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		98
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		80
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		40
	C. C. McMikle, Surry county,		80



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Dec.	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,	\$	25
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		25
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		33 33
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		40
	T. E. Johnston, Caswell county,		50
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		40
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		70
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		20
	G. V. Credle, Hyde county,		60
	G. V. Credle, Hyde county,		120
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		255 75
	A. L. Rossian, Wilkes county,		345 75
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		60
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		100
	J. Oates, Sampson county,		50
	N. McDaniels, Jones county,		120
	J. L. Hyatt, Yancey county,		120
	J. L. Hyatt, Yancey county,		40
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		65
	H. Wilkerson, Bladen county,		25
	J. A. Willard, Chowan county,		222 50
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,		36
	L. Binsdale, Polk county,		451
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		405
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		20
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		145
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		25
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		105
	W. Curtis, Clay county,		40
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,		25
	J. L. Hyatt, Yancey county,		526
	J. L. Hyatt, Yancey county,		28
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		26
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		310
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,		95 60
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,		54 50
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		160
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		135
	E. Coor, Wayne county,		540
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		265
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		214 50

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Dec.	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,	\$	61
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		232
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		226
	A. J. Carson, Alleghany county,		397 75
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		34
	R. F. Linville, Forsythe county,		187
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		40
	Wm. M. Brown, Wake county,		120
	Wm. M. Brown, Wake county,		30
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		50
	J. B. Nott, Cumberland county,		205
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		80
	W. P. Poor, Transylvania county,		50
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		70
	J. L. Laseton, Burke county,		668
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		175 50
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		38 50
	F. C. Allen, Anson county,		140
	J. B. Nott, Cumberland county,		50
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		52
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		28
1871.			
Jan'y.	W. G. Pool, Pasquotank county,		240
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		130
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton Co.,		121 25
	N. McDaniels, Jones county,		70
	J. A. Woodard, Chowan county,		60
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,		611
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		192 50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		76
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		140
	W. Curtis, Clay county,		172 50
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		70
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,		25
	G. V. Credle, Hyde county,		60
	W. A. Bizzell, Bladen county,		25
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		329 31
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		161
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		41 66
	E. Coor, Wayne county,		424 33
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		80



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
Jan.	D. C. Parks, Orange county,	34 16
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,	60
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,	125
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,	100
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,	60
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,	187
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,	304
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,	322 24
	J. W. Patton, Cherokee county,	228
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,	100
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,	68
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,	80
	S. Snead, Johnston county,	138 75
	J. N. Ware, Cleaveland county,	440
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,	164
	J. Watts, Martin county,	100
	J. Watts, Martin county,	240
	Wm. Brown, Wake county,	80
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,	33 33
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,	186
	W. A. Bizzell, Bladen county,	75
	W. S. McKee, Gaston county,	180
	C. C. McMikle, Surry county,	80
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,	65 25
	L. Riddick, Gates county,	160
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,	110
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,	30
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,	50
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,	40
	D. A. Kilburn, Craven county,	30
	L. Riddick, Gates county,	140
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,	30
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,	300
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,	70
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,	140
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,	190
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,	562 50
	John Watts, Martin county,	320
	W. G. Pool, Pasquotank county,	251
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,	150
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,	88

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Jan.	P. Horton, Watauga county,	\$	75
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		100
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		50
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		85
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		40
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		100
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		150
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		25
	P. Tennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		90
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		45
	T. M. Baker, Stokes county,		25
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		236
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,		417
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		100
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		80
	J. A. Woodward, Chowan county,		110
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		95
	J. W. Patton, Cherokee county,		746 50
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		196
	J. A. Ikerd, Watauga county,		21285
	H. C. Moss, Wilson county,		40
	N. McDaniels, Jones county,		100
	John Watts, Martin county,		240
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		10
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		200
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,		185
	Francis Lennon, Columbus county,		643 50
	Francis Lennon, Columbus county,		985 50
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		50
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,		140
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,		50
	J. Watts, Martin county,		80
	J. Watts, Martin county,		460
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		128 75
	J. D. Powell, Caldwell county,		30
	J. D. Powell, Caldwell county,		40
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,		577 75
	J. L. Hyatt, Yancey county,		40
	S. W. Burgen, Buncombe county,		120
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		104
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		60



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
Jan.	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,	\$ 136
	A. L. Rossan, Wilkes county,	336 21
	A. L. Rossan, Wilkes county,	341 22
	P. Horton, Watauga county,	82
	P. Horton, Watauga county,	731 75
	J. L. Laxton, Burke county,	599
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,	72
	J. S. McCubbins Rowan county,	50
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,	35
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,	35
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,	50
	G. A. Ikherd, Catawba county,	102 03
	L. Riddick, Gates county,	75
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,	25
	W. H. Bryson, Jr., Jackson county,	1,100
	E. Coor, Wayne county,	385
	N. McDaniels, Jones county,	70
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,	280
	A. M. Dills, Macon county,	1,256 50
	A. M. Dills, Macon county,	68 50
Feb.	Paid the following persons old tax re- funded as follows :	
	R. Frederick, Person county,	1 78
	George Nicks, Sheriff Yadkin county,	129 80
	Pain J. W. Wood, Agent for Board of Education, salary for the month of January, 1871,	125
	Paid sundry County Treasurers during this month to pay wages of public school teachers as follows :	
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,	85
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,	94
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,	240
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	25
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,	110
	J. G. Brown, Harnett counay,	50
	W. G. Pool, Pasquotank county,	150
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,	240
	T. D. Johnson, Caswell county,	100
	T. M. Baker, Stokes county,	150
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,	70

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Feb.	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	\$ 60
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,	230
	P. Horton, Watauga county,	13
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	120
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	30
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,	180
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,	200
	W. P. Poor, Transylvania county,	208
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,	51
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,	662 83
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	50
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,	64 48
	E. Dalby, Granville county,	1,111
	L. Riddick, Gates county,	140
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,	6 50
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,	50
	N. Dinsdale, Polk county,	386
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,	120
	J. A. Woodard, Chowan county,	40
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,	80
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,	70
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,	80
	Ira Proffitt, Madison county,	110
	Ira Proffitt, Madison county,	100
	Ira Proffitt, Madison county,	1029 50
	Ira Proffitt, Madison county,	259 75
	Ira Proffitt, Madison county,	80
	J. N. Ware, Cleveland county,	483 95
	O. Fennell Jr., New Hanover county,	200
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,	100
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,	60
	J. H. Vannoy, Ashe county,	1158 50
	J. H. Vannoy, Ashe county,	957 75
	J. H. Vannoy, Ashe county,	65
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,	101
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,	180
	R. F. Linville, Forsythe county,	255
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,	536
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,	36
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,	20
	O. Fennell, New Hanover county,	400



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Feb.	J. L. Hood, Henderson county,	\$	379 45
	J. L. Laxton, Burke county,		462
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,		225
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		40
	John Watts, Martin county,		125
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		52
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		100
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		100
	J. A. Woodard, Chowan county,		25
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,		482 33
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		280
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		40
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		44
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		60
	J. Watts, Martin county,		160
	Wm. Sparks, Mitchell county,		266
	N. McDaniels, Jones county,		70
	D. A. Kilburn, Craven county,		120
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		132
	J. W. Patton, Cherokee county,		201
	J. Oates, Sampson county,		80
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		40
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,		100
	J. P. Powell, Caldwell county,		29
	J. P. Powell, Caldwell county,		30
	J. P. Powell, Caldwell county,		60
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		25
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		100
	A. L. Rosseau, Wilkes county,		440 75
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,		85
	W. P. Poor, Transylvania county,		152 50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		50
	A. Dockery, Richmond county,		150
	D. H. Kilburn, Craven county,		140
	J. L. Hyatt, Yancey county,		132
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,		200
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,		225
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,		150
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		44 50
	J. L. Laxton, Burke county,		385
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		44 50

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Feb.	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,	\$	120
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		50
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		174 34
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		68
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,		50
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		100
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		40
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		90
	W. P. Poor, Transylvania county,		282
	T. M. Baker, Stokes county,		40
	R. T. Linville, Forsythe county,		60
	F. Lennon, Columbus county,		155
	J. Watts, Martin county,		120
	G. W. Cooper, Nash county,		500
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		70
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,		532 50
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		200
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		40
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		160
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		160
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		87 50
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		60
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		68
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		25
M'ch.	T. D. Baker, Stokes county,		112 50
	J. T. Perry, Alexander county,		254
	J. T. Perry, Alexander county,		369
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		25
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,		352
	E. Coor, Wayne county,		250
	T. D. Johnston, Caswell county,		50
	M. Tulford, Davie county,		45
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		375 45
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		456 55
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		20
	W. S. McKee, Gaston county,		60
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		30
	Benj. Moffitt, Randolph county,		163 75
	Benj. Moffitt, Randolph county,		129
	Benj. Moffitt, Randolph county,		40
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		147



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
March.	D. C. Parks, Orange county,	\$ 30
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,	113 50
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,	85
	Jas. Oaks, Sampson county,	390 32
	J. L. Laxton, Burke county,	230
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,	35
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,	45
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,	149
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,	138
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,	100
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	30
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,	40
	James Oats, Sampson county,	396
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,	100
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,	272
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,	800
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,	67 50
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,	55
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	67 50
	J. T. Berry, Alexander county,	326 25
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,	180
	F. C. Allen, Anson county,	220
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,	55
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,	150
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,	241 25
	R. M. Austin, Edgecombe county,	65
	L. Jackson, Washington county,	220
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,	130
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,	320 80
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	25
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,	320
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,	265
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,	60
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,	220
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,	80
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,	126 75
	R. F. Linville, Forsythe county,	249 50
	R. F. Linville, Forsythe county,	280 50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	40
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,	121 50

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
March.	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,	\$	15
	J. L. Scott, Alamance county,		458
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		40
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		110
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		165
	P. P. Smith, Robeson county,		43 25
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		160
	P. P. Smith, Robeson county,		45
	J. L. Laxton, Burke county,		200
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		180
	A. S. Roseman, Wilkes county,		416 75
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		293
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		200
	C. R. Jenkins, Moore county,		225
	J. A. Vann, Hertford county,		100
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		32
	F. C. Allen, Anson county,		240
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		75
	J. L. Wyatt, Yancey county,		600
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		200
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		14 37
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,		264 60
	N. Fulford, Davie county,		350
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		50
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,		585
	H. C. Moss, Wilson county,		135
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county.		373 35
	H. C. Moss, Wilson county,		295
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		30
	P. P. Smith, Robeson county,		42 50
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		154
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		62 50
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,		120
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		100
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		200
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,		93
	H. C. Moss, Wilson county,		69
	F. C. Allen, Anson county,		120
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		220
	W. Mitchell, Bertie county,		355



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
March.	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,	\$	425
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		60
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		122
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		70
	J. T. Scott, Alamance county,		656
	Nathan Stout, Alamance county,		160
	J. L. Laxton, Burke county,		120
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	J. L. McCubbins, Rowan county,		50
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		200
	W. S. McKee, Gaston county,		117 50
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		39 75
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		25
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,		478
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,		25
	J. D. Powell, Caldwell county,		108
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		60
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		30
	Wm. Sparks, Mitchell county,		500
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		132 50
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,		180
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		32
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		155
	J. A. Woodard, Chowan county,		300
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		25 25
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		20
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		80
	P. P. Smith, Robeson county,		38 50
	J. W. Patton, Cherokee county,		136
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		25
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		20
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		236
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		40
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		04
	W. S. McKee, Gaston county,		100
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		250
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		272
	J. L. Laxton, Burke county,		160
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		661 25
	J. A. Vann, Hertford county,		88
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover,		105

1871-'72.]

DOCUMENT NO. 4.

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871			
March.	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,	\$	131
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		275
	Paid J. W. Hood, Agent for Board of Education for services from February 1st and 18th, including 1871, at \$125 per month,		80 35
April.	J. T. Ferguson, Sheriff Wilkes co'nty, for county capitation. Tax refunded for 1870,		256 21
	T. W. Patterson, Sheriff Rockingham county. Poll tax refunded.		34 65
	Paid sundry county treasurers during the month to pay the wages of public school teachers, as follows :		
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		150
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		160
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		60
	Edmund Coor, Wayne county,		622
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		117
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		80
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		80
	A. M. Dills, Macon county,		628
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		35
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,		46
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,		194
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,		225
	C. B. Jenkins, Moore county,		60
	W. W. Ragdale, Guilford county,		100
	T. M. Baxter, Stokes county,		223
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		25
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		60
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		65
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		20
	James Oates, Sampson county,		50
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		112 50
	A. J. Carson, Alleghany county,		177 75
	A. J. Carson, Alleghany county,		397 75
	L. Jackson, Jr., Watauga county,		35
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		190
	F. C. Allen, Anson county,		100
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		125



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	M. Fulford, Davie county,	\$	140
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,		160
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		105
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		50
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		100
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		232
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		100
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		175
	H. C. Moss, Wilson county,		60
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,		40
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,		236
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,		213 96
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,		128
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,		422 60
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,		233 21
	W. G. Pool, Pasquotank county,		684
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		104
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,		525 48
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		80
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		204
	R. F. Linville, Forsythe county,		80
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		45
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		100
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	H. M. Rogers, Haywood county,		125
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,		165
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		25
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		125
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,		50
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		100
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		192 50
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		160
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		106
	J. Watts, Martin county,		88
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		25
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		70
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		50
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		345 10
	W. C. Moss, Wilson county,		127 50
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		105
	T. M. Baker, Stokes county,		40 56

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
April.	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,	\$	60
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		35
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		90
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		166
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,		50
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		519
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		250
	R. F. Linville, Forsythe county,		1,295 50
	P. P. Smith, Robeson county,		178 50
	J. Watts, Martin county,		100
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		25
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		25
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		80
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		90
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		275
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		22 50
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		40
	T. Moore, Greene county,		280
	J. Watts, Martin county,		600
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		140
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		550
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		225
	J. C. Ferebee, Camden county,		526 11
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		50
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		120
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham,		215
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		35
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton Co.,		215
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		45
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		226
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		300
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		240
	A. L. Roseman, Wilkes county,		542 78
	A. Dockery, Richmond county,		406
	T. D. Johnston, Caswell county,		50
	J. A. Vance, Hertford county,		80
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		147 50
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		20
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		81 56
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		562 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	\$	35
	Benj. Moffitt, Randolph county,		296 75
	Benj. Moffitt, Randolph county,		523 92
	Benj. Moffitt, Randolph county,		150 75
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		26
	D. A. Kilburn, Craven county,		677 50
	H. A. London, Chatham, county,		185
	J. A. Ware, Cleaveland county,		200
	E. Dally, Granville county,		36
	T. D. Johnston, Caswell county,		100
	F. C. Allen, Anson county,		100
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		160
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		50
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		120
	Jas. Oats, Sampson county,		80
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		50
	A. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		100
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		260
	Thos. M. Baker, Stokes county,		40 55
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		160
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		80
May.	Geo. B. McCotter, Tax Collector Pitt county, for poll tax refunded under a resolution of the General Assem- bly,		532 50
	Mrs. Louisa Turner, executrix of Jno. Turner, deceased, of Orange co'nty, for insolvent polls,		23 509
	Paid sundry County Treasurers during this month, to pay the wages of pub- lic school teachers, as follows :		
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		40
	S. W. Burgin, Brunswick county,		195
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,		60
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		70
	Thos. Horton, Watauga county,		149
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		50
	Jno. Watts, Martin county,		120
	G. W. Cooper, Nash county,		140
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		410 50
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		80

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
May.	Ed. Coor, Wayne county,	\$	180
	J. L. Scott, Alamance county,		700
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		105
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover co'ty,		279 28
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,		28
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		233 80
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		120
	John Watts, Martin county,		100
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		180
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		150 25
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,		510
	J. A. Woodard, Chowan county,		268
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		95 32
	J. A. Vann, Hertford county,		60
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,		200
	F. Lennon, Columbus county,		110
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,		94 92
	J. A. Ware, Cleveland county,		46
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	J. Nicholson, Perquimans county,		673 25
	Benj. Moffitt, Randolph county,		524 50
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		25
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		180
	Thos. Moore, Greene county,		220
	C. C. McMickle, Surry county,		47 50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		60
	J. A. Vann, Hertford county,		196
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,		225
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,		145
	J. L. Laxton, Burke county,		510
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		244 50
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		250
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		320
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		60
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		46 25
	H. C. Moss, Wilson county,		236 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		650 36
	B. W. Kilburn, Craven county,		235
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		110
	E. Aderhold, Gaston county,		697
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		153 60



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
May.	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,	\$	115
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		80
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		80
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		242
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		160
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		100
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		74
	R. F. Linville, Forsythe county,		322
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		20
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		80
	T. M. Baker, Stokes county,		45
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		100
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		100
	W. Lassiter, Montgomery county,		142 50
	Benj. Moffitt, Randolph county,		30
	Benj. Moffitt, Randolph county,		150
	E. Aderhold, Gaston county,		172
	H. M. Rogers, Haywood county,		60
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		200
	T. D. Johnston, Caswell county,		90
	E. Aderhold, Gaston county,		140
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		240
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		136
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		26
	J. A. Ikard, Catawba county,		165 90
	N. McDaniel, Jones county,		130
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		144
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		100
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		75
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		144
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		100
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		100
	E. Aderhold, Gaston county,		46
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,		260
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		120
	J. L. Scott, Alamance county,		120
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		258
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		297 50
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		220
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		215

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
May.	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	\$	40
	E. Coor, Wayne county,		80
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		70
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,		92 50
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		40
	J. L. Scott, Alamance county,		70
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		60
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		100
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		471 84
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		117 10
	J. Oates, Sampson county,		80
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		80
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		50
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		125
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		130
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		75
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		225
	A. Dockery, Richmond county,		787 50
	J. C. Ferrebee, Camden county,		462 89
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,		100
	E. Aderhold, Gates county,		100
	P. P. Smith Robeson county,		80 80
June.	Geo. B. McCotter, Tax Collector Pitt county for amount over paid in settlement of county capitation tax for 1870,		575 94
	Miss Louisa Turner, Executrix of John Turner, deceased, former Sheriff of Orange county, for amount over paid on county capitation tax for 1870.		63 08
	Paid sundry County Treasurers during this month to pay the wages of pub- lic school teachers, as follows :		
	J. W. Copeman, Northampton county,		356
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		107
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		100
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		140
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		252 25
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		120
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		120



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
June.	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,	\$	175
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		127 50
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,		50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		76
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		75
	D. C. Parks, Orange county,		100
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		35
	James Oates, Sampson county,		80
	J. L. Hood, Henderson county,		562 78
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		156
	J. L. Scott, Alamance county,		80
	T. D. Johnson, Caswell county,		50
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		90
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,		350
	A. R. Fonshee, Person county,		25
	W. A. Bizzle, Bladen county,		30
	Thomas Moore, Greene county,		250
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		50
	H. C. Moss, Wilson county,		60
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		270
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		40
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		60
	W. M. Brown, Wake county		30
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		84
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,		159 33
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		40
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		120
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		120
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		120
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		240
	T. M. Baker, Stokes county,		80
	E. M. Rogers, Haywood county,		173 33
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		43 50
	S. B. Taylor, Onslow county,		120
	S. B. Taylor, Onslow county,		120
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		120
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		100
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		36
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		160

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
June.	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,	\$	100
	B. Moffitt, Randolph county,		191 68
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		36 50
	B. Moffitt, Randolph county,		198 90
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		100
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,		148
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		279 50
	N. McDaniels, Jones county,		231
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		100
	H. C. Moss, Wilson county,		50
	P. Horton, Watauga county,		141 60
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,		73
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		65
	J. C. Allen, Anson county,		120
	W. W. Lassiter, Montgomery county,		80
	W. W. Lassiter, Montgomery county,		157
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		230
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		152
	R. J. Powell, Lenoir county,		92
	P. M. Aderhold, Gaston county,		60
	T. M. Baker, Stokes county,		40
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		68
	B. Moffitt, Randolph county,		250 75
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		91
	J. A. Vann, Hertford county,		100
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		70
	J. L. Scott, Alamance county,		50
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		30
	M. Fulford, Davie county,		100
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		96
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		202 45
	J. L. Laxton, Burke county,		240
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		60
	James Oates, Sampson county,		100
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		170
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		60
	J. H. Thees, Brunswick county,		350
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		80
	N. McDaniels, Jones county,		140
	J. A. Woodard Chowan county,		55
	S. Sneed, Johnston county,		121 25



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
July.	Henry Berger, Carteret county,	\$	87
	J. G. Brown, Harnett county,		90
	Wm. M. Brown, Wake county,		24
	N. McDaniel, Jones county,		120
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		186 60
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		50
	J. S. Fisher, Cabarrus county,		144
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		80
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		139
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		80
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		65
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		150
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		100
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		208
	G. W. Cooper, Nash county,		40
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,		93 12½
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,		32 45
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county,		32 25
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		80
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		120
	E. Coor, Wayne county,		260
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		30
	W. H. Hunt, Davidson county,		45
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		125
	R. H. Anstin, Edgecombe county,		130
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		250
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,		130
	D. N. Kilburn, Craven county,		80
	O. Fennell, Jr., New Hanover county,		25
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		110
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		100
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		50
	T. D. Johnston, Caswell county,		50
	T. D. Johnston, Caswell county,		160
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		520
	J. S. Fisher, Cabarrus county,		70
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,		95
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		40
	A. G. Walker, Tyrrell county,		30
	A. G. Walker, Tyrrell county,		60

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
July.	L. Riddick, Gates county,	\$	140
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		120
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		89
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		40
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		126
	N. McDaniel, Jones county,		60
	S. W. Burgin, Buncombe county,		40
	J. A. Ware Cleveland county,		20
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		138
	O. Fennell jr., New Hanover county,		44
	B. Moffitt, Randolph county,		40
	B. Moffitt, Randolph county,		187
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		25
	A. G. Walker, Tyrell county,		30
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		210
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		55
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		278 20
	P. Horton, Watauga county,		113
	F. C. Allen, Anson county,		100
Aug.	J. L. Scott, Alamance county,		30
	J. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		50
	G. W. Cooper, Nash county,		140
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		288
	J. J. Whitehurst, Beaufort county,		135
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		25
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		69
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,		40
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		128 25
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,		80
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		365
	J. A. Ware, Cleveland county,		42 50
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,		50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	F. C. Allen, Anson county,		281 75
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		80
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		25
	J. Peebles, Pitt county,		160
	J. Peebles, Pitt county,		240
	J. Peebles, Pitt county,		100
	J. Peebles, Pitt county,		700



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		\$	
Aug.	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	40	
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,	162	50
	A. Dockery, Richmond county,	225	
	T. M. Blake, Stokes county,	40	
	H. M. Rogers, Haywood county,	85	
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	40	
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	30	
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,	152	75
	N. Dunsdale, Polk county,	360	
	S. L. Belk, Mecklenburg,	34	
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,	110	
	W. W. Ragsdale, Guilford county,	100	
	B. P. Clifton, Frankliu,	262	50
	F. Lennon, Columbus, county,	189	99
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,	50	
	E. Dalby, Granville county,	100	
	J. C. McCurry, McDowell county,	20	
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	25	
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,	180	
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,	40	
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,	112	75
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,	360	
	T. D. Johnston, Caswell county,	50	
	T. D. Johnston, Caswell county,	160	
	P. P. Smith, Robeson county,	276	
	E. Aderhole, Gaston county,	100	
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,	100	
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,	98	
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	35	
	L. Jackson, Washington county,	92	50
	E. McArthur, Rutherford county,	123	33
	J. A. Vann, Hertford county,	88	
	R. H. Austin, Edgecombe county,	130	
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,	202	50
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	21	25
	W. A. Bizzell, Bladen county,	25	
	A. G. Walker, Tyrrell county,	40	
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	67	
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	75	
	W. A. Bizzell, Bladen county,	60	
	E. Coor, Wayne county,	80	

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Aug.	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,	\$ 87
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	65
	E. Dalby, Granville county,	50
	J. D. Nott, Cumberland county,	143 48
	A. Rosseau, Wilkes county,	235
	J. R. Gary, Halifax county,	140
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	63 33
	L. Jackson, Washington county,	60
	P. P. Smith, Robeson county,	228
	A. G. Walker, Tyrrell county,	20
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	23 33
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,	20
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,	75
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,	50
	J. S. McCubbins, Rowan county,	45
Sept.	Paid to sundry County Treasurers to pay the wages of public school teachers as follows :	
	W. P. Buorrus, Hyde county,	120
	W. P. Buorrus, Hyde county,	70
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	27
	James Oates, Sampson county,	60
	J. A. McArthur, Duplin county,	300
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	50
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	54
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	30
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	50
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	25
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	104
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	70
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,	45
	L. Riddick, Gates county,	70
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,	70
	John Peebles, Pitt county,	140
	A. Roseman, Lincoln county,	37 50
	W. P. Poor, Transylvania,	455
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,	235 95
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,	100
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,	70
	S. B. Taylor, Onslow county,	80
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,	40



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Sept.	W. Curtis, Clay county,	\$	207 50
	James Oates, Sampson county,		120
	A. Dockery, Richmond county,		50
	A. Dockery, Richmond county,		170
	W. Lassiter, Montgomery county,		100
	W. M. Edwards, Rockingham county,		130
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		42 75
	A. G. Walker, Tyrrell county,		60
	L. Jackson, Washington county,		60
	N. Densdale, Polk county,		40
	C. P. Jenkins, Moore county,		154 50
	W. P. Mitchell, Bertie county,		147
	Benjamin Moffitt, Randolph county,		33
	J. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		122 10
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		37 50
	C. A. Carlton, Iredell county,		92 50
	E. Aderhold, Gaston county,		134 50
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		133 75
	A. L. Roseman, Wilkes county,		172
	J. C. McCraw, Warren county,		30
	H. A. London, Chatham county,		220
	B. P. Clifton, Franklin county,		190
	S. E. Belk, Mecklenburg county,		84
	H. Reiger, Carteret county,		92 50
	J. S. Fisher, Cabarrus county,		60
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		70
	P. P. Smith, Robeson county,		60
	A. R. Foushee, Person county,		50
	Jno. B. Powell, Caldwell county,		143
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		27
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		66 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
	H. Moffitt, Randolph county,		67 47
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		35
	L. Riddick, Gates county,		80
	R. Martin, Yadkin county,		120
	T. D. Johnston, Caswell county,		50
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		160
	Jas. Oates, Sampson county,		25
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		23 33

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Sept.	W. P. Burrus, Hyde county,	\$	195
	W. P. Burrus, Hyde county,		120
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		62 50
	E. Dalby, Granville county,		389
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		66 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
	W. M. Brown, Wake county,		30
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county		225
	J. W. Copeland, Northampton county		176
	E. M. Aderhold, Gaston county,		160
	F. C. Allen, Anson county,		200



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT D.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1871.

		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
1870.	October,	\$ 192,182	20	\$ 27,375	22
	November,	20,831	06	47,477	19
	December,	24,344	26	78,343	05
1871.	January,	30,989	30	64,064	16
	February,	1,714	44	59,131	67
	March,	6,141	73	37,947	24
	April,	92,421	86	84,594	47
	May	83,315	77	26,285	86
	June,	31,080	00	39,677	09
	July,	32,541	05	37,830	03
	August,	41,016	63	35,812	02
	September,	1,569	08	107,041	97
		\$ 558,147	38	\$ 645,579	97

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

## STATEMENT E.

### PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

*Exhibiting the several sources from which the receipts of  
Public Fund were derived.*

Public Taxes,	\$ 215,101 96
Tax for support of Pub. Schools (special,)	70,070 22
Tax for erection of a Penitentiary (special,)	70,070 22
Tax for Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company, (special,)	4,497 12
Tax on Insurance Companies,	14,502 26
Tax on Seals,	366 50
Tax on Express Companies,	385 10
Tax on Corporations,	225
For Blank Books and Stationery,	3,208 73
Sale of State Property,	20
From State Property,	168 60
Mileage Refunded,	1 20
Executive Department,	11 70
Contingencies,	160
License Tax from Non-resident Agents,	3,250
Land Redeemed by Delinquent Tax Payers,	884 90
Wilson and Tar River Railroad Com- pany (special tax,)	1,997 93
W. N. C. R. R. Company, (special tax,)	10,489 16
W. C. & R. R. R. Co., (special tax,)	7,492 11
Western R. R. Company, (special tax,)	2,247 69
North-western N. C. R. R. Company, (special tax,)	2,996 88
State Loans,	150,000
	\$ 558,147 38



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1870.		
Oct.	Sundry sheriffs and tax collectors on account of public tax, as follows:	
	W. A. Walton, sheriff Rowan county,	5,426 72
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,	2,347 79
	John Turner, sheriff Orange county,	4,312 44
	Jas. J. Moore, sheriff Granville county,	6,430 24
	R. S. Ledbetter, tax collector, Richmond county,	2,700 33
	James M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,	2,284 94
	W. E. Piercy, sheriff Yancey county,	608 65
	G. G. Bristol, tax collector Clay co.,	311 82
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,	2,854 27
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,	1,424 85
	J. R. Wyatt, sheriff Alleghany county,	798 66
	R. F. Trogdon, sheriff Randolph co.,	4,004 40
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff Madison county,	1,070 63
	Geo. Nicks, sheriff Yadkin county,	1,775 57
	S. S. Jones, tax collector Hyde county,	1,073 38
	M. Wa'ker, sheriff Rutherford county,	3,065 63
	N. B. Hampton, sheriff Polk county,	757 28
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff Davidson county,	4,199 93
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir co.,	2,917 11
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan county,	2,034
	John Reely, sheriff Cumberland co'ty,	4,935 83
	Joseph Pointer, sheriff Person co'nty,	2,255 98
	M. Masten, sheriff Forsythe county,	4,090 64
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,	1,886 32
	J. L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank co'ty,	2,260 01
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff Washington county,	1,796 20
	R. B. Salsbury, sheriff Martin co'ty,	3,098 95
	Battle Bryan, sheriff Edgecombe co'ty,	10,172 72
	J. H. King, sheriff Lincoln county,	2,450 32
	Isaac Pipkins, sheriff Hertford co'ty,	2,180 72
	G. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,	2,848 20
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff Franklin co'ty,	4,008 97
	S. P. Swain, sheriff Brunswick co'ty,	1,759 19

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Oct.	Henry White, sheriff Perquimans county,	\$	2,372 62
	J. O. Bridges, tax collector Cleaveland county,		2,604 53
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff Mitchell co'ty,		543 55
	S. T. Carrow, sheriff Beaufort co'ty,		3,234 63
	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		3,953 45
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff Jones county,		1,2 50
	Sundry sheriffs and tax collectors on account of tax for support of public schools, as follows:		
	W. A. Walton, sheriff Rowan county,		1,842 09
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Rowan co'ty,		943 97
	John Turner, sheriff Orange county,		1,468 39
	James J. Moore, sheriff Granville county,		2,392 17
	R. S. Ledbetter, tax collector Richmond county,		916 23
	Jas. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,		921 31
	W. E. Piercy, sheriff Yancey county,		244 27
	G. G. Bristol, tax collector Clay co'ty,		123 13
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		1,199 64
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,		594 53
	J. R. Wyatt, sheriff Alleghany co'ty,		317 90
	R. F. Trogden, sheriff Randolph "		1,565 04
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff Madison county,		360 28
	Geo. Nicks, sheriff Yadkin county,		707 39
	S. S. Jones, tax collector Hyde co'ty,		425 47
	M. Walker, sheriff Rutherford co'ty,		934 33
	N. B. Hampton, sheriff Polk county,		314 93
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff Davidson co'ty,		1,587 75
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir county,		1,075 01
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan co'ty,		411 75
	John Reily, sheriff Cumberland co'ty,		1,593 85
	Joseph Pointer, sheriff Person co'ty,		851 55
	M. Masten, sheriff Forsythe county,		1,577 18
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		770 38
	J. L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank co'ty,		877
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff Washington county,		489 40



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Oct.	R. B. Salsbury, sheriff Martin co'ty,	\$	1,098 30
	Battle Bryan, sheriff Edgecombe county,		3,540 66
	J. H. King, sheriff Lincoln county,		942 59
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,		793 21
	G. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		1,038 22
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff Franklin co.,		1,501 42
	S. P. Swain, sheriff Brunswick co.,		674 14
	Henry White, sheriff Perquimans co.,		747 77
	J. O. Bridges, tax collector Cleveland county,		987 69
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff Mitchell co.,		223 13
	S. T. Carrow, sheriff Beaufort county,		1,157 63
	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		1,492 65
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff Jones county,		514 02
	Sundry sheriffs and tax collectors on account of tax for the erection of a Penitentiary and support of the convicts as follows:		
	W. A. Walton, sheriff Rowan county,		1,842 09
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,		943 07
	John Turner, sheriff Orange county,		1,468 39
	James J. Moore, sheriff Granville co.,		2,392 17
	R. S. Leabeller, tax collector Richmond county,		919 23
	Jas. W. Wall, sheriff Anson county,		921 31
	W. E. Piercy, sheriff Yancey co.,		244 27
	G. G. Bristol, tax collector Clay co.,		123 13
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		1,199 64
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,		594 53
	Jno. R. Wyatt, sheriff Alleghany co.,		317 90
	R. F. Trogdon, sheriff Randolph co.,		1,565 04
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff Madison county,		360 28
	Geo. Nicks, sheriff Yadkin county,		707 39
	S. S. Jones, tax collector Hyde co.,		425 47
	M. Walker, sheriff Rutherford county		934 33
	N. B. Hampton, sheriff Polk county,		314 93
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff Davidson county		1,587 75
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir co.,		1,075 01
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan co.		411 75
	John Reely, sheriff Cumberland co.,		1,593 85

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Oct.	Jos. Pointer, sheriff Person county,	\$	851 55
	M. Masten, sheriff Forsythe county,		1,577 18
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		770 38
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank co.,		877
	J. M. Batterman, sheriff Washington county,		489 40
	R. B. Salsbury, sheriff Martin county,		1,098 30
	Battle Bryan, sheriff Edgecombe co.,		3,540 66
	J. H. King, sheriff Lincoln county,		942 59
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,		793 21
	G. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		1,038 22
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff Franklin co.,		1,501 42
	S. P. Swain, sheriff Brunswick co.,		674 14
	Henry White, sheriff Perquiman co.,		747 77
	J. O. Bridges, tax collector Cleveland		987 69
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff Mitchell co.,		223 13
	S. T. Carrow, sheriff Beaufort county,		1,157 63
	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		1,492 65
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff Jones county,		514 02
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors on account of tax levied to pay State appropriation to Marion and Asheville Turnpike company, as follows :		
	W. A. Walton, sheriff Rowan county,		110 53
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff Surry county,		56 59
	John Turner, sheriff Orange county,		88 29
	Jas. J. Moore, Sheriff Granville county,		143 44
	R. S. Ledbetter, tax collector, Richmond county,		54 97
	Jas. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,		55 28
	W. E. Percy, sheriff Yancey county,		14 65
	G. G. Bristol, tax collector Clay co.,		7 38
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		71 98
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe county,		35 68
	John R. Wyatt, sheriff Alleghany county,		19 07
	R. F. Trogden, sheriff Randolph co.,		93 90
	A. S. Tweed, sheriff Madison county,		21 62
	Geo. Nicks, sheriff Yadkin county,		42 44



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Oct.	S. S. Jones, tax collector Hyde county,	\$	25 53
	M. Walker, sheriff Rutherford county,		56 06
	N. P. Hampton, sheriff Polk county,		18 89
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff Davidson county,		95 14
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir county,		64 51
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan county		24 70
	John Reiley, sheriff Cumberland co.,		95 63
	Jos. Pointer, sheriff Person county,		51 10
	M. Masten, Forsythe county,		94 63
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		46 23
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff Washington county,		29 38
	R. B. Salisbury, sheriff Martin county,		65 90
	Battle Bryan, sheriff Edgecombe co.,		212 44
	J. H. King, sheriff Lincoln county,		56 56
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,		47 59
	G. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		62 30
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff Franklin county,		90 08
	Samuel P. Swain, sheriff Brunswick county,		39 5
	Henry White, sheriff Perquimans co.,		44 86
	J. C. Bridges, tax collector Cleaveland county,		59 27
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff Mitchell county,		13 39
	S. T. Carrow, sheriff Beaufort county,		69 46
	N. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		89 56
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff Jones county,		30 84
	Received of sundry sheriffs on account of tax levied on Insurance companies incorporated out of the State, as follows :		
	W. A. Walton, sheriff Rowan county,		33 23
	Geo. Nicks, sheriff Yadkin county		3 70
	John Reily, sheriff Cumberland co.,		157 53
	Battle Bryan, sheriff Edgecombe co.,		266 71
	Received of sundry persons on account of blank books and stationery furnished various counties by the Secretary of State for the year 1870, as follows :		

*Year ending September 30th 1871.*

1870.		
Oct.	James J. Moore, sheriff Moore county,	\$ 156 05
	Jas. M. Wall, sheriff Anson county,	116
	R. S. Ledbetter, tax collector Richmond county,	111 70
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff Madison county,	38 40
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff Davidson county	142 25
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir co.,	50 35
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff Chowan co.,	89 81
	John Reiley, sheriff Cumberland co.,	170 65
	Joseph Pointer, sheriff Person county,	89 60
	M. Masten, sheriff Forsythe county,	26 90
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff Washington county,	44 45
	R. B. Salisbury, sheriff Martin county,	123 60
	Battle Bryan, sheriff Edgecombe co.,	204 85
	Henry White, sheriff Perquimans county,	173 72
	Samuel T. Carrow, sheriff Beaufort county,	130 10
	Received of sundry General Agents of Insurance companies on account of 1 per cent tax on gross receipts of premiums in the State, as follows:	
	D. W. Courts, General Agent Piedmont and Arlington Insurance company,	2 50
	W. H. Smith, General Agent Nashville Life (license tax,)	10 0
	DeRossett & Co., General Agents Mutual Life Insurance company,	4 86
	W. L. Smith & Co., General Agents Phoenix Life Insurance company,	11 07
	W. L. Smith & Co., General Agents Washington Insurance company of N. Y.,	1 55
	W. L. Smith & Co., General Agents Union Fire Insurance company, Baltimore,	3 38
	W. L. Smith & Co., General Agents M. & M. Fire Insurance company, Baltimore,	6 70



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Oct.	W. L. Smith & Co., General Agents Hartford Life and Anu. Insurance company,	\$	1 37
	W. L. Smith & Co., General Agents W. & O. Fund Life Insurance com- pany,		3 72
	W. L. Smith & Co., General Agents City Fire (Hartford) Insurance com- pany,		10 64
	W. L. Smith & Co, General Agents Mutual Fire (Hartford) Insurance company,		10 55
	P. F. Pescud, General Agent Excelsior Life Insurance company, N. Y.,		17 28
	Martin and Finch, General Agents W. & O. Benefit Insurance com- pany,		48 44
	Martin & Finch, General Agents O. D. Fire Insurance company,		4 03
	B. F. Long, General Agent E. M. Life Insurance company, N. Y.,		70
	J. B. Banking, General Agent Miss. V. Life Insurance company,		2 44
	A. W. Lawrence, General Agent Brooklyn Life Insurance company,		78 53
	A. W. Lawrence, General Agent Im- perial Fire Insurance company,		8 22
	W. L. Smith, General Agent Man. Life Insurance company, N. Y.,		7 61
	John A. Young, General Agent Uni- versal Life Insurance company,		23 76
	B. R. Gibson, General Agent Conn. Fire Insurance company,		4 06
	J. B. Lawrence, General Agent St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance com- pany,		14 96
	S. D. Waitt, General Agent Conn. Mutual Life Insurance company,		92 36
	G. M. Scott, General Agent Anchor Life Insurance company,		4 73

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.		
Oct.	DeRossett & Co., General Agents Ætna Fire Insurance company,	\$ 11 85
	T. C. Davis, General Agent Crafts- man Life Insurance company,	1 43
	W. H. Crow, General Agent, Ætna Life Insurance company,	294 55
	E. P. George, General Agent Hart- ford Fire Insurance company,	22 23
	E. P. George, General Agent Phœ- nix Fire Insurance company, Brook- lyn,	10 76
	E. P. George, General Agent Inter- national Fire Insurance company, N. Y.,	5 33
	E. P. George, General Agent N. B. & M. Fire Insurance company,	6 41
	John Wilder, General Agent, Atkin- son Security of New York,	44 25
	John Wilder, General Agent, P. & A. Insurance company, Virginia,	23 11
	John Wilder, General Agent, N. A. Fire Insurance company, New York,	4 52
	John Wilder, General Agent N. A. Fire Insurance company of New York,	7 06
	John Wilder, General Agent, Home Fire Insurance company,	5 36
	Barry Bros, General Agents, L. L. & G. Insurance company,	47 36
	P. F. Pescud, General Agent Home Insurance company, New Haven,	9 95
	P. F. Pescud, General Agent Georgia Home Insurance company,	14 76
	P. F. Pescud, General Agent Atlan- tic Fire Insurance company,	11 80
	P. F. Pescud, General Agent Putnan Fire Insurance company,	3 96
	J. A. Bynne, General Agent New York Life Insurance company,	21 58



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Oct.	D. E. Hosmer, General Agent New York Life Insurance company,	\$	37 73
	R. B. Vance, General Agent F. & M. Life Insurance company,		5
	Received of sundry persons tax on seals as follows :		
	Thomas Branch & Son, for tax on seal of Treasury Department affixed to certificate on State bonds,		4 50
	Received of A. P. C. Bryan, Agent of Southern Express Company for tax on gross receipts in State of North Carolina,		111 08
Nov.	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors on account of public tax as follows :		
	D. B. Austin, sheriff of Dare county,		316 72
	A. S. Hill, sheriff of Cherokee county,		1,184 56
	J. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,		1,925 15
	H. T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,		4,619 82
	A. Murry, sheriff of Alamance county,		3,240 32
	Received of sundry sheriffs on account of tax levied for support of public schools as follows :		
	D. B. Austin, sheriff of Dare county,		137 37
	A. S. Hill, sheriff of Cherokee county,		489 77
	J. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,		737 83
	H. T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,		1,783 39
	A. Murry, sheriff of Alamance county,		1,234 45
	Received of sundry sheriffs on account of tax levied for the erection of a penitentiary and the support of convicts as follows :		
	D. B. Austin, sheriff of Dare county,		137 37
	A. S. Hill, sheriff of Cherokee county,		489 77
	J. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,		747 83

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Nov.	H. T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,	\$	1,783 39
	A. Murray, sheriff of Alamance county,		1,234 45
	Received of sundry sheriffs on account of tax levied to pay State appropriation to Marion and Asheville Turnpike company as follows :		
	D. B. Austin, sheriff of Dare county,		8 25
	A. S. Hill, sheriff of Cherokee county,		29 39
	J. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,		40 16
	H. T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,		107
	A. Murray, sheriff of Alamance county,		74 07
	Received of sundry persons on account of blank books and stationery furnished the various counties by the Secretary of State for the year 1870 as follows :		
	A. S. Hill, sheriff of Cherokee county,		117 86
	H. T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,		117 14
	Received of sundry General Agents on account of one per cent State tax on premiums in State as follows :		
	Burrough & Springs, General Agents Equitable Life of U. S.		195 58
	W. P. Dunwoody, General Agent National Life Insurance company,		34 53
	A. S. Caldwell, General Agent American Life Insurance company,		34 89
Dec.	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors during this month for public taxes for the year 1870 as follows :		
	John A. Reid, sheriff of Halifax county,		6,099 85
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff of Currituck county,		952 38
	J. C. Fergerson, sheriff of Wilkes county,		1,864 91



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Dec.	George B. McCotter, tax collector of Pitt county,	\$	3,235 93
	John D. Davis, sheriff of Carteret county,		1,352 39
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors on account of tax levied for support of public schools for the year 1870 as follows :		
	John A. Reid, sheriff Halifax county,		1,846 82
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county		365 16
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		775 69
	Geo. B. McCotter, tax collector Pitt county,		1,440 92
	J. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		476 38
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors on account of tax levied for the erection of a Penitentiary, and support of convicts for the year 1870 as follows :		
	John A. Reid, sheriff Halifax county,		1,846 82
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county		365 16
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county		775 69
	Geo. B. McCotter, tax collector Pitt county,		1,440 92
	J. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		476 38
	Received of A. P. Bryan, Att'y. for J. D. Lumsden, tax on seals,		1
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors on account of tax levied to pay State appropriation to Marion and Ashville Turnpike Company as follows :		
	John A. Reid, sheriff Halifax county,		110 81
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county		21 91
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county		46 55
	Geo. B. McCotter, tax collector Pitt county,		86 45
	J. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		28 54
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors on account of tax on Insurance companies as follows :		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.		
Dec.	John A. Reid, sheriff Halifax county,	\$ 27 90
	W. L. Smith & Co. Union I. Co. San Francisco California,	100
	R. B. Vance, Gen. Washington Life Insurance Company,	100
	R. B. Vance, Georgia Insurance Co.,	5
	Received of sundry persons on account of blank books and stationery furnished the various counties by the Secretary of State for the year 1870, as follows:	
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county,	192 90
	J. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,	74 25
	G. B. McCotter, tax collector Pitt county,	130 35
	F. F. Jones, sheriff Tyrell county,	103 20
1871.		
Jan.	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors during this month in full for public taxes for 1870, as follows:	
	B. F. Willey, sheriff Gates county,	1,418 69
	J. M. Roan, I. L. Robinson, additional tax from Macon county,	21 82
	John Horton, sheriff Watauga county,	840 79
	John L. Johnson, sheriff Rockingham county,	4,065 02
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,	3,488 55
	Roderick McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,	2,737 142
	J. L. Manger, sheriff Moore county,	1,915 02
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff Columbus county,	1,646 14
	Received of sundry sheriffs during this month special tax levied for Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co., for the year 1870, as follows:	
	B. T. Willey, sheriff Gates county,	32 85
	John Horton, sheriff Watauga county,	21 62
	John S. Johnston, sheriff Rockingham county,	100 41
	T. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,	78 70



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
Jan.	Roderick McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,	\$ 58 47
	J. M. Monger, sheriff Moore county,	41 86
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff Columbus county,	35 58
	Received of sundry sheriffs during this month, tax levied for the support of convicts and erection of a penitentiary, as follows:	
	B. T. Willey, sheriff Gates county,	547 57
	John Horton, sheriff Watauga county,	359 50
	John S. Johnston, sheriff Rockingham county,	1,673 53
	T. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,	1,311 73
	Roderick McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,	995 67
	J. M. Monger, sheriff Moore county,	697 70
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff Columbus county,	592 95
	Received of sundry sheriffs during this month, tax levied for the support of public schools for 1870, as follows:	
	E. T. Willey, sheriff Gates county,	547 57
	John Horton, sheriff Watauga co'ty,	359 50
	John S. Johnston, sheriff Rockingham county,	1,673 53
	T. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,	1,311 73
	Roderick McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,	995 67
	J. M. Monger, sheriff Moore county,	697 70
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff Columbus county,	592 95
	Received of sundry general agents during this month, tax on insurance companies, for the year 1870, as follows:	
	B. F. Long, General Agent Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York,	250
	T. C. Williams, Agent Delaware Mutual,	14

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Jan.	W. L. Smith & Co., Agent Home, N. Y.	\$	100
	W. L. Smith & Co., Agent Phoenix, Hartford,		33 71
	W. L. Smith & Co., Agent City Fire, Hartford,		26 53
	W. L. Smith & Co., Agent Merchants, Hartford,		18 73
	W. L. Smith & Co., Agent Washington, New York,		6 71
	W. L. Smith & Co., Agent Union, San Francisco,		5 94
	W. L. Smith & Co., Agent Merchants and Mechanics, Baltimore, Md.,		9 92
	W. L. Smith & Co., Agent Union, Baltimore,		3 96
	Norwood Giles, Agent Hartford L. & A. Co.,		7 32
	Wm. L. Smith & Co., Agent W. & O. Life, &c.,		1 38
	W. H. Finch & Co., Agent W. & O. Benefit, &c.,		64 11
	W. H. Smith Agent Traveller's Acci- dent, &c.,		5 17
	A. J. DeRossett Agent Aetna, &c.,		20 97
	John A. Byrne, Agent N. Y. Life, &c.,		25 85
	A. S. Caldwell, Agent American, &c.,		15 91
	Barry Bros., General Agents L. & L. & G Insurance company,		104 12
	E. P. George General Agent Hartford Fire Insurance company,		24 57
	E. P. George, General Agent Phoenix Brooklyn,		14 38
	E. P. George, General Agent Inter- national, N. Y.		13 22
	E. P. George, General Agent W. B. & M. company,		13 65
	Burroughs & Springs, General Agents Equitable L. A.,		200 30
	John W. Atkinson, General Agent Society Insurance company,		71 60
	John W. Atkinson, General Agent P. & A. L. Insurance company,		30 83



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Jan.	John W. Atkinson, General Agent N. A. F. N. Y.,	\$	5 30
	John W. Atkinson, General Agent N. A. F., Hartford,		10 75
	John W. Atkinson, General Agents V. H. Insurance company, Rich- mond,		11 24
	S. D. Waite, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company,		73 91
	A. W. Lawrence, Brooklyn Life In- surance company,		114 33
	A. W. Lawrence, Imperial Life Insur- ance company,		30 50
	W. L. Smith, Manhattan Life Insur- ance company,		10 36
	W. H. Crow, Aetna Life Insurance company,		310 32
	W. H. Crow, Travellers Life Insurance company,		27
	P. F. Pescud, Excelsior Life Insurance company, N. Y.,		25 12
	P. F. Pescud, Putnam Fire Insurance company,		6 24
	P. F. Pescud, Home Insurance com- pany,		36 36
	P. F. Pescud, Atlantic Fire Insurance company,		25 93
	Thomas B. Bailey, Nashville Life In- surance company,		1 73
	Received of sundry sheriffs in payment of blank books and stationery fur- nished their counties for the year 1870, as follows:		
	J. J. Robinson, sheriff Macon county,		165 40
	John L. Johnston, sheriff Rockingham county,		93 05
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,		95 53
	J. M. Monger, sheriff Moore county,		176 48
	Received of J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, for tax on seals received of sundry persons,		95

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871			
Jan.	Received of D. W. Bain for two pieces of old carpet purchased by him from the State when the same were supplied by other carpets bought for the capitol,	\$	20
Feb.	Received of F. F. Jones, sheriff Tyrrell county in full for public taxes for 1870,		706 31
	Received of F. F. Jones, sheriff Tyrrell county in full for public school tax for 1870,		272 48
	Received of F. F. Jones, sheriff Tyrrell county in full for tax levied for the erection &c. of a penitentiary,		272 48
	Received of sundry General Agents Tax on Insurance companies, as follows:		
	John A. Young, General Agent U. L. Insurance company,		29 99
	Alexander Stoddart, General Agent Underwriter's Agency, N. Y.,		79 78
	G. M. Scott, General Agent, Anchor Life Insurance company,		17 54
	J. B. Rankin, General Agent Miss. Valley Insurance company,		5 87
	T. C. Davis, Craftsman Life Insurance company,		8 21
	W. M. Mathews, General Agent North American Life Ins. Com.,	15124	
	Wm. Heth, General Agent Life Association of America,	100	
	Received of A. C. Cowles, Senator 35th Senatorial District, amount refunded on account of mileage overdrawn,		1 20
	Received of F. T. Jones, sheriff Tyrrell county tax levied Marion and Asheville Turnpike company for 1870;		16 34
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for tax on seals,		5 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Feb.	Received of J. B. Neathery, tax on seals,	\$	47 50
March.	Received of W. B. Council for John Horton sheriff Watauga county for blank books and stationery furnished said county by Secretary of State, for the year 1869,		147 40
	Received of sundry General Agents during this month tax on Insurance companies for the year 1870, as follows:		
	DeRosset & Co., Agents for World's Mutual Life Insurance company,		4 82
	J. C. Lawrence, Agent for St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance company,		19 59
	R. F. Hoke, Agent for Carolina Life Insurance company,		18 21
	Corley & Martin, Agents for New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance company,		100
	Received of sundry persons during this month for tax on seals, as follows:		
	L. K. Wiley,		50
	Lancaster & Co.,		50
	H. J. Menninger,		10 50
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for tax on corporation Pennsylvania and North Carolina Land and Lumber company,		25
	Received of J. R. Grady, sheriff of Harnett county, in full for public taxes for the year 1869,		2,798 51
	Received of J. R. Grady, sheriff Harnett county tax due the State on account of W. & T. R. R. Co. for the year 1869,		236 15
	Received of J. R. Grady, sheriff Harnett county, tax due the State on account of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., for 1869,		1,239 76
	Received of J. R. Grady, sheriff Har-		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
March.	nett county tax due the State on account of Wil. Char. and Ruth. Railroad Company, for 1869,	\$	885 53
	Received of J. R. Grady, sheriff Harnett county, for tax due the State on account of Western Railroad company, for the year 1869,		265 64
	Received of J. R. Grady, sheriff Harnett county, for tax levied for N. W. N. C. R. R. Co., for the year 1869,		354 21
	Received of J. R. Grady, sheriff Harnett county for tax levied (1869,) Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company,		35 41
April.	Received of sundry sheriffs during this month in full for public taxes for the year 1870, as follows:		
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham co.,		4,320 53
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		3,387 95
	James Cashwell, tax collector Bladen county,		1,961 78
	Sureties of Louis Bond, sheriff of Bertie county for balance of public taxes due from said county for the year 1867,		625
	W. H. Battle & Sons, Att'ys. amount collected from R. K. Ferrell, former sheriff Wake county being amount due from said Ferrell to the State on Account of State taxes for the year 1868 less attorneys fees in suits,		2,836 90
	James M. Young, sheriff Buncombe county,		3,956 72
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors during this month special tal collected on account of Public Schools for 1870, as follows:		
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham co.,		1,726 62
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		1,247 25



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	James Cashwell, tax collector Bladen county,	\$	819 33
	James M. Young, sheriff Buncombe county,		1,378 98
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors during this month tax levied and collected for the erection of a Penitentiary for the year 1870, as follows:		
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham co.,		1,723 62
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		1,247 25
	James Cashwell, tax collector Bladen county,		819 33
	James M. Young, sheriff Buncombe county,		1,378 98
	Received of sundry sheriffs during this month tax collected under section 26 Schedule B revenue act of April 4th, 1871, as follows:		
	W. C. Coughenour, Agt. for G. W. Green, Baltimore,		50
	R. W. Glenn, Greensboro,		50
	B. F. Bartholow, Agt. for Geo. R. Thomas & Co. Baltimore,		50
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors tax levied in 1870 for Marion & Ashville Turnpike company, as follows:		
	G. J. Williams. sheriff of Chatham county,		103 42
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff of Wilson county,		74 84
	James Cashwell, tax collector of Bladen county,		49 17
	James M. Young, sheriff of Buncombe county,		83 01
	Received of sundry persons during this month tax on corporations as follows:		
	H. J. Menninger, Corporation Bank of Salisbury for 1870,		25
	Samuel R. Bunting, corporation store Wilmington,		25

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
April.	Received of the following persons for tax on seals for 1871,		
	H. J. Menninger,	\$	29 50
	J. B. Neathery,		95
	Received of sundry General Agents during this month tax on insurance companies as follows :		
	Thomas B. Bailey, Nashville Insurance company,		7 23
	T. C. Williams, Delaware Mutual Insurance company,		1 24
	B. F. Long, Empire Mutual Insurance company,		4 35
	T. C. DeRosset, World Mutual Life Insurance company,		3 25
	P. H. Gibson Connecticut Fire Insurance company,		22 72
	J. M. Tomlinson, Providence Life and Trust Insurance company,		100
	W. L. Smith & Co., Phoenix Insurance company,		138 12
	W. L. Smith & Co., City Fire Insurance company,		121 75
	W. L. Smith & Co., Merchants Insurance company,		116 81
	W. L. Smith & Co., Home Insurance company,		117 54
	W. L. Smith & Co., Washington Insurance company,		106 87
	W. L. Smith & Co., Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance company,		7 17
	W. L. Smith & Co., Union Insurance company,		3 60
	W. L. Smith & Co., Widows' and Orphans' Fund Insurance company,		104 19
	Norwood Giles, Hartford Life Insurance company,		57
	A. W. Lawrence, Brooklyn Life Insurance company,		103 18
	A. W. Lawrence, Imperial Fire Insurance company,		28 15



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	James B. Rankin, Mississippi Valley Insurance company,	\$	5 41
	E. P. George, Hartford Fire Insurance company, licence and tax,		125 02
	Francis A. Page, Northwestern Mutual Insurance company,		100
	E. P. George, Phoenix Insurance company,		109 91
	E. P. George, International Insurance company,		109 50
	E. P. George, North British and Mercantile Insurance company,		113 18
	S. D. Wait, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company,		179 90
	Burroughs & Springs, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States,		174 53
	Alexander Stoddart, Underwriters Agency New York,		165 68
	Barry Bros., Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance company,		176 98
	Matthew P. Taylor, Equitable Life Insurance company,		100
	A. J. DeRossett, Ætna Fire Insurance company,		126 43
	A. W. Lawrence, Brooklyn Life Insurance company,		100
	A. W. Lawrence, Imperial Life Insurance company,		100
	P. F. Pescud, Georgia Home Fire Insurance company,		100
	P. F. Pescud, Putman Fire Insurance company,		100
	P. F. Pescud, Atlantic Fire Insurance company,		100
	P. F. Pescud, Excelsior Life Insurance company,		100
	W. L. Smith, Manhattan Life Insurance company,		11 61
	W. H. Crow, Ætna Life Insurance Company,		568 73

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
April.	DeRossett & Co., World Mutual Life Insurance Company,	\$	100
	T. W. Atkinson, Security Insurance Company,		162 92
	T. W. Atkinson, American Fire Insurance Company,		105 30
	T. W. Atkinson, Andes Insurance Company,		125 21
	T. W. Atkinson, North American Insurance Company,		108 81
	T. W. Atkinson, Va. Home Insurance Company, Richmond,		103 82
	Received of P. A. Wiley, cashier of Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, amount borrowed to meet expenses of State Government, under resolution of the General Assembly, ratified March 28, 1871,		30,000
	Received of Samuel C. White, cashier State National Bank of Raleigh, as above, to meet expenses of government,		30,000
May.	Received of sundry sheriffs during this month in full, for public taxes as follows:		
	T. W. Schenck, sheriff New Hanover county,		14,307 27
	T. F. Lee, sheriff Wake county,		12,530 06
	J. R. Grady, sheriff Harnett county,		1,376 30
	Received of sundry persons, license tax collected under Section 26, Schedule B, Revenue Act of 1871, as follows:		
	Wm. T. Plummer, Agent for Plummer, Young & Co., Petersburg, Va.,		50
	Harrall & Johnston Agents for Wisenfields & Co., Baltimore, Md.,		50
	J. B. Abbots & C. Mills, Agents for L. M. Beale & Bro., Baltimore,		50
	G. W. C. Charlotte, Agent for Wm. Harris & Co., New York,		50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
May.	Phil. Loverstein Agent for Lowenback & Bro., Baltimore, Md.,	\$ 50
	C. B. Beale, Agent for W. F. Allen & Co., New York,	50
	J. B. Brown, Agents for Owens, Brown & Co., Baltimore,	50
	Wm. S. Ramsay, Agent for Samuel Oundorf & Son, Baltimore,	50
	Lord & Robinson, Baltimore,	50
	A. T. Maseman & Co., Philadelphia,	50
	J. Mullens, Agent for R. Brooks & Son, Baltimore,	50
	Owen Rock, Agent, Wallkala, S. C.,	50
	E. A. Small for L. Pescud & Sons, Baltimore,	50
	G. A. Calton, Agent for T. J. Magru- der & Co., Baltimore,	50
	J. B. G. Roulhac, Agent for Dinsmore & Ayle, Baltimore,	50
	M. G. Knel, agent for Jacob Knel and Sons, Petersburg Va.,	50
	Wade Boykin & Co., Baltimore,	50
	J. W. Price, agent for F. B. Lonay & Co., Baltimore,	50
	Darby & Co., agent Baltimore,	50
	O. P. Britton, agent for S. Bevan & Co., Baltimore,	50
	Nathan Landaner, agent for Walfs- heinner & Bro., Baltimore,	50
	H. M. Lanier, agent for R. P. Bailey & Bro., Baltimore,	50
	Jas. Currey, agent Baltimore,	50
	Hud Atkinson, & Co., agent Balt.,	50
	Received of sundry persons during this month tax on Insurance Co., for the year 1870, as follows:	
	J. W. Schenck, sheriff New Hanover county for tax on Insurance Com- panies incorporated out of the State,	
	W. W. Finch, & Co., Gen. Agents	1,632 13

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
May.	Widows & Orphans Benefit Life Insurance Co.,	\$ 170
	R. B. Vance, Gen. Agent Washington Life,	12 06
	Douglass Bell, Agent National Life	100
	Corley & Martin, Agent New Jersey Mutual Life,	7 92
	A. S. Caldwell, American Life,	39 47
	T. F. Lee, sheriff Wake county,	484 86
	P. F. Pescud, General Agent, Atlantic,	21 63
	P. F. Pescud, General Agent, Putnam Fire,	8 86
	P. F. Pescud, General Agent, Georgia Home,	48 92
	P. F. Pescud, General Agent, Excelsior Life,	18 20
	Henry G. Williams, General Agent, License and Tax for Life,	100
	T. C. Davis, General Agent, Craftsman's Life,	1 90
	J. B. Moore, General Agent, Old Dominion, Life,	100
	W. E. Anderson, General Agent, Manhattan Life,	100
	G. M. Scott, General Agent, Anchor, of New Jersey Life,	118 15
	J. A. Byrne, General Agents, New York Life,	40 94
	Jay Cooke and Co., General Agent, National Life,	55 87
	Received of M. P. Pegram, Cashier First National Bank of Charlotte North Carolina, as a loan to the State to meet most expenses of the Government,	30,000
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month's tax levied and collected for the erection of a Penitentiary for the year 1870, as follows:	
	J. W. Schenk, Jr., Sheriff New Hanover county,	4,735 83



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
May.	T. F. Lee, Sheriff Wake county,	\$	4,655 73
	J. R. Grady, Sheriff, Harnett county,		54,5 10
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month, special tax for support of Public Schools for 1870, as follows :		
	J. W. Schenck, Jr., Sheriff New Hanover county,		4,735 83
	T. F. Lee, sheriff Wake county,		4,655 73
	J. R. Grady, sheriff Harnett county,		545 10
	Received of sundry sheriffs during this month, special tax for Marion & Asheville Turnpike for 1870, as follows :		
	J. W. Schenck, sheriff New Hanover county,		284 15
	T. F. Lee, sheriff Wake county,		279 34
	J. R. Grady, sheriff Harnett county,		32 70
	Received of sundry persons during this month, tax on corporations as follows :		
	H. J. Menninger, Savings & Loan Association,		25
	John C. Blake, for T. W. Dewey, Bank of Mecklenburg,		50
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State Department,		11
	Received of Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, amount overdrawn on account of salary for the fourth quarter, 1870,		11 70
	Received of A. P. Bryan, Agent S. E. Co., at Raleigh, 2 per cent. on gross receipts in State of North Carolina for 2 quarters,		274 02
June.	Received of sundry persons during this month, license tax under Schedule B, Revenue Act, 1871, for non-resident merchants, as follows :		
	J. D. Brown,		50
	Wm. M. Hannah, Jr.,		50
	Elliott & White,		50

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
June.	Received of sundry General Agents Insurance companies tax and license for the same, as follows :	
	W. L. Smith & Co., General Agents Manhattan,	\$ 100
	B. F. Long, General Agent Empire Mutual,	100
	Black and Darhill, General Agents Metropolitan,	100
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, tax on seals of State Department affixed to Documents,	5
July.	Received of sundry persons during this month, license tax under Schedule B, Revenue Act, as follows :	
	Wm. Rogers & Co., of Baltimore, Md.,	50
	L. J. Fagan, of Norfolk, Va.,	50
	Childs & Griffith,	50
	W. H. Morris & Co.,	50
	W. R. Higgins & Co.,	50
	Stewart, Marks, Ralph & Co.,	50
	Theodore Gassaway,	50
	Patrick O. Tools,	50
	Edward O. Callaghan,	50
	Received of Gov. T. R. Caldwell for rent of State property collected by Patrick McGowan, Keeper of the Capitol,	167
	Received of sundry persons during this month for tax on seals as follows :	
	J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, on seal of executive department,	47 50
	W. S. Primrose on seal of treasury department,	1 50
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State on seal of State Department,	5
	Received of T. W. Dewy, cashier of National Bank of Mecklenburg, being amount borrowed of said bank to meet ordinary expenses of State government,	30,000



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871. July.	Received of sundry General Agents during this month tax on Insurance companies, as follows :		
	J. H. Gibson, Continental Fire, N. Y.,	\$	100
	J. M. Tomlinson, Incident Life,		3 62
	B. F. Long, Empire Mutual Life,		3 06
	DeRossett & Co., World Mutual Life,		3 62
	T. C. Williams, Delaware Mutual Life,		2
	Wm. E. Bond, Mutual Life,		100
	J. A. Byrne, Life,		38 65
	W. A. Lawrence, Brooklyn Life,		126 55
	A. W. Lawrence, Imperial Fire,		25 58
	Black & Darhill, Metropolitan,		84
	Burroughs & Springs, Equitable Life Assurance Society,		118 95
	Wm. Withers, North American Mutual Life,		185 68
	Thos. Thompson, National Life,		100
	John A. Byrne, New York Life,		100
	J. B. Laurens, St. Louis Mutual Life,		34 85
	T. B. Bailey, Nashville Life,		4 89
	J. B. Moore, Old Dominion Life,		5 26
	Corley & Martin, New Jersey Mutual Life,		2 66
	Label & Abney, Cotton States Life,		35
	S. D. Wait, Conn. Mutual Life		66 96
	John W. Atkinson, Security,		44 62
	John W. Atkinson, North American Fire,		5
	John W. Atkinson, North American of New York,		5
	John W. Atkinson, Andes. of Cinn.,		31 95
	John W. Atkinson, Virginia Home of Richmond,		6 03
	Alex. Stuart, Underwriters Agency New York,		24 73
	E. P. George, Hartford Fire,		14 49
	E. P. George, Phoenix,		5 60
	E. P. George, International,		5 87
	E. P. George, North British & Mercantile,		6 83

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
July.	Wm. L. Smith, W. & O. Fund Life,	\$	3 70
	Wm. L. Smith & Co., Phoenix of Hartford,		3 70
	Wm. L. Smith & Co., Citizens Fire,		12 75
	Wm. L. Smith & Co., Merchants,		18 24
	Wm. L. Smith & Co., Home,		9 57
	Wm. L. Smith & Co., Washington,		1 89
	Wm. L. Smith & Co., Manhattan,		81
	A. S. Caldwell, American,	100	
	J. W. Tate, Sect'y & Ct. Life Assu- rance of America,		17 16
	A. J. DeRossett, Atlantic Fire,		12 08
	M. P. Taylor, Equitable Life Assu- rance Society,		159 44
	W. H. Crow, Aetna Life,		348 04
Aug.	Received of sundry sheriffs for partial payments of public taxes for the year 1869, as follows :		
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		4,893 98
	E. Eldridge, former sheriff of Bladen county		4,245 27
	S. A. Reilley, former sheriff of Davie county,		2,536 11
	J. Sumner, sheriff Buncombe county,		5,582 60
	Received of sundry sheriffs partial payment of tax for Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad Company for the year 1869, as follows :		
	J. Sumner, sheriff Buncombe county,		525 31
	S. A. Kelley, former sh'ff Davie co'ty,		327 26
	E. Eldridge, former sheriff Bladen county,		395 69
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		513 52
	Received of sundry sheriffs partial payments of tax W. N. C. R. R. Co. for the year 1869, as follows :		
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		2,696 02
	E. Eldridge, former sheriff Bladen county,		2,077 39
	S. A. Kelley, former sheriff of Davie county,		171,8 13



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Aug.	J. Sumner, former sheriff of Buncomb county,	\$	2,757 86
	Received of sundry sheriffs partial payments of tax levied for W. C. & R. R. Co., for the year 1869, as follows :		
	J. Sumner, Sheriff of Buncombe county,		1,969 91
	John Foley, sheriff of Pitt county,		1,925 67
	E. Eldridge, former sheriff of Bladen county,		1,483 86
	S. A. Kelley, former sheriff of Davie county,		1,227 24
	Received of sundry sheriffs partial payments of tax levied for N. W. N. C. R. R., for the year 1869, as follows :		
	Jesse Sumner, sheriff Buncombe county,		587 95
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		787 95
	E. Eldridge, sheriff Bladen county,		593 54
	S. A. Kelley, sheriff Davie county,		490 89
	Received of sundry sheriffs partial payments of tax levied for W. R. R. Co., for the year 1869, as follows:		
	Jesse Sumner, sheriff of Buncombe county,		590 98
	S. A. Kelley, sheriff Davie county,		368 17
	E. Eldridge, sheriff Bladen county,		445 16
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		577 74
	Received of sundry sheriffs on account of tax levied to pay State appropriation to Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co., as follows :		
	J. Sumner, sheriff Buncombe county,		78 80
	John Foley, sheriff Pitt county,		77 04
	E. Eldridge, sheriff Bladen county,		59 24
	S. A. Kelley, sheriff Davie county,		40 09
	Received of county commissioners of Gates county, through the hands of Secretary of State for blank books		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Aug.	and stationery furnished said county for the year 1869,	\$ 117 46
	Received of sundry General Agents during this month, tax on Insurance Companies as follows :	
	Geo. K. Whitman, Agent for St. Louis Mutual Life,	132 12
	A. S. Caldwell, Agent American Life,	31 64
	Jay Cooke & Co., Agent Nation Life U. S. A.,	138 64
	P. F. Pescud, Agent Excelsior,	
	P. F. Pescud, Agent Georgia Home,	25 52
	P. F. Pescud, Agent, Putnam Fire,	1 40
	P. F. Pescud, Agent Atlantic,	12 35
	Francis A. Page, North West Mutual,	1 98
	R. S. Cochran, Universal Life,	120
	James B. Rankin, Mississippi Valley,	3 74
	W. M. Withers, agent for North American,	100
	Ovide Dupree, agent for Louisiana,	100
	T. C. Williams, agent for Delaware Mutual,	100
	W. E. Anderson, agent for Manhattan Life,	6 82
	Received of sundry persons during this month license tax as required by section 26, schedule B, revenue act of 1871.	
	H. B. Jenks,	50
	Baxter, Nash & Co.,	50
	John O. Hara,	50
	McIlwaine & Co.,	50
	J. T. Rackett,	50
	Wilson, Lockwood, Everett & Co.,	50
	H. J. Menninger, secretary of state, for tax on seal of state department affixed to documents,	3 50
	Received of H. J. Menninger, secretary of state, per A. Syme, for paper sold,	19
Sept.	Received of sundry persons during	



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871. Sept.	this month for land redeemed as follows :		
	E. H. Moore, New Hanover county,	\$	23 74
	R. M. Debase, New Hanover county,		19 46
	Susan J. Gerganus, New Hanover county,		16 35
	N. R. Croom, agent, New Hanover county,		14 91
	N. R. Croom, New Hanover county,		16 85
	R. M. Croom, New Hanover county,		25 11
	Mrs. E. Morriss, city of Wilmington,		32 26
	Elizabeth Moore and others, New Hanover county,		34
	James Andrews, New Hanover county,		20 85
	E. Keter, city of Wilmington,		19 95
	M. S. McCabb, city of Wilmington,		33 32
	S. E. A. Everett, New Hanover county,		21 17
	William M. Harriss, city of Wilmington,		24 90
	William Toomer, city of Wilmington,		20 95
	William Walters, New Hanover county,		17 15
	C. M. Galloway, New Hanover county,		19 34
	Miss B. Ellis, city of Wilmington,		31 82
	O. H. Tillgaw, New Hanover county,		22 82
	Abram Eakins, New Hanover county,		17 55
	E. W. Hall, city of Wilmington,		207 48
	Mrs. E. P. Hall, city of Wilmington,		68 91
	H. A. Calvin, New Hanover county,		19 27
	William E. Garrison, New Hanover county,		17 82
	E. Taylor, New Hanover county,		15 73
	E. A. Taylor, New Hanover county,		22 14
	J. O. Omsby New Hanover county,		19 50
	J. W. Hamilton, New Hanover county,		32 85
	Waddell and Moore, New Hanover county,		27

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871. Sept.	Isaac B. Grainger, New Hanover county,	\$	18 67
	Received of sundry agents during this month for license tax as follows :		
	J. H. Walker,		50
	McBriety and Plunkett,		50
	Vance and Merrifield,		50
	James Hazellett,		50
	Armistead & Peck,		50
	Townsend, Tabb & Co.,		50
	Wm. Lanaham & Son,		50
	Darby & Co.,		50
	Nathan Wells & Co.,		50
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for one blank book, sold to Treasurer of Harnett county,		1 60
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, tax on seal in his office,		3 50
	W. H. Finch & Co., 1 per cent. State tax on gross premiums in N. C. for quarter ending June 30th, 1871,		88 08
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State for paper for printing Supreme Court Reports.		141



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT F.

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

*Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements  
of the Public Fund were made.*

Auditor's Department,	\$	2,758	32
Artificial Limbs,		50	
Agricultural Societies,		1,550	
Adjutant General's Department,		1,151	50
Contingencies,		36,274	78
Corporation tax refunded,		75	
Council of State,		20	
Congressional Election,		18	
Convention,		216	80
Convict Account,		16,998	35
Copying Laws,		1,006	
Capitol Square,		1,617	
Commission to investigate charges of fraud and corruption,		1,688	83
Distributing Laws,		895	25
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution,		48,281	47
Department of Public Instruction,		1,779	87
Department of Public Works,		1,213	25
Executive Department,		5,305	14
Fugitives from Justice,		3,450	45
Geological Survey,		3,750	
General Assembly,		117,949	17
Insane Asylum, (expense account,)		1,998	
Investigating Committee,		34	
Insane Asylum, (support account)		84,977	80
Idiots and lunatics not admitted in Asylum,		1,817	11
Impeachment Trial,		13,098	08
Judiciary,		49,040	20
Keeper of Capitol,		545	40
Keeper of Weights and Measures,		278	33

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

Marion & Asheville Turnpike Com-		
pany,	\$	451 08
Public Printing,		22,292 01
Public Charity,		10 40
Public Tax refunded,		610 99
Public Arms,		280
Presidential Election,		23 60
Penitentiary,		113,500
Quarantine Regulations,		1,057 84
Revised Code,		2,500
Resolutions of the General Assembly,		2,988 17
State Department,		2,784 98
Special Tax refunded,		427 65
State Library,		1,265 53
Sheriffs for settling taxes,		2,243 40
Treasury Department,		4,330 38
Transferred to Educational Fund,		92,976 04
	\$	645,579 97

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1870.		
Oct.	W. H. Jones, Treasurer N. C. Agri-	
	cultural Society, amount of appro-	
	priation of General Assembly to	
	said Society for 1870,	\$ 1,500
	George Baker, commutation for loss	
	of arm;	50
	H. Adams, State Auditor, salary for	
	month of October, 1870,	200
	J. H. Adams, clerk to Auditor for	
	month of September, 1870,	83 33
	J. H. Adams, clerk to Auditor, salary	
	for month of October, 1870,	83 50
	A. J. Partin, clerk to Auditor, salary	
	for month of October, 1870,	75
	H. H. Roberts, clerk to Auditor, salary	
	for month of October, 1870,	75
	Solomon Bragg and others for servi-	



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.		
Oct.	ces on Capitol Square, and in the building during this month,	\$ 212 75
	Thomas Boyd for hauling 24 loads rubbish from Square,	6
	Nazra Hinton and others for services on Capitol Square, and in the building during the month,	50 50
	E. A. Gupton, Sheriff Franklin Co., for keeping, maintaining and conveying 8 convicts to penitentiary, as per bill,	554
	E. A. Gupton, Sheriff Franklin Co., for maintaining convict,	68 25
	E. A. Gupton, Sheriff Franklin Co., for maintaining convict,	961 70
	C. L. Harris, Superintendent Public Works, salary for the month of October, 1870,	200
	J. C. L. Harris, clerk to Superintendent Public Works, salary for the month of October, 1870,	75
	S. S. Ashley, Superintendent Public Works, salary for the month of October, 1870,	200
	E. S. S. Ashley, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of October, 1870,	83 33
	J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, salary for the month of Oct., 1870,	83 33
	C. W. Horner, clerk to Executive, salary for the month of October, 1870,	100
	Chatham Railroad Company, under an act prescribing the power and duty of the Governor with regard to fugitives from justice,	20
	C. W. Horner, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of the appropriation to said Asylum for 1870,	10,000
	John Nichols, Treasurer Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, part of the	

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Oct.	appropriation for said Institution for 1869-'70,	\$ 1,000
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1870,	625
	E. G. Reade, Judge Supreme Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1870,	625
	R. P. Buxton, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1870,	625
	G. W. Logan, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1870,	625
	R. H. Cannon, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1870,	625
	E. W. Jones, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1870,	625
	D. L. Russell, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1870,	625
	Less \$100 for failure of holding Fall Term Robeson Court, 1869,	525
	V. S. Lusk, Solicitor, for 1 certificate, (11th District,)	40
	J. R. Bulla, Solicitor, for 4 certificates, (7th District,)	160
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor, for 3 certificates, (2d District,)	120
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor, for 2 certificates, (2d District,)	80
	Neill McKay, Solicitor, for 5 certificates, (5th District,)	200
	V. S. Lusk, Solicitor, for 5 certificates, (11th District,)	200
	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, for 2 certificates, (2d District,)	80
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor, for 3 certificates, (6th District,)	120
	W. M. Shipp, Attorney General, salary from September 10 to October 31, 1870,	210
	Nichols & Gorman, for printing Supreme Court Report, as per contract with Hon. S. F. Phillips, Reporter,	845 80



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Oct.	Squire Trivett, under an "act to establish the Marion & Asheville Turnpike Road,	\$	6785 .
	Thomas Austin and G. W. F. Harper, under above act,		383 22
	Battle Bryan, Sheriff Edgecombe Co., for making presidential election returns,		23 60
	Dr. O. F. Murphy, for attendance on October meeting of the Board of Public Charities,		10 40
	Jo. W. Holden, for printing for Ex. Department, 10 special court commissions, \$6.00 ; 100 circular receipts of books, \$5.00 ; 100 circulars outrages in N. C., \$5.00 ; printing for Public Instruction Department sundry grades, \$50.00 ; printing for Department Public Works sundry proposals, \$50.00, as per bills,		116 20
	Jo. W. Holden, for printing for Executive Department, \$20 ; ditto for Department of Public Instruction, \$3.30 ; ditto for Attorney General's Department, \$7.00 ; ditto for Auditor's office, \$7, as per bills,		67 00
	W. H. Bailey Code Commissioner, salary for the month of September, 1870,		200 00
	A. W. Tourgee, Code Commissioner, salary for the month of October, 1870,		200 00
	Sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for mileage for settling taxes of 1869, as follows :		
	W. A. Walton, sheriff Rowan Co.,		26 00
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff urry Co.,		31
	John Turner, sheriff Orange Co.,		8
	R. S. Ledbetter, tax collector Richmond Co.,		49 80
	James J. Moore, sheriff Granville Co.,		11

*Year ending September 30th 1871.*

1870.			
Oct.	James W. Watts, sheriff Anson Co.,	\$	45
	W. E. Piercy, sheriff Yancy Co.,		58
	G. G. Bristol, tax coll. Clay Co.,		110
	Jonas Cline, sheriff Catawba Co.,		35
	Wm. Latham, sheriff Ashe Co.,		50
	Jno. R. Wyatt, sheriff Alleghany Co.,		50
	R. F. Trogdon, sheriff Randolph Co.,		25
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff Madison Co.,		60
	George Nicks, sheriff Yadkin Co.,		37
	J. A. Sword, sheriff Davidson Co.,		23
	M. Walker, sheriff Rutherford Co.,		53
	N. B. Hampton, sheriff Polk Co.,		57
	S. S. Jones, tax collector Hyde Co.,		40
	Wm. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir county,		17 50
	M. C. Brinkley, sh'ff Chowan county,		48
	John Reiley, sheriff Cumberland county,		17
	Joseph Pointer, sheriff Person county,		14
	M. Masten, sheriff Forsythe county,		24
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		27
	John L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank county,		49 40
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff Washington county,		51
	R. B. Salsbury, sheriff Martin county,		28
	Battle Bryan, sheriff Edgecombe Co.,		23 60
	J. A. King, sheriff Lincoln county,		41 60
	G. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,		21
	E. A. Gupton, sh'ff Franklin county,		7 50
	Isaac Pipkin, sh'ff Hertford county,		29
	Samuel P. Swain, sheriff Brunswick county,		32 80
	Henry White, sh'ff Perquimans Co.,		50
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff Mitchell Co.,		32
	J. O. Bridges, tax collector Cleveland county,		47
	A. R. Jones, sheriff Warren county,		12 80
	Samuel T. Carrow, sheriff Beaufort county,		30
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff Jones county,		25 40



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870. Oct.	H. J. Menninger, Secetary of State, salary for month of October, 1870, \$	200
	F. J. Menninger, clerk to Secretary of State, salary for month of Oct., 1870,	83 33
	Andrew Syme, clerk to Secretary of State, salary for month of October, 1870,	75
	S. M. Parish, clerk to Secretary of State, salary, for month of October, 1870,	75
	J. J. Sawyer, clerk to Secretary of State, salary for month of October, 1870,	75
	D. C. Syme, clerk to Secretary of State, salary for 24 days at \$2.50 per day,	60
	H. D. Coley, State Librarian, salary for month of October, 1870,	58 33
	C. M. Farris, Keeper of Capital, salary for month of October, 1870,	79 16
	J. B. Martin, bockkeeper Treasurer's Department, salary for month of October, 1870,	62 50
	J. B. Martin, bookkeeper treasury department, for three days at \$2.00 per day,	6
	H. Mahler, for pen staff and gold pen \$5.25 ; repairing clock in the executive department \$3.00 ; seal for Sampson county superior court, \$15 ; ditto for Davidson superior court \$15 ; gold pen \$3.50, as per bill approved by Gov. W. W. Holden,	56 75
	W. U. Telegraph Company, for telegrams sent and received by executive department, as per bill approved,	12
	Southern Express Co., for freight on sundry packages sent and received by executive and treasury departments as per bill approved,	20

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.		
Oct.	Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages shipped by Secre-	
	of State, as per bill approved,	\$ 23
	Thomas H. Briggs, for nails, candles, turpentine, hatchet, &c., as per bill approved,	28 55
	Raleigh Post-Office Department, for postage, as follows:	
	Executive department \$84.82; State department \$392.40; Auditor's department \$28.04; Treasury department \$21.85; Department of Public Instruction \$85.31; Department of Public Works, \$5.50; Adjutant General's Department \$7.10; Attorney General's Department \$6.00, as per bills approved,	635 02
	<i>Sentinel</i> office, for publishing Governor's proclamation of Sept. 5th and October 3d, 1870, and notice to sheriffs Sept. 6th, 1870, as per bills approved,	30
	S. D. Harrison, for six dozen soap at \$1.00 per dozen as per bill approved,	6
	<i>Standard</i> Publishing Company, for publishing Governor's proclamation regarding election to fill vacancy in General Assembly occasioned by death of A. H. Galloway and H. Hodges, and the resignation of W. J. Clark, as per bill approved,	108
	W. A. Hearne, for publishing Governors proclamation ordering election to fill the unexpired term of John T. Dewees, in fourth Congressional District as per bill approved.	12 50
	C. J. Grady, for publishing Governors proclamation of Oct. 3, 1870, as per bill approved.	16 50
	W. H. Bernard, for publishing Gover-	



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Oct.		\$	
	nors proclamation of Oct. 3, 1870, as per bill approved.		23 50
	Raleigh Episcopal Methodist, for publishing Governors proclamation calling election to fill vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. T. Deweese, as per bill approved.		15
	Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages shipped to different States by the Secretary of State as per bill approved,		70 50
	A. W. Frapps, for ice furnished the State as per bill approved,		77 98
	Southern Express Co., for charges on package for Executive Department, as per bill approved.		2
	John Spellman, for preparing side note index to public laws of 1869-'70, as per bill approved.		100
	S. M. Parish, for furnishing material and painting gilt sign for Attorney Generals office, as per bill approved,		4
	Newbern Daily Times, for publishing notice of an election for Senator, as per bill approved,		25 50
	Standard Publishing Company, for an advertisement for proposals for Stationery, as per bill approved,		91
	R. C. Badger, under a resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel in certain cases, (Governors Warrant,)		500
	Southern Express Co., for charges on packages for Executive Department and State Library as per bill approved,		3 85
	Alex. Turner, porter in State House salary for the month of October, 1870,		30
	Friday Jones, watchman at State		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Oct.	House, salary for the month of October, 1870,	\$	46 50
	H. P. Buncombe, porter in State House, salary for the month of October, 1870,		30
	Newbern Daily Times, for publishing advertisement for proposals for stationery as per bill approved,		91
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in State House and eight gate lamps from September 1, to October 1, 1870, as per bill approved,		46 20
	Nichols & Gorman, for printing 100 letters to sheriffs for Treasury Department as per bill approved,		2
	Handy Lockhart, for repairing twenty-two chairs in House of Representatives and five for Senate chamber at 50 cent each, also seven inkstands as per bill approved,		15
Nov.	John Sears and others, for services rendered on the Capitol Square and in State House during this month as per weekly bill approved,		215 25
	James Martling, for services rendered Superintendent Public Instruction as clerk, six days at \$3.00 per day as per bill approved,		26 66
	Q. Busbee, for services as clerk in Executive Dep'tment, from November 14, to 30, 1870, as per bill approved,		56 66
	C. W. Horner, Treasurer Insane Asylum, for part of appropriation to said Institution, for 1869-'70, as per certificate approved,		5,000
	C. W. Horner, Treasurer Insane Asylum, for part of appropriation to said Institution, for 1869-'70, as per certificate approved.		15,000



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.		
Nov.	A. W. Boeson, for conveying W. R. Hedgecock to Insane Asylum from Guilford county, as per certificate approved,	\$ 30
	John Nichols, Treasurer Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind, for part of appropriation to said Institution for 1869-'70, as per certificate approved,	5,000
	Calvin J. Cowles, for per diem and mileage as witness before the Commission on Bribery and Corruption, as per bills approved.	34
	W. B. Rodman, Judge Supreme Court salary for third quarter, 1870,	625
	R. H. Cannon, Judge Superior Court, salary for second quarter,	625
	J. L. Henry, Judge Superior Court, salary for third quarter, 1870,	625
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor 6th District, for 2 certificates,	80
	J. A. Richardson, Solicitor 6th district, for 4 certificates,	160
	J. R. Bulla, Solicitor 7th district, for 4 certificates,	160
	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor 1st District, for 1 certificate,	40
	J. C. L. Gudger, Solicitor, for 2 certificates,	80
	V. S. Lusk, Solicitor 11th District, for 3 certificates,	120
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor 2d District, for 1 certificate,	40
	Neill McKay, Solicitor 5th District, for 3 certificates,	120
	Hon. A. Dockery, chairman Penitentiary Commissioners for part of appropriation for the erection of a penitentiary, as per requisition signed by commissioners,	15,000
	George W. McKee, sheriff Gaston	

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Nov.	county, for keeping, maintaining and conveying seven convicts to penitentiary, as per sworn bill,	\$	419 67
	S. A. Kelly, sheriff of Davie county, for maintaining three convicts 126 days each, at fifty cents each.		1 89
	S. A. Kelly, sheriff of Davie county, for maintaining five convict; forty days each, at fifty cents per day, including five turnkeys, at fifty cents each,		103 50
	J. W. King, sheriff of Lincoln county, for keeping, maintaining and conveying eight convicts as per sworn bill,		597 45
	H. T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county, for keeping, maintaining and conveying one convict to penitentiary, as per sworn bill,		43
	C. M. Farriss, keeper of Arsenal, for amount of the following persons for keeping public property at Arsenal, W. R. Moore, John Daniel, J. S. Gatling, Henry James, T. Wallace, and W. White, per voucher,		197 75
	Jo. W. Holden, State Printer, for sundry printing for the several departments, as per approved hills,		178 88
	Jo. W. Holden, State Printer, for printing for departments of superintendent public works, superintendent public instruction and secretary of State, as per approved bills,		77 67
	Jo. W. Holden, State Printer, for sundry printing as per approved bill,		227
	S. M. Parish, for examining account of public printer,		3
	W. B. Rodman, code commissioner, salary for July, August, September, and October, at \$200 per month,		800



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Nov.	W. H. Bailey, code commissioner salary for October, 1870,	\$	200
	A. W. Tourgee, code commissioner, salary from November 1st to 15th October, 1870,		100
	Sundry Sheriffs for settling Taxes, as follows:		
	D. B. Austin, sheriff Dare county,		55
	A. S. Hill, sheriff Cherokee county,		85
	J. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,		60
	H. T. Grant, sheriff Northampton county,		22
	A. Murray, sheriff of Alamance county,		12
	J. J. Sawyer, clerk to secretary of State, for four days at \$2.50 per day, as per voucher,		10
	J. B. Martin, clerk treasury department, salary for the month of November, 1870,		62 50
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,		4
	Standard Publishing Company, advertising proclamation calling an election in place of Renfrow, elect, \$35. Publishing proclamation regarding Thanksgiving day, \$10.		45
	Solomon Bragg, for one steel scraper, \$2; one horse plow, \$1.50; one rake, \$1; one hoe, \$1,		5 50
	Western Union Telegraph Company, sundry telegrams sent and received by Executive department,		8 45
	Nichols and Gorman, six sheets parchment, &c.,		8
	W. J. Gant for furnishing material and putting up grates, repairing sundry fire-places, &c., in various departments in the capitol as per line,		77

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.		
Nov.	Standard Publishing Company, for advertising Governor's proclamation regarding election, vice, Jeregan resigned,	\$ 28
	Standard Publishing Company, for printing two hundred copies, extracts from revised code, \$8; two hundred commissioners oaths of office, \$6 for executive department,	14
	John Armstrong, for rebinding five record books for secretary of State's office,	30
	S D. Harrison, for sixty pounds soap, at thirteen cents per pound,	7 80
	Henry T. Clawson, for five patent tin case spring rollers, for State Library, at \$4; \$20. One shade 8 x 4 feet; \$5. Tassells for shades, \$2.50. Repairing shade, \$5,	32 50
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for Gas consumed in the State House from Oct. 1st, to Nov. 1st, 1870, \$27.60, ditto consumed by gate lamps from Oct. 1st, to Nov. 1st, 1870, \$24.,	51 60
	Standard Publishing Company, printing done for Executive and Adjutant General's Department, as per bill,	44 50
	Englehard and Price, for advertising proclamation of Governor, for election of senator on 10th Nov., 1870, three squares three times a week till election.	18
	Boyden and Bailey, under a resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel in certain cases,	400
	Sentinel Office, for advertising sundry proclamations,	80
	S. M. Parish, for glazing work in office of supreme court clerk,	1 25
	C. J. Grady, advertising proposals for stationery,	36



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Nov.	C. J. Grady, advertising Governor's proclamation restoring Caswell and Alamance counties, to civil authority, ditto, outlawing Robeson county robbers,	\$	18
	Ashville Pioneer, publishing Governor's proclamation of Nov. 10, 1870,		8
	W. H. Bernard, publishing proclamation Nov. 11, 1870,		9
	S. D. Harrison, twelve Brooms,		6
	A. W. Frapps, 180 lbs. ice, for use in office of Attorney General,		12 60
	A. Turner, pay as waiter for month of Nov., 1870.		30
	Southern Express Company, sundry parcels shipped to and from Executive and Treasury Departments,		3
Dec.	H. H. Roberts, clerk for month of Nov., 1870,		75
	H. Adams, Auditor, salary for month of Nov., 1870,		200
	A. J. Partin, clerk, salary for month of Nov., 1870,		75
	H. Adams, Auditor, for month of Dec.,		200
	A. J. Partin, salary for month of Dec., 1870,		75
	J. H. Adams, salary for month of Nov. and Dec., 1870,		166 66
	A. W. Fisher, Adjutant General, salary for the month of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, 1870,		700
	John Sears, and others, services rendered on Capitol Square and in building during this month,		214
	Paid sundry sheriffs during this month for keeping and guarding convicts and conveying the same to the penitentiary, as follows:		
	W. A. Walton, sheriff Rowan county,		40
	A. H. Simmonds, sh'ff McDowell Co.,		239 25

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.		
Dec.	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff Beaufort Co.,	\$ 73 75
	Joseph Marshall, sheriff Stanley Co.,	109
	H. W. Mays, sheriff Alexander Co.,	80
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford Co.,	1,246 92
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford Co.,	95 10
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford Co.,	493 20
	R. C. Perkins, sheriff Burke county,	200 25
	G. N. Lewis, sheriff Nash county,	1,023 70
	M. Walker, sheriff Rutherford county,	794
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for copying sundry acts and resolutions of the General Assembly,	21
	S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Public Instruction, salary for month of November, 1870,	200
	E. S. S. Ashley, clerk to superinten- dent, &c., salary for month of Nov., 1870,	83 33
	S. S. Ashley, superintendent, &c., salary for month of December, 1870,	200
	E. S. S. Ashley, clerk, salary for month December, 1870,	83 33
	C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, for the months of November, and December,	400
	J. C. L. Harris, clerk, salary for month of Nov., 1870,	75
	John Roberts, under an act in regard to fugitives from justice,	200
	A. W. Fisher, under an act in regard to fugitives from justice,	312
	C. W. Horner, clerk in Executive De- partment, salary for months of No- vember and December,	200
	W. W. Holden, Governor's salary from 1st October, 1870, to Decem- ber 20th, 1870.	1111 10
	J. B. Neathery, private secretary, sal- ary for the months of November and December, 1870,	166 66
	Q. Busbee, clerk in Executive Depart-	



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Dec.	ment, salary for month of December, 1870,	\$	100
	John Spelman, clerk in Executive Department, salary for month of December, 1870,		50
	W. A. Wetherell, temporary clerk in Executive Department, for services rendered,		6
	W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, in accordance with sec. 15, chapter 2, Revised Code,		1250
	Sundry members of the General Assembly, including officers and pages as follows :		
	Allen, W. A. Senator,		207 20
	Atwater, M. "		186
	Albright, W. G. "		192
	Adams, Sterling "		178
	Battle, L. F. "		178
	Barnett, S. C. "		195
	Bellamy, N. B. "		272 40
	Brogden, C. H. "		190
	Caldwell, T. R. President of Senate,		294
	Cowles, A. C. Senator,		243 20
	Currie, J. D. "		242
	Crowell, E. "		256
	Cook, C. L. "		245
	Council, W. B. "		290
	Dargan, A. J. "		280
	Eppes, Henry "		211 60
	Fleming, W. W. "		220 80
	Graham, J. W. "		186
	Gilmer, J. A. "		202 80
	Hawkins, P. B. "		186 40
	Hyman, J. A. "		180 60
	Jones, H. C. "		240
	Johnson, R. W. "		218
	King, R. W. "		200
	Linney, R. Z. "		237
	Ledbetter, R. S. "		268
	Love, W. L. "		348

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Dec.	Lehman, R. F.	Representative,	\$ 210
	Morehead, J. T.	"	226
	Merriman, Jas. H.	"	55
	Murphy, C. T.	"	208 40
	Merriman, J. H.	"	225
	Mauney, V.	"	232
	McClammy, Jr., C. W.	"	228 80
	Moore, L. J.	"	214
	Norment, R. W.	"	250
	Olds, L. P.	"	170
	Price, G. W.	"	223 20
	Robbins, W. M.	"	15
	Robbins, F. C.	"	216
	Robbins, W. M.	"	207 80
	Skinner, J. C.	"	270
	Speed, R. K.	"	265 60
	Troy, W. C.	"	200
	Whiteside, G. M.	"	270
	Warren, E. J.	President of the Senate,	35
	Warren,	Senator,	203
	Worth, J. M.	"	217 60
	Waddell, L. R.	"	182
	Saunders, W. L.	Secretary to Senate,	215 20
	London, W. A. Jr.,	Asst. to "	220
	Wilson, W. J.,	Enrolling Clerk to "	266
	Mast, D. P.,	Engrossing Clerk to "	216
	Christmas, Guilford,	Asst. Doorkeeper,	195
	Hawkins, A.	Page,	68
	Caldwell, C.	"	68
	Henly, R. H.	"	68
	Robinson, J. J.,	Prin. Doorkeeper,	218
	Ball, J. T.,	Doorkeeper, 2 days,	10
	Hinton, Jefferson	Page,	8
	Ashe, Samuel A.	Representative,	223 20
	Armstrong, N. E.	"	190
	Anderson, J. S.	"	306
	Buxton, S. N.	"	196 80
	Broadfoot, C. W.	"	200
	Bryson, T. D.	"	310
	Bryan, B. L.	"	197 80
	Bunn, Willis	"	282



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.				
Dec.	Bryant, John	Representative,	\$	218 40
	Brooks, J. H.	"		229 40
	Brown, J. T.	"		206
	Crawford, W. H.	"		224 40
	Cawthorn, William	"		195 60
	Currie, J. H.	"		200
	Carson, John M.	"		232
	Copeland, E. G.	"		189 68
	Clinard, J.	"		203 20
	Collins, S. M.	"		268 40
	Chamberlain, J. L.	"		235
	Cameron, J. D. for clerical services, thirty days,			90
	Dencham, John W.	Representative,		199 60
	Darden, J. R.	"		270
	Duckworth, J. C.	"		357 60
	Dudley, E. R.	"		199
	Dickey, B. K.	"		308
	Collins, Stewart	"		170
	Fletcher, Robert	"		270
	Falkner, R.	"		195 60
	French, George Z.	"		223 20
	Furr, John,	"		239 60
	Goodwin, J. J.	"		173 20
	Gregory, G. H.	"		15
	Gregory, S. H.	"		207
	Gore, C. C.	"		378 0
	Garrison, John	"		260
	Gambrel, Robert	"		266
	Gullick, J. G.	"		333
	Grayson, J. C.	"		248 20
	Gatling, Riddick	"		230
	Grayson, J. C.	"		15
	Hill, J. H.	"		234
	Hampton, H. C.	"		230
	Harris, Jonathan	"		208 40
	Houston, R. B. B.	"		239 20
	Hargrove, T. L.	"		192 80
	Harris, J. T.	"		184
	Hinnant, J.	"		180
	Henderson, J. L.	"		234 80

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Dec.	Hardy, Benjamin Representative,	\$	203
	Jordan, H. T. "		198
	Jarvis, Thomas J. Speaker of the		
	House of Representatives,		352
	Johnston, T. D. Representative,		280
	Justice, J. M. "		120
	Joyner, W. H. "		186 40
	Jones, Edward "		260
	Jones, B. H. "		197 60
	Johns, A. B. "		203
	Kelsey, Nat. "		290
	Kelly, Alexander "		196
	Kelly, Jas. A. "		232
	Kincaid, D. "		250
	Lassiter, J. "		218 20
	Lyon, E. B. "		186
	Lucas, W. H. "		253 80
	Luckey, T. N. "		228
	Mills, J. C. "		261 60
	Marler, J. G. "		228
	McCauley, M. T. "		224 60
	McNeill, Thos. A. "		364 20
	Morgan, W. W. "		170 80
	Martin, L. W. "		229 20
	Mitchell, J. G. H. "		221
	Maxwell, J. R. "		215 60
	Mitchell, Geo. H. "		89 80
	Morris, W. G. B. "		275
	Mabson, Geo. L. "		224
	McAfee, L. M. "		252
	Morgan, J. G. "		207 60
	McNeill, Thos. A. "		5
	Nissen, J. P. "		215 20
	Nicholson, T. A. "		242 40
	Newsom, Wm. D. "		163 40
	Newsom, Wm. D. "		50
	Powell, R. J. "		187 40
	Parrott, B. F. "		187
	Page, J. R. "		254
	Revis, W. H. "		188
	Robinson, J. L. "		367 60



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Dec.	Rankin, Samuel C. Representative,	\$	200
	Reid, J. S. "		234
	Regan, H. B. "		252 60
	Robins, A. "		278 80
	Strudwick F. N. "		186
	Smith, D. E. "		195 80
	Sparrow, Thos. C. "		208
	Stewart, N. S. "		184
	Stanford, J. D. "		205
	Sykes, T. A. "		257 90
	Smith, W. E. "		264
	Scott, J. G. "		227 20
	Smith, Chas. "		223
	Shull, W. T. Representatives,		280
	Settle, David "		213
	Tomlinson, L. H. "		210 40
	Tucker, R. "		209
	Woodhouse, J. W. "		266
	Womack, J. A. "		166
	Willis, G. B. "		214
	Waring, R. P. "		239 60
	Welch, W. P. "		294
	Wilcox, J. O. "		290
	Young, I. W. "		170
	York, Tyra "		258 40
	Gaither, W. W. Principal Clerk of House of Representatives,		280 40
	Gaither, W. W. Principal Clerk of House of Representatives,		12
	Craige, K. Assistant Clerk of House of Representatives,		232 80
	Quinn, L. C. Principal Doorkeeper,		228
	Hill, J. H. Assistant Doorkeeper,		218
	Hardy, W. M. Engrossing Clerk,		280
	Geer, Solomon Page,		68
	Holloway, Joe Page,		68
	Williams, A. B. Page,		68
	Boner, J. H. for two days services as clerk in House of Representatives,		12
	Robt. Holland, expenses in conveying Ann B. Holland to Insane Asylum,		55 50

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Dec.	B. F. Logan, expenses in conveying H. M. Phelps to Insane Asylum,	\$	68 25
	J. J. Harty, expenses in conveying Sarah L. Jenkins to Insane Asylum,		84 50
	M. T. Medlin, expenses in conveying Mrs. Medlin from Insane Asylum,		15 50
	E. Kearns, expenses in conveying Thos. H. Kearns to Insane Asylum,		17 50
	Dr. W. B. Council, expenses in conveying H. Dugger from Insane Asylum,		55
	A. D. Jenkins, Treasurer for Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, for part appropriation of said Institution for 1870,		15,000
	R. M. Henry, Solicitor 5 certificates,		200
	W. M. Shipp, Attorney General, salary for the month of November and December,		250
	A. H. Joyce, Solicitor, 7 certificates,		280
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor, 3 certificates,		120
	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		40
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		40
	C. C. Pool, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1870,		625
	A. W. Tourgee, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1870,		625
	J. R. Bulla, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		40
	J. R. Bulla, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		40
	V. S. Lusk, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		40
	S. W. Watts, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1870,		625
	R. P. Buxton, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1870,		625
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor, 1 certificate		40
	G. W. Logan, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1870,		62 5
	Wm. H. Bagley, Clerk of the Supreme Court, salary for six months, ending December 31st, 1870, inclusive, at \$1,000 per annum,		500



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Dec.	Wm. A. Moore, for 35 days labor in arsenal, cleaning and repairing arms, equipments, &c., at 85 cents per day,	\$	29 45
	Joseph W. Holden, State Printer, for sundry State printing and press work, &c.,		671 98
	Joseph W. Holden, State Printer, for composition, press work, folding, stitching and trimming on Auditor's Report, \$407.12; composition press work, folding, stitching and trimming on Treasurer's report, \$149.52,		556 64
	W. H. Bailey, Code Commissioner, salary for the month of Nov., 1870,		200
	Sundry sheriffs for settling taxes for 1870, as follows :		
	Jno. H. Reid, sheriff Halifax county,		20 80
	T. T. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county,		50
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		40
	Geo. B. McCotter, tax collector Pitt county,		20 80
	J. D. Davis, sheriff Carteret county,		29
	H. D. Coley, State Librarian, salary for the months of November and December,		116 66
	John Armstrong lettering for State Library, Senate and House of Representatives and making 24 dockets for supreme court,		53 10
	F. J. Menninger, clerk in state department, salary for the months of November and December,		166 66
	S. M. Parish, clerk in state department, salary for the months of November and December,		150
	A. Syme, clerk in state department, salary for the months of November and December,		150
	H. J. Menninger, secretary of State, salary for the months of November and December,		400

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.		
Dec.	C. M. Farriss, superintendent of Capitol and keeper of weights and measures, salary for the month of November, 1871,	\$ 79 16
	J. B. Martin, clerk in treasury department, salary for month of December, 1871,	62 50
	D. W. Bain, chief clerk in treasury department, salary for 4th quarter,	375
	A. D. Jenkins, teller in treasury department, 4th quarter's salary, 1870,	250
	C. J. Rogers, Postmaster, for postage stamps for the various departments,	175
	S. E. Co., freight on two boxes from Washington, D. C., for executive department,	7
	Friday Jones, watchman of capitol, salary for month of Nov., 1870,	45
	E. F. Page, for professional services in suit of N. W. N. C. R. R. Company, vs. D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, including expenses to and from Winston, N. C.,	75
	H. P. Buncombe, waiter in the capitol, for the month of November, 1870,	30
	John Armstrong, fifteen dockets for sundry counties demy 8 qrs. at \$7.25 per docket,	108 75
	P. Thiem, one scrap basket \$2; one gross matches \$3; one basket \$2.50; one bunting flag \$5	93
	C. M. Farriss, for 200 cords of wood at \$4 per cord, \$800, less amount overdrawn on previous bills \$25,	775
	S. M. Parish, furnishing 4 glass 16 x 24 at 50 cents \$2, and glazing the same,	3
	S. M. Parish, making 181 boxes at 2½ cents per box,	4 52
	Thos. Boyd, hauling 21 loads of arms	



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.			
Dec.	and ammunition at 50 cents per load,	\$	10 50
	William Gant, for fire proof bricks, lime, sand, hooks, furnished for grate in Senate Chamber \$20 ; cleaning flue in chimney to office of Secretary of State \$5,		40
	H. T. Clawson, repairing 58 window shades and roller at 50 cents, \$29 ; one shade furnished \$5 ; two spring rollers \$8 ; seventy-two yards venetian shade line \$3.60 ; tassels \$2,		47 60
	W. Dunn, Jr., advertising proposals for stationery,		36
	W. Dunn, advertising Governor's proclamation,		12
	Southern Express Company, freight on package for Secretary of State,		2 25
	Shanks & Barrett, repairing water closets,		7
	Paleman John, for 15 registration books for commissioners of Pasquotank county,		15
	Standard Publishing Company, advertising sundry proclamations, &c.,		150
	Andy Lockhart, making 14 breech blocks and 4 box covers for use of arsenal,		6 75
	Andy Lockhart, repairing boxes, furnishing tables and repairing chairs for House of Representatives 31 ; repairing chairs for Senate and Auditor's office \$5.75,		36 85
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for 9,500 at \$6 per 1,000 feet \$57. Ditto for 8 gate lamps at \$3 each. \$24,		81
	Southern Express Company, freight on box from New York for Treasury Department,		1 75

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.			
Dec.	Standard Publishing Company for advertising Governor's proclamation in regard to special election to be held in Alamance county,	\$	16 50
	Publisher of Robesonian for publishing Governor's proclamation,		16
	The Gazette for publishing sundry proclamations of the Governor as per bill,		42 50
	Nichols & Gorman, for printing 200 executions, 200 subpoenas, 100 witness tickets, 100 letters to clerks,		11
	Nichols & Gorman, for 8 quires full sheet circulars,		8
	Alexander Turner, services as waiter on Capitol for this month,		30
	J. J. L. Harris, for repairing and fitting window curtains and carpet in Senate Chamber and House of Representatives,		15
	Friday Jones, watchman in Capitol for the month of December,		46 50
	H. T. Buncombe, waiter in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Library,		30
	Forest Manufacturing Company, 200 reams book paper at \$9 per ream, amount \$1,800, for balance due on 600 reams book paper \$2,240,		4,04
	John Armstrong, for 20 dockets for sundry counties at 7.25 per docket,		145
1871.			
Jan.	A. W. Fisher, Adjutant General travelling expenses to Robeson county and return,		30
	A. W. Fisher, Adjutant General, salary for the month of December, 1870		100
	A. W. Fisher, Adjutant General, for traveling expenses to Washington, D. C., New York, Montpelier, Vt., and Richmond, Va., by order of the		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Jan.	governor, to organize a militia of North Carolina,	\$	171 50
	H. H. Roberts, clerk to auditor, salary for December, 1870,		75
	H. H. Roberts, clerk to auditor, on account of salary for the month of January, 1870,		50
	H. H. Roberts, balance on salary for the month of January, 1871,		25
	A. J. Partin, salary for the month of January, 1871,		75
	C. L. Harris, superintendent of public works, to pay for services of sundry laborers and waiter on capitol square and in capitol building during this month,		132
	John Horton, sheriff Watanga county, for making return of congressional election,		18
	Calvin J. Cowles, amount allowed him by ordinance of convention, ratified March 17, 1868,		216 80
	Sundry sheriffs for keeping, maintaining and guarding convicts to the penitentiary, as follows :		
	T. F. Lee, sheriff Wake county,		543 60
	J. W. Hayes, sheriff Wilkes county,		113 50
	J. Sumner, sheriff Buncombe county,		216 35
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff Stokes county,		1,433 10
	J. Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		62
	B. F. Willey, sheriff Gates county		97
	W. H. Higdon, sheriff Macon county,		172 55
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir county,		54 25
	J. Nicks, sheriff Yadkin county,		190 25
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff Franklin county,		74 85
	B. Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		334 14
	E. Murrell, sheriff Onslow county,		66 05
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff Currituck county,		130 65
	Wm. Long, sheriff Richmond county,		101 90
	B. F. Logan, sheriff Cleaveland county,		119 57

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Jan.	D. J. Clarke, sheriff Bladen county,	\$ 43 50
	W. F. Warson, sheriff Iredell county,	94 20
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff Mitchell Co.,	153 25
	H. H. Roberts, services rendered to superintendent of public instruction as assistant clerk in preparing report of superintendent of public instruc- tion, for this month,	25 ✓
	S. S. Ashley, salary as superintendent of public instruction for this month,	250
	E. S. S. Ashley, clerk to superinten- dent of public instruction, salary for this month,	83 33
	C. L. Harris, superintendent of public works, for expenses incurred in in- specting sundry railroads and public works of the state,	70 75 ✓
	J. C. L. Harris, clerk to superinten- dent of public works, salary for the months of December, 1870, and January, 1871,	150 ✓
	C. L. Harris, superintendent of public works, salary for the month of Jan- uary, 1871,	200 ✓
	W. P. Wetherell services as clerk in the executive department,	7
	J. B. Neathery, private secretary in executive department, salary for the month of January, 1871,	83 33
	Quent. Busbee, clerk in executive de- partment, salary for the month of January, 1871,	100
	C. S. Reno, under an act prescribing the power and duty of the governor in regard to fugitives from justice,	218 85
	L. Vaughan, under the above act,	200
	E. Bradford and others, under the above act,	100
	Sundry senators officers pages, &c., as follows:	
	J. W. Beasley, Senator.	268



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Jan.	N. B. Bellamy,	Senator,	\$ 30
	J. W. Beasley,	"	75
	G. Christmas, Assistant doorkeeper to		
	Senate,		50
	W. B. Council,	Senator,	65
	J. Flythe,	"	220
	J. Flythe,	"	80
	J. A. Graham,	"	83 20
	J. A. Hyman,	"	15
	A. Hawkins, Page to Senate,		20
	R. W. Lassiter,	Senator,	192 80
	R. W. Lassiter,	"	75
	L. J. Moore,	"	35
	C. T. Murphy,	"	45
	R. M. Normont,	"	80
	G. W. Price, Jr.,	"	65
	W. M. Robbins,	"	15
	W. M. Robbins,	"	30
	W. A. Smith,	"	124
	L. R. Waddell,	"	88
	Sundry Representatives, Officers,		
	Pages, &c.,		
	S. S. Anderson,	Representative,	95
	S. M. Buxton,	"	20
	S. M. Buxton,	"	65
	Willis Bunn,	"	80
	John Bryant,	"	80
	J. W. Cameron, clerk 11 days \$3.00		
	per day.		33
	S. M. Collis,	Representative,	85
	J. M. Currie,	"	75
	E. B. Dudley.	"	70
	J. R. Darden,	"	65
	A. W. Fisher,	"	251 30
	W. W. Gaither, Clerk to House of		
	Representatives,		30
	D. C. Guyther,	Representative,	170
	R. Gatling,	"	20
	J. C. Grayson,	"	65
	W. W. Gaither, Principal Clerk to		
	House of Representatives,		66

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Jan.	John Garrison, Representatives,	\$ 100
	J. Holloway, Page to House of Representatives,	32
	W. M. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk to House of Representatives,	30
	W. M. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk to House of Representatives,	20
	J. H. Hill, Representative,	60
	J. H. Hill, Assistant Doorkeeper to House of Representative,	65
	W. M. Harding, Engrossing Clerk to House of Representatives,	35
	J. M. Justice, Representative,	154
	R. M. Johnston, "	60
	J. M. Justice, "	60
	G. L. Nabson, "	75
	J. G. Morgan, "	20
	E. O. Macy, Administrator on the estate of R. H. Ruth deceased, late Page to the House of Representatives,	24
	W. W. Morgan, Representative,	55
	W. G. B. Morriss, "	60
	T. A. Nicholson, "	60
	W. D. Newsom, "	80
	S. F. Phillips, "	160
	Wm. Taylor, "	106 40
	A. Robins, "	45
	S. C. Rankin, "	65
	D. Settle, "	60
	J. G. Scott, "	60
	J. D. Sanford, "	60
	T. A. Sykes, Representative,	40
	J. H. Williamson, "	184
	J. A. Womack, "	20
	S. A. White, "	70
	Albert Williams, Page to House of Representatives,	12
	Wm. J. Wilson, Enrolling Clerk,	40
	J. O. Wilcox, Representative,	50
	R. P. Waring, "	60



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Jan.	G. B. Willis,	Representative,	\$ 70
	J. H. Williamson,	"	75
	A. B. Williams, Page to House of		
	Representatives,		22
	Tyra York,	Representative,	50
	C. F. Young,	"	360
	W. E. Anderson, treasurer Insane Asy-		
	lum, balance of appropriation for		
	1870, for support of said Asylum,		13,977 80
	J. Cline, sheriff Catawba county, for		
	conveying Jemima Hunsucker to		
	the Insane Asylum,		115 50
	C. Redford for conveying Rebecca		
	Redford to the Asylum,		17 75
	Catawba county for expenses incurred		
	in maintaining Jemima and Sarah		
	Hunsucker, lunatics of said county,		100
	A. D. Jenkins, Treasurer, Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind, for support		
	of said Institution.		1,000
	R. P. Dick, supreme court judge, 4th		
	quarters salary, 1870,		625
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice supreme		
	court, 4th quarters salary, 1870,		625
	Thomas Settle, supreme court judge		
	4th quarters salary, 1870,		625
	J. M. Cloud, superior court judge, sal-		
	ary for third and fourth quarters,		
	1870,		1,250
	E. W. Jones, supreme court judge,		
	salary for 4th quarter, 1870,		625
	J. W. Albertson, solicitor, one certifi-		
	cate,		40
	W. J. Clarke, judge superior court,		
	salary for 4th quarter, 1870,		625
	D. L. Russell, judge superior court,		
	salary for 4th quarter, 1870,		625
	Anderson Mitchell, judge superior		
	court, salary for 3d and 4th quarters,		
	1890,		
	W. P. Caldwell, solicitor, 7 certificates,		280

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Jan.	W. P. Bynum, solicitor, 7 certificates,	\$ 280
	W. R. Cox, " 1 "	40
	J. W. Albertson, " 1 "	40
	J. L. Henry, judge superior court, salary for 4th quarter, 1870,	625
	W. B. Rodman, judge supreme court, salary for 4th quarter, 1870,	625
	E. G. Reade, judge supreme court, salary for 4th quarter, 1870,	625
	R. H. Cannon, judge supreme court, salary for 4th quarter, 1870,	625
	D. A. Wicker, Marshal of the supreme court for seventeen days, at \$3 per diem,	51
	W. M. Shipp, Attorney General, salary for the month of January, 1871,	125
	Alfred Dockery, chairman of penitentiary, under an act for the relief of the penitentiary, ratified, January 23d, 1871,	15,000
	Joseph W. Holden, State Printer, for composition, press work, folding, stitching and covers, furnished on report of superintendent of public instruction for 1870,	607 14
	Jo. W. Holden, for composition, press work, folding and stitching on 78 pages of report of code commissioner for 1870,	112 50
	Joseph W. Holden, State Printer, for printing for sundry departments as per bill,	82
	Joseph W. Holden, State Printer, for Department of Adjutant General and Superintendent of Public Instruction,	31
	Rogers & Batchelor, for prosecuting suits vs. sheriff of Bertie county, and his sureties for balance State tax for 1867,	30
	L. P. Olds, under a resolution autho-	



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
Jan.	<p> rizing the Governor to employ counsel in certain cases ratified March 4th, 1867,  Blackmer &amp; McCorkle, under the resolution of the General Assembly  S. A. Ashe, for 1 day's services and mileage as commissioner to take evidence in the alleged frauds at Goldsboro' ballot box,  J. W. Fisher, for 1 day's services and mileage as commissioner to take depositions in the alleged frauds at Goldsboro' ballot box,  Andrew Cowles, for actual expenses incurred in visiting the residence of Chief Justice Pearson, and returning with him to Raleigh to preside over the Senate as a high court of impeachment,  W. H. Baily, code commissioner, salary for the month of December, 1870,  W. B. Rodman, code commissioner, salary for the month of November and December, 1870,  Sundry sheriffs for settling taxes for 1870, as follows:  B. F. Kelly, sheriff Gates county, traveled 400 miles,  John Horton, sheriff Watauga county, traveled 550 miles,  John S. Johnston, Rockingham ct'y, travelled 220 miles,,  F. W. Bell, Bertie county, traveled 400 miles,  R. McMillan, Robeson county, traveled 400 miles,  John M. Monger, Moore county, travelled 120 miles,  V. V. Richardson, Columbus county, travelled 354 miles,  Andrew Syme, for extra services ren- </p>	<p> \$ 500  700  15  15  36 25  200  400    40  55  22  40  40  12  25 40 </p>

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Jan.	dered Secretary of State in indexing two record books,	\$ 70
	Andrew Syme, Clerk in State Department, salary for the month of January, 1871,	75
	S. M. Parish, Clerk in State Department, salary for the month of January, 1871,	75
	James H. Enniss, for 2 copies of Impeachment Trial and impeachment of Andrew Johnson for State Library,	18
	H. D. Coley, State Librarian, salary for the month of January, 1871,	58 33
	C. M. Farriss, Keeper of Capitol and Weights and Measures, salary from December 1st, 1870, to December 14th, 1870,	36 91
	D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, salary for 4th quarter ending December 31st, 1870,	750
	J. B. Martin, Clerk in Treasury Department, salary for the month of January, 1871,	62 50
	Paid Standard Publishing Co., for publishing sundry proclamations of the Governor in regard to elections in the counties of Caswell, Nash and Alamance,	136
	W. B. Allegre, for Hillsboro' Recorder for publishing sundry proclamations and notices to sheriffs,	95 50
	Handy Lockhart, for repairing book and paper cases in the office of the Supreme Court Clerk,	18
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for telegraphs sent and messages received by Executive Department,	2 51
	James H. Enniss, for blank and stationery for furnishing Treasury and Auditor's Department, as per bill,	6 20



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Jan.	A. Doepp & Co., for balance of account for stationery furnished for the various departments, General Assembly, Supreme Court, county officers, &c., under sealed proposals to furnish the same,	\$	2,705 75
	Republican office for advertising Governor's proclamation concerning Caswell and Alamance counties,		23 00
	John Armstrong, for sundry dockets, marriage registers, account books, &c., as per bill,		254 20
	Hillsboro' Recorder, for advertising Governor's proclamation of December 2d and 19th, 1870,		15 00
	J. P. Prairie, for making 5 desks for Supreme Court,		81 00
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed in the State House and eight gate lamps during the month of December, 1870,		118 50
	W. H. Morriss, for 1 rotary spring back chair for office of Code Com'rs,		11 00
	Sentinel office, for advertising Governor's proclamation of December 19th, 1870.		15 00
	Alfred Williams, for sundry articles of stationery for Executive, Treasury and Auditor's Department,		21 95
	C M. Farris, for $56\frac{3}{4}$ cords of wood at \$4 per cord,		227
	A. Doepp & Co., for part of account of stationery furnished for the various Departments, General Assembly, Supreme Court, county officers, &c., under sealed proposals to contract for the same,		2705 69
	J. N. Bunting, clerk Superior Court Wake county, for costs of suits brought in favor of the State vs. sundry delinquent sheriffs,		234 35

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Jan.	Southern Express Co., for freight on 5 boxes shipped from New York for State Department,	\$	18 70
	Thos. H. Briggs, for sundry articles of merchandize purchased by Secre- tary of State for use of Capitol,		67 20
	S. D. Harrison, 1 gross matches,		3 50
	Charlotte <i>Democrat</i> , for publishing Governor's proclamation of No- vember 1870, releasing the counties of Alamance and Caswell from martial law,		10
	Southern Express Co., for charges on 3 boxes from Baltimore to State Department,		2 20
	C. M. Farriss, for 46½ cords of wood at \$4 per cord,		184 25
	Nichols & Gorman, for work done for Supreme and State Department,		12 50
	Chas. Keuster, for work done for sun- dry Departments,		181 75
	Alfred Williams, for stationery fur- nished Department of Public In- struction,		6 60
	C. J. Rogers, P. M., for postage for sundry Departments to January 25, 1871,		134 52
	Southern Express Co., freight on sun- dry parcels to Executive and Treas- ury Departments and State Library,		9 10
	Alexander Turner, salary as waiter for the month of Janury, 1871,		30
	Friday Jones, salary as watchman for the month of January, 1871,		46 50
Feb'y.	Paid A. W. Fisher, Adjutant General, salary for the month of Jan., 1871,		100
	Paid H. Adams, Auditor, salary for the month of January, 1871,		200
	Paid James H. Adams, clerk in Audi- tor's Department, salary for the month of January 1871,		83 33



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871. Feb.		
	Paid C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, for wages of laborers on Capitol square, and for waiters in the Capitol 1 week,	\$ 50 25
	N. Hinton and others, for services stated above, 1 week,	48
	N. Hinton and others, for services stated above, 1 week,	48
	C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, for services as stated above, 1 week,	49
	Pat McGowan, for services as stated above, 1 week,	67
	Paid sundry sheriffs for keeping and maintaining and conveying prisoners to the penitentiary during this month, as follows :	
	Samuel T. Carrow, sheriff Beaufort county,	525 64
	J. B. Watson, sheriff Hyde county,	50
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff Hertford county,	209 25
	J. L. Harris, sheriff Person county,	54
	A. H. Simmons, sh'ff McDowell co'ty,	178 10
	Bland Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,	117 27
	J. W. Hayes, sheriff Wilkes county,	172 85
	M. Walker, sheriff Rutherford county,	206 80
	Isaac Long, sheriff Yadkin county,	34 85
	Wm, Hanmore, sheriff Surry county,	541 49
	John Horton, sheriff Watauga county,	150 10
	Paid J. B. Neathery for services as secretary to Council of State,	14
	Paid E. S. S. Ashley, clerk in department of public instruction, salary from 1st of February to 18th inclusive,	53 55
	Paid C. W. Horner, for salary as clerk in executive office for the month of January and part of February, 1871,	133 33
	Paid Q. Busbee, in executive department salary from February 1st to 18th, 1871,	64 26

*Year ending September 30th 1871.*

1871.		
Feb.	W. Busbee, messenger, salary from February 10 to February 18, 1871,	\$ 11 84
	Paid J. C. Mills, under an act to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses on requisition of the governor for fugitives from justice in other states, ratified February, 18, 1871,	5 00
	Paid the county of Warren for expenses incurred in keeping Mary Russell, a colored lunatic, from November 25, 1870 to the 25th May, 1871,	50
	Paid the county commissioners of Wilkes county, for keeping Jonas Gentry, a lunatic, from the 5th Oct. to 25th day of Dec. 1870,	42
	Paid sundry persons under an act in relation to the pay of witness attending the court of impeachment, ratified February 7, 1871, as follows :	
	Daniel Worth,	24
	Jeermiah Holt,	28 90
	Johnathan Newlin,	30 10
	David W. Kerr,	23 80
	Samuel M. White,	27 50
	George Patterson,	31 10
	Thomas McLean,	23 60
	Wm. Holmes,	30 40
	Jesse Grant,	24 50
	James Gilliam,	30 50
	W. J. Murray,	30 40
	Samuel Crawford,	29 40
	John Moore,	24
	L. A. Murray,	31 10
	Isaac A. Reeves,	122 50
	W. A. Albright,	17 60
	R. S. Hunter,	13 10
	C. Moore,	33 90
	J. G. Moore,	31 10
	J. S. Scott,	31 10
	F. A. Wiley,	21



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Feb.	G. S. Rogers,	\$	35 50
	W. V. Montgomery,		30 50
	P. W. Crutchfield,		34 30
	Wm. Patton,		33 90
	J. H. Albright,		15 30
	G. N. Waitt,		36 50
	Austin Whetsill,		13 50
	John Denney,		22 50
	H. F. Brandon,		52 10
	T. M. Holt,		12 50
	S. P. Hill,		56 60
	Yancey Jones,		56 50
	J. C. Griffith,		56 50
	A. G. Yancey,		56 50
	F. A. Wiley,		13 50
	Geo. Williamson,		54 20
	W. B. Bowe,		56 50
	John Kerr,		53 50
	J. G. Cooley,		18 50
	P. Ferrell,		30
	W. M. Cocke,		30 50
	J. B. Neathery,		34 50
	W. H. Bagley,		37 50
	A. D. Jenkins,		34 50
	Jonathan Zachray,		31 20
	James R. Fonville,		31 10
	Eli Outlaw,		16 10
	Henry Holt,		16 10
	Donaldson Worth,		28 30
	Pride Jones,		11
	Wm. T. Simpson,		30 50
	John Denney,		19 50
	Peter Hughes,		33 80
	A. Murray, Jr.,		17 20
	David Allred,		26 10
	Sam Garrison,		23
	J. M. Shatterly,		27 50
	Leonard Rippy,		32 90
	C. Holt,		22 50
	Wm. Long,		3
	M. Puryear,		24

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Feb.	J. S. Holt,	\$	36
	Mary Holt,		15
	Paid sundry persons for conveying lunatics to asylum under "an act" in relation to Lunatic Asylum, section 27, as follows :		
	James M. Roane, sheriff Macon Co.,	217	10
	T. J. Rollins,	28	
	R. M. Furman,	46	
	E. A. Whitaker,	9	25
	Isaac Pipkin,	91	75
	Thomas D. Johnston,	40	
	W. N. H. Smith of Isaac Pipkin,	65	
	J. F. Newsom,	29	
	Robt. C. Patton,	46	25
	Wm. M. Manchester,	168	
	Paid D. A. Wicker, for services as marshal of the supreme court from 19th to 31st of January inclusive, 13 days at \$3.00 per day,	39	
	John V. Sherrad, solicitor, eight certificates,	320	
	James R. Bulla, solicitor, one certificate,	40	
	W. M. Shipp, for attendance on January term supreme court in the discharge of his official duties,	100	
	D. A. Wicker, for services as marshal of the supreme court, February 1st to 15th inclusive, fifteen days at \$3.00 per day,	45	
	J. W. Albertson, solicitor, one certificate,	40	
	J. J. Martin, solicitor, one certificate,	40	
	Paid Alfred Dockery, chairman, &c., under an act to authorize the public treasurer to pay money to erect the penitentiary, ratified February 21st, 1871,	15,000	
	C. M. Farriss, salary as keeper of arsenal from August 31st, 1870, to		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Feb.	February 18th, 1871, at \$60 per annum,	\$	27 50
	H. H. Roberts, for examining accounts of state printer, 1870,		3
	James H. Moore, state printer, printing for House of Representatives and Senate, as per bill,		1,630 49
	M. S. Littlefield, printing 100 circulars to superior court clerks, and ruling ream of letter heads,		8
	Joseph W. Holden, state printer, 1870, binding 100 copies auditor's report, at 30 cents per volume,		30
	James H. Moore, state printer, printing for Senate and House of Representatives auditor's department and department of public instruction,		44
	James H. Moore, state printer, printing for the general assembly, court of impeachment, &c., as per bill,		1,192 38
	H. H. Roberts and S. M. Parish, practical printers, for examining accounts of state printer,		6
	James H. Moore, state printer, for wrapping and mailing convention act to different parts and printing 356 pages proceedings of the impeachment trial and 27 pages appendix, including press work for same,		625 11
	Paid C. W. D. Hutchings, under resolution of general assembly, special session, 1868,		7
	W. H. Bailey, code commissioner, salary for the month of January, 1871,		200
	F. J. Menninger, clerk in state department, salary for the month of January, 1871,		83 33
	H. J. Menninger, secretary of state, salary for the month of January, 1871.		200
	F. F. Jones, sheriff Tyrrell county, for settling taxes,		57

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871. Feb.	H. D. Coley, for salary as state librarian from February 1st, to 16th, 1871,	\$	31	74
	Paid A. D. Jenkins, public treasurer, salary as teller from Janusry 1st, 1871,		136	88
	Sundry senators, members of the House of Representatives, officers, pages, &c., as follows:			
	E. J. Warren, president pro tem. of the of the Senate,		238	
	Wm. A. Allen, Senator,		220	
	Sterling Adams, "		178	
	W. G. Albright, "		130	
	N. B. Bellamy, "		100	
	L. F. Battle, "		170	80
	L. C. Barnett, "		120	
	L. C. Barnett, "		80	
	Livingston Brown, "		100	
	Livingston Brown, "		148	
	J. W. Beasley, "		75	
	J. W. Beasley, "		75	
	J. D. Currie, "		125	
	W. B. Council, "		90	
	E. Crowell, "		155	
	A. C. Cowles, "		125	
	A. C. Cowles, "		75	
	C. L. Cooke, "		115	
	C. L. Cooke, "		75	
	A. J. Dargan, "		105	
	A. J. Dargan, "		95	
	S. C. Edwards, "		92	80
	Henry Eppes, "		80	
	Henry Eppes, "		90	
	Henry Eppes, "		55	
	J. Flythe, "		50	
	W. W. Fleming, "		115	80
	W. W. Fleming, "		110	
	James A. Graham, "		100	
	John W. Graham, "		120	
	J. A. Gilmer, "		90	
	J. A. Gilmer, "		75	



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871. Feb.		Senator,	\$	
	Phil. B. Hawkins,		150	
	John A. Hyman,	"	90	
	John A. Hyman,	"	100	
	H. C. Jones,	"	130	
	R. W. King,	"	165	
	L. C. Latham,	"	403	80
	R. S. Ledbetter,	"	140	
	R. B. Linney,	"	130	
	W. L. Love,	"	175	
	V. F. Lehman,	"	120	
	V. F. Lehman,	"	100	
	J. T. Morehead,	"	150	
	Jacob McCotter,	"	328	
	L. J. Moore,	"	105	
	C. W. McClammy,	"	125	
	C. W. McClammy,	"	75	
	V. Mauney,	"	75	
	V. Mauney,	"	140	
	James H. Merrimon,	"	150	
	James H. Merrimon,	"	20	
	C. T. Murphy,	"	50	
	C. T. Murphy,	"	50	
	C. T. Murphy,	"	55	
	R. M. Norment,	"	100	
	L. P. Olds,	"	110	
	L. P. Olds,	"	110	
	G. W. Price,	"	150	
	G. W. Price,	"	55	
	F. C. Robbins,	"	170	
	W. M. Robbins,	"	35	
	W. M. Robbins,	"	85	
	W. M. Robbins,	"	50	
	J. C. Skinner,	"	220	
	R. K. Speed,	"	75	
	R. K. Speed,	"	100	
	W. C. Troy,	"	130	
	L. R. Waddell,	"	75	
	L. R. Waddell,	"	35	
	L. R. Waddell,	"	55	
	J. M. Worth,	"	170	
	J. M. Whiteside,	"	80	

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Feb.	J. M. Whiteside, Senator,	\$	80
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary to the Senate,		84
	W. L. Saunders, " " " "		120
	W. L. Saunders, " " " "		60
	H. A. London, Assistant Secretary to the Senate,		180
	H. A. London, Assistant Secretary to the Senate,		54
	H. A. London, Assistant Secretary to the Senate,		30
	D. P. Mast, Engrossing Clerk to the Senate,		100
	J. J. Roberson, Door Keeper to Senate,		100
	J. J. Roberson, " " "		75
	Guilford Christmas, Assistant Door Keeper to Senate,		75
	Guilford Christmas, Assistant Door Keeper to Senate,		80
	Amos Williams, Page to Senate,		72
	Robert Henley, " "		48
	Robert Henley, " "		24
	A. Hawkins, " "		20
	A. Hawkins, " "		20
	M. J. Wilson, Enrolling C'lk,		40
	C. J. Morris, Employee,		110 88
	W. H. High, " "		180 70
	Thos. J. Jarvis, Speaker of the House of Representatives,		210
	Samuel A. Ashe, Representative,		110
	W. E. Armstrong, " "		120
	M. Atwater, " "		150
	J. S. Anderson, " "		65
	J. S. Anderson, " "		70
	B. S. Atkinson, " "		305
	B. S. Atkinson, " "		140
	C. W. Broadfoot, " "		150
	B. L. Bryan, " "		140
	T. D. Bryson, " "		50
	John Bryant, " "		90
	J. T. Brown, " "		115
	J. T. Brown, " "		105



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871. Feb.	Representative,	\$	
Willis Bunn,	Representative,	\$	55
Willis Bunn,	"		60
S. N. Buxton,	"		60
S. N. Buxton,	"		25
S. N. Buxton,	"		55
Jacob Clinard,	"		130
W. H. Crawford,	"		110
J. H. Currie,	"		90
S. M. Collis,	"		100
J. L. Chamberlain,	"		130
J. L. Chamberlain,	"		110
J. M. Carson,	"		125
J. M. Carson,	"		95
E. G. Copeland,	"		90
E. G. Copeland,	"		75
W. Cawthorn,	"		85
W. Cawthorn,	"		60
W. Cawthorn,	"		75
J. C. Duckworth,	"		170
J. A. Drake,	"		227
Jno. W. Dunham,	"		160
B. K. Dickey,	"		115
B. K. Dickey,	"		90
J. R. Darden,	"		75
J. R. Darden,	"		80
E. R. Dudley,	"		100
E. R. Dudley,	"		35
Stewart Ellison,	"		100
Stewart Ellison,	"		105
Robert Fletcher,	"		160
John Furr,	"		130
Richard Falkner,	"		120
Richard Falkner,	"		100
G. Z. French,	"		110
G. Z. French,	"		95
John Garrison,	"		100
J. G. Gullick,	"		200
D. C. Guyther,	"		318
J. J. Goodwin,	"		160
Riddick Gatlin,	"		110
Riddick Gatlin,	"		30

80

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Feb.	J. C. Grayson,	Representative,	\$ 70
	J. C. Grayson,	"	55
	Robert Gambrel,	"	100
	Robert Gambrel,	"	95
	George H. Gregory,	"	100
	Geo. H. Gregory,	"	105
	C. C. Gore,	"	105
	C. C. Gore,	"	25
	C. C. Gore,	"	70
	J. Harris,	"	190
	T. L. Hargrove,	"	130
	H. B. Hampton,	"	125
	R. B. B. Houston,	"	190
	J. R. Hinnant,	"	130
	Jesse Hinnant,	"	75
	J. T. Harris,	"	115
	Jas. Harris,	"	100
	J. H. Hill,	"	50
	J. H. Hill,	"	40
	J. H. Hill,	"	50
	J. L. Henderson,	"	45
	J. L. Henderson,	"	145
	B. S. Hardy,	"	150
	B. S. Hardy,	"	50
	B. H. Jones,	"	95
	R. M. Johnston,	"	100
	W. H. Joyner,	"	205
	H. T. Jordan,	"	185
	Calvin Joyner,	"	298
	Calvin Joyner,	"	80
	Thos. D. Johnson,	"	120
	Thos. D. Johnson,	"	100
	A. B. Johns,	"	90
	A. B. Johns,	"	40
	E. Jones,	"	50
	E. Jones,	"	110
	James M. Justice,	"	50
	James M. Justice,	"	60
	James M. Justice,	"	50
	D. Kincaid,	"	125
	N. Kelsey,	"	185



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Feb.	J. A. Kelly,	Representative,	\$ 170
	J. A. Kelley,	"	100
	Wm. F. Loftin,	"	70
	F. N. Luckey,	"	180
	W. H. Lucas,	"	185
	E. B. Lyon,	"	130
	E. B. Lyon,	"	90
	C. M. T. McCauley,	"	150
	J. G. Marler,	"	115
	W. G. B. Morris,,	"	90
	J. G. H. Mitchell,	"	150
	A. C. McAllister,	"	184
	W. W. Morgan,	"	120
	L. M. McAfee,	"	130
	L. M. McAfee,	"	85
	J. R. Maxwell,	"	130
	J. R. Maxwell,	"	85
	G. L. Mabson,	"	40
	G. L. Mabson,	"	105
	J. C. Mills,	"	95
	J. C. Mills	"	95
	L. W. Martin,	"	125
	L. W. Martin,	"	80
	J. G. Morgan,	"	65
	J. G. Morgan,	"	50
	J. G. Morgan,	"	100
	T. A. McNeil,	"	60
	T. A. McNeil,	"	100
	T. A. McNeil,	"	45
	W. D. Newsom,	"	175
	John P. Nisson,	"	70
	John P. Nisson,	"	125
	Thomas A. Nicholson,	"	50
	Thomas A. Nicholson,	"	50
	R. J. Powell,	"	150
	Samuel F. Phillips,	"	185
	Wm. Paylor, Jr.,	"	75
	Wm. Paylor, Jr.,	"	65
	J. R. Page,	"	110
	J. R. Page,	"	60
	Pinkney Rollins,	"	160

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871. Feb.		Representative,	\$	
	J. S. Reid,			125
	S. C. Rankin,	"		65
	S. C. Rankin,	"		75
	J. L. Robinson,	"		100
	J. L. Robinson,	"		120
	W. H. Revis,	"		180
	W. H. Revis,	"		25
	W. H. Revis,	"		30
	W. H. Revis,	"		20
	A. Robbins,	"		50
	A. Robbins,	"		40
	A. Robbins,	"		55
	A. Robbins,	"		30
	H. B. Regan,	"		105
	H. B. Regan,	"		95
	N. S. Stewart,	"		130
	F. N. Strudwick,	"		145
	J. D. Stanford,	"		30
	J. D. Stanford,	"		55
	J. D. Stanford,	"		55
	Thomas A Sykes,	"		130
	Charles Smith,	"		80
	D. E. Smith,	"		125
	Charles Smith,	"		80
	W. F. Shull,	"		150
	W. F. Shull,	"		40
	David Settle,	"		60
	David Settle,	"		85
	Thomas Sparrow,	"		95
	W. E. Smith,	"		120
	W. E. Smith,	"		95
	Richard Tucker,	"		125
	Richard Tucker,	"		75
	S. F. Thomlinson,	"		195
	R. P. Warring,	"		100
	George B. Mills,	"		125
	E. B. Withers,	"		85
	E. B. Withers,	"		150
	J. A. Womack,	"		70
	J. A. Womack,	"		130
	W. P. Welch,	"		120



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Feb.	W. P. Welch,	Representative,	\$ 100
	J. M. Woodhouse,	"	110
	J. M. Woodhouse,	"	115
	J. O. Wilcox,	"	115
	J. O. Wilcox,	"	55
	John H. Williamson,	"	25
	J. H. Williamson,	"	20
	J. H. Williamson,	"	55
	J. H. Williamson,	"	20
	C. H. Young,	"	120
	F. W. Young,	"	50
	T. W. Young,	"	130
	Tyra York,	"	50
	Tyra York,	"	50
	Tyra York,	"	30
	Tyra York,	"	50
	W. W. Gaither, Clerk of House of Rep-		
	resentatives,		30
	W. W. Gaither, Clerk of House of Rep-		
	resentatives,		72
	W. W. Gathier, Clerk of House of Rep-		
	resentatives,		54
	W. W. Gathier, Clerk of House of Rep-		
	resentatives,		30
	Kerr Craige, Assistant Clerk of House		
	of Representatives,		138
	W. M. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk to		
	House of Representatives,		
	W. M. Hardie, Engrossing Clerk to		
	House of Representatives,		50
	W. M. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk to		
	House of Representatives,		70
	L. C. Quinn, Doorkeeper to House of		
	Representatives,		80
	L. C. Quinn, Doorkeeper to House of		
	Representatives,		140
	John W. Hill, Doorkeeper to House of		
	Representatives,		75
	John W. Hill, Doorkeeper to House of		
	Representatives,		75
	Solomon Geer, Page to House of Rep.,		32

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Feb.	Solomon Geer, Page to House of Representatives,	\$	20
	Solomon Geer, Page to House of Representatives,		32
	Joe Holloway, Page to House of Representatives,		20
	Joe Holloway, Page to House of Representatives,		16
	Joe Holloway, Page to House of Representatives,		20
	Albert Williams, Employee,		34
	Albert Williams, "		16
	J. D. Cameron, Assistant Clerk to House of Representatives.		81
	Paid H. P. Buncombe, for services as waiter in the Capitol during the month of January, 1871,		30
	Calvin Strickland, for services for the month January, 1871, as waiter in the Capitol,		30
	F. S. Woodson, for furnishing material and repairing fire places in Senate Chamber,		7
	Handy Lockhart, for repairing floor in Treasury Department,		5
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight on sundry cases and bundles of stationery &c.		38 61
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for Telegrams sent and received by Executive Department,		24 86
	W. R. Moore, for 38 days services at 75 per day in cleaning arms and equipments at arsenal and guarding the same in accordance with section 2, of chapter 89 Revised Code,		28 50
	C. Keuster & Bro., for repairing at the Capitol from August, 23, 1862, to March 23, 1865,		256 60
	John Armstrong, for binding 2 volumes laws of 1868 and 1869 \$8, per Vol.,		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Feb.	\$16, day book for Auditors office \$18, letter book for Executive Department \$18, 10 books for counties at 7,25 per Docket \$72,50, bond books for counties \$7,80,	\$	132 30
	The North Carolinian for advertising sundry proclamations of Gov. Caldwell,		45
	The Gazette, for advertising proclamations of Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, offering a reward for the arrest of Milton S. Littlefield,		14
	The Newberne Daily Times, advertising proclamation of election in Lenoir county,		19
	H. Andrews, for 100 cords of wood furnished the State by order of Sec'y. of State at \$3,75, per cord,		375
	Phillips & Merrimon, for legal services in suits brought by the Treasurer against divers sheriffs of the State on their official bonds in Superior Court of the County of Wake, Fall 1870 and Supreme Court,		250
	W. P. Batchelor, 26 days services rendered as clerk of the commissioner to take depositions in the contested elections 21st Senatorial District in the counties of Granville and Person,		52
	H. Lockhart, for 1 table with oil cloth cover and lock and key for Enrolling Clerk in Senate Chamber,		6
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in the State House and 8 gate lamps from Jan. 1st, to Feb. 1st, 1871,		111 50
	Charlotte Democrat, for publishing extracts from Public Treasurers Report for 1870,		29
	J. W. Forney, Jr., & D. C. Forney, proprietors of Sunday Morning		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

871. Feb.	Chronicle, for advertising \$5,000 reward under part resolution of General Assembly of Jan. 26, 1871,	\$	9 28
	P. F. Pescud & Son, for whiting and brush,		60
	Sentinel Office, for advertising Governors proclamation,		27
	Henry Biggs, for services rendered as waiter in Supreme Court Rooms from the 1st Jan., to the 16th Jan., 1871,		12
	The World Publishing Co., New York, for advertising \$5,000, reward under joint resolution of the General Assembly Jan. 26, 1871,		72 80
	Weekly Floridian, for publishing Gov., proclamation offering reward for M. S. Littlefield,		7
	American Bank Note Company, for alteration to bond plate and bond coupons \$70. For tint plate \$50,301, bonds \$1,000 at 30 cents each \$90,30		210 30
	Southern Express Company, freight on package for office of Secretary of State,		3 75
	Calvin Strickland for services as servant in the Executive Department,		14
	W. B. Batchelor, for expenses incurred in clerks in the contested election case in the counties of Granville and Person,		33
	Douglas Bell, for 8 tons coal (2,240 lbs.) at \$14 per ton, including drayage,		110
	W. A. Allen, Commissioner to take deposition in the contested elections Granville county,		84
	H. Fendt, for 1 office bucket, for office of Secretary of State,		2
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry parcels for Department of Public Instruction,		1



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
Feb.	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry parcels for Executive Depart- ment,	\$ 1
	J. A. Englehard, for publishing Gov- ernor's proclamation offering rewards for outlaws in Robeson county,	12
March.	W. W. Jones, Treasurer Agricultural Society for appropriation by the Gen- eral Assembly to said Society,	50
	John Scales, and others, for services rendered on capitol square,	116 25
	Sundry sheriffs, for keeping and main- taining convicts and conveying the same to the Penitentiary, as follows :	
	J. C. Furguson, Wilkes county,	87
	J. R. Wyatt, Alleghany county,	127 20
	J. C. Cline, Catawba county,	74
	G. W. Willoughby, Anson county,	76
	J. G. Martin, travelling expenses and per diem, as Commissioner to enquire into fraud and corruption,	99 50
	T. R. Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina, salary from December 20, 1870, to March 31st, 1871,	1,400 60
	Paid sundry Senators, members of House of Representatives, Clerks, &c., as follows :	
	J. S. Anderson, Representative,	70
	S. Adams, Senator,	220
	W. G. Albright, Senator,	100
	M. Atwater, Representative,	224
	W. G. Albright, Senator,	155
	Willis Bunn, Representative,	35
	L. C. Barnett, Senator,	115
	N. B. Bellamy, Senator,	35
	J. T. Brown, Representative,	20
	L. F. Battle, Senator,	60
	S. N. Buxton, Representative,	25
	N. B. Bellamy, Senator,	25
	L. F. Battle, Senator,	150
	Willis Bunn, Representative,	120

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

871.			
March,	J. W. Beasley, Senator,	\$	120
	John Bryant, Representative,		200
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		145
	J. H. Brooks, Representative,		220
	J. H. Brooks, Representative,		100
	S. N. Buxton, Representative,		140
	L. Brown, Senator,		175
	B. L. Bryan, Representative,		240
	T. D. Bryson, Representative,		325
	N. B. Bellamy, Senator,		145
	W. H. Crawford, Representative,		60
	W. B. Council, Senator,		65
	W. H. Crawford, Representative,		50
	C. L. Cook, Senator,		50
	E. G. Copeland, Representative,		55
	W. B. Council, Senator,		145
	E. G. Copeland,		100
	S. M. Collis, Representative,		170
	Kerr Craig, Assistant Clerk to House of Representatives,		150
	W. H. Crawford, Representative,		150
	G. Christmas, Assistant Doorkeeper to Senate,		25
	Wm. Cawthorn, Representative,		100
	Wm. Cawthorn, “		50
	G. Christmas, Assistant Doorkeeper to Senate,		140
	C. L. Cook, Senator,		20
	C. L. Cooke, “		50
	J. Clinard, Representative,		250
	E. G. Copeland, “		50
	J. C. Cowles, Senator,		175
	E. R. Dudley, Representative,		115
	E. R. Dudley, “		35
	A. J. Dargan, Senator,		135
	B. K. Dickey, Representative,		233 40
	Henry Eppes, Senator,		150
	G. Z. French, Representative,		135
	W. W. Fleming, Senator,		185
	John Furr, Representative,		245
	A. W. Fisher, “		145



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
March.	Jesse Flythe,	Senator,	\$ 245
	J. A. Graham,	"	180
	W. W. Gaither, Clerk to House of		
	Representatives,		24
	J. J. Goodwin,	Representative,	210
	R. Gatling,	"	100
	R. Gatling,	"	130
	John Garrison,	"	190
	C. C. Gore,	"	55
	J. W. Graham,	Senator,	250
	S. Gun, Page to House of Represen-		
	tatives,		60
	D. C. Guyther,	Representative,	150
	W. W. Gaither, Principal Clerk to		
	House of Representative,		144
	G. H. Gregory,	Representative,	170
	J. A. Graham,	Senator,	35
	R. Henley, Page to Senate,		33
	J. T. Harris,	Representative,	55
	A. Hawkins, Page to Senate,		10
	J. Holloway, Page to House of Repre-		
	sentatives,		22
	W. M. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk to		
	House of Representatives,		110
	J. Holloway, Employee,		26
	J. T. Harris,	Representative,	75
	Alexander Hawkins, Page.		18
	J. H. Hill, Assistant Doorkeeper to		
	House of Representatives,		155
	J. H. Hill,	Representative,	25
	J. T. Harris,	"	25
	J. Norton, Page,		450
	E. S. Hardy,	Representative,	145
	J. N. Hyman,	Senator,	85
	J. N. Hyman,	"	100
	R. Henley,	Page,	5
	A. Hawkins,	"	44
	I. L. Hargrove,	Representative,	180
	P. B. Hawkins,	Senator,	225
	J. Hinnant,	Representative,	150
	R. M. Johnson,	"	60

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
March.	J. M. Justice,	Representative,	\$ 50
	J. M. Justice,	"	65
	E. Jones,	"	195
	R. M. Johnson,	"	40
	Calvin Jomer,	"	170
	B. H. Jones,	"	125
	B. H. Jones,	"	150
	Nat. Kelsey,	"	185
	W. F. Loftin,	"	185
	E. B. Lyon,	"	150
	W. H. Lucas,	"	200
	J. Lassiter,	"	385
	H. A. London,	Asst. Sec. of Senate,	186
	L. I. Moore,	Senator,	100
	J. H. Merriman,	"	50
	W. G. B. Morris,	Representative,	50
	W. G. B. Morris,	"	145
	L. W. Martin,	"	50
	G. L. Mabson,	"	150
	L. W. Martin,	"	100
	L. M. McAfee,	"	125
	T. A. McNeill,	"	165
	W. W. Morgan,	"	190
	C. M. McCauley,	"	120
	C. M. McCauley,	"	75
	J. T. Morgan,	"	140
	C. T. Murphy,	Senator,	175
	J. R. Maxwell,	Representative,	160
	J. H. Merrimon,	Senator,	155
	J. C. Mills,	Representative,	180
	W. D. Newsom,	"	140
	R. M. Norment,	Senator,	50
	Thos. A. Nicholson,	Representative,	160
	J. P. Nisson,	"	75
	R. M. Norment,	Senator,	145
	Wm. Paylor,	Representative,	115
	J. R. Page,	"	210
	R. J. Powell,	"	225
	Wm. Paylor,	"	40
	E. C. Quinn, Doorkeeper to House of Representatives,		150



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
March.	Jesse Flythe,	Senator,	\$ 245
	J. A. Graham,	"	180
	W. W. Gaither, Clerk to House of		
	Representatives,		24
	J. J. Goodwin,	Representative,	210
	R. Gatling,	"	100
	R. Gatling,	"	130
	John Garrison,	"	190
	C. C. Gore,	"	55
	J. W. Graham,	Senator,	250
	S. Gun, Page to House of Represen-		
	tatives,		60
	D. C. Guyther,	Representative,	150
	W. W. Gaither, Principal Clerk to		
	House of Representative,		144
	G. H. Gregory,	Representative,	170
	J. A. Graham,	Senator,	35
	R. Henley, Page to Senate,		33
	J. T. Harris,	Representative,	55
	A. Hawkins, Page to Senate,		10
	J. Holloway, Page to House of Repre-		
	sentatives,		22
	W. M. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk to		
	House of Representatives,		110
	J. Holloway, Employee,		26
	J. T. Harris,	Representative,	75
	Alexander Hawkins, Page.		18
	J. H. Hill, Assistant Doorkeeper to		
	House of Representatives,		155
	J. H. Hill,	Representative,	25
	J. T. Harris,	"	25
	J. Norton, Page,		4 50
	E. S. Hardy,	Representative,	145
	J. N. Hyman,	Senator,	85
	J. N. Hyman,	"	100
	R. Henley,	Page,	5
	A. Hawkins,	"	44
	I. L. Hargrove,	Representative,	180
	P. B. Hawkins,	Senator,	225
	J. Hinnant,	Representative,	150
	R. M. Johnson,	"	60

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
March.	J. M. Justice,	Representative,	\$ 50
	J. M. Justice,	"	65
	E. Jones,	"	195
	R. M. Johnson,	"	40
	Calvin Joiner,	"	170
	B. H. Jones,	"	125
	B. H. Jones,	"	150
	Nat. Kelsey,	"	185
	W. F. Loftin,	"	185
	E. B. Lyon,	"	150
	W. H. Lucas,	"	200
	J. Lassiter,	"	385
	H. A. London,	Asst. Sec. of Senate,	186
	L. I. Moore,	Senator,	100
	J. H. Merriman,	"	50
	W. G. B. Morris,	Representative,	50
	W. G. B. Morris,	"	145
	L. W. Martin,	"	50
	G. L. Mabson,	"	150
	L. W. Martin,	"	100
	L. M. McAfee,	"	125
	T. A. McNeill,	"	165
	W. W. Morgan,	"	190
	C. M. McCauley,	"	120
	C. M. McCauley,	"	75
	J. T. Morgan,	"	140
	C. T. Murphy,	Senator,	175
	J. R. Maxwell,	Representative,	160
	J. H. Merrimon,	Senator,	155
	J. C. Mills,	Representative,	180
	W. D. Newsom,	"	140
	R. M. Norment,	Senator,	50
	Thos. A. Nicholson,	Representative,	160
	J. P. Nisson,	"	75
	R. M. Norment,	Senator,	145
	Wm. Paylor,	Representative,	115
	J. R. Page,	"	210
	R. J. Powell,	"	225
	Wm. Paylor,	"	40
	E. C. Quinn,	Doorkeeper to House of	
	Representatives,		150



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
March.	W. M. Robbins,	Senator,	\$ 100
	A. Robbins,	Representative,	60
	W. H. Revis,	"	85
	A. Robbins,	"	60
	W. H. Revis,	"	30
	F. C. Robbins,	Senator,	75
	F. C. Robbins,	"	125
	J. S. Reid,	Representative,	230
	David Settle,	"	65
	W. L. Saunders,	Secretary to Senate,	120
	David Settle,	Representative,	50
	R. K. Speed,	Senator,	55
	J. D. Stanford,	Representative,	165
	W. T. Shull,	"	35
	W. T. Shull,	"	145
	N. S. Steward,	"	95
	N. S. Steward,	"	130
	T. A. Sykes,	"	210
	Chas. Smith,	"	210
	F. N. Strudwick,	"	230
	J. G. Scott,	"	315
	Richard Tucker,	"	45
	Richard Tucker,	"	125
	W. C. Troy,	Senator,	245
	G. M. Whiteside,	"	135
	John Williamson,	Representative,	105
	G. M. Whiteside,	"	50
	Amos Williams,	Page,	20
	R. P. Waring,	Representative,	195
	A. B. Williams,	Page,	46
	A. B. Williams,	"	10
	J. O. Wilcox,	Representative,	150
	W. P. Welch,	"	145
	George B. Willis,	"	140
	W. J. Wilson,	Enrolling Clerk,	100
	Amos Williams,	Page,	10
	J. A. Womack,	Representative,	175
	Tyra York,	"	85
	T. W. Young,	"	70
	C. F. Young,	"	130
	T. W. Young,	"	110

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
March	Wm. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, for part of appropriation by the General Assembly for the support of said Asylum,	\$ 1,000
	Paid sundry persons under an act in relation to the pay of witnesses attending the court of impeachment, ratified Feb. 7, 1871, as follows :	
	Joseph McAdams,	21 60
	G. Lankford,	15 60
	J. Whitsell,	29 50
	D. Whitsell,	28 80
	J. J. Younger,	25 20
	Milly Austin,	14 10
	John Aldred,	18 50
	Jemima Phillips,	14 30
	John Bason,	12 70
	Ed. Stroud,	15
	Polly Holt,	17 80
	Sally Holt,	17 80
	Green Murray,	14 50
	Hamilton Breen,	36
	John Overman,	14
	James M. Cole,	14
	Henry Holt,	17 90
	Porter Mebane,	25 20
	W. Stout,	14
	Alfred White,	34 30
	Simon White,	14
	W. McKay,	17 40
	Joseph Harvey,	15
	Polly Gapins,	17 40
	J. S. Murphy,	13 50
	Jacob Murray,	13 50
	Julian A. Gapins,	17 60
	J. H. Holt,	17 40
	Damon Holt,	13 50
	Green Freeman,	13 60
	L. B. Holt,	19
	J. C. Wilkerson,	31
	J. C. Ringstaff,	20 40



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
March.	Alfonso Ganen,	\$	20 90
	T. C. Forrest,		13 50
	S. P. Holt,		25 60
	G. D. Boone,		18
	Alfred Trollinger,		18
	John Guy,		12 30
	H. M. Ray,		27
	G. M. Brown,		44 50
	Wm. McAdams,		12 30
	W. S. Bradshaw,		29 70
	W. J. Clarke,		14 10
	Jno. Skeens,		15 20
	S. A. White,		17 50
	J. E. Boyd,		15
	C. C. Curtis,		22 90
	Andy Shoffner,		17 20
	J. W. Harden,		47 10
	Lucinda Morrow,		9 50
	Haywood Burley,		20
	Anderson Morrow,		10 20
	J. M. Curtis,		43 60
	John W. Duke,		47 60
	W. J. Ward,		33 90
	Ed. F. Underhill, short hand reporter,	1,000	
	James R. Bulla,		17 90
	James A. Moore,		4 50
	W. R. Albright,		54
	G. K. Foust,		46 40
	Albert Murray,		47
	P. R. Hardin,		13 30
	J. A. Patterson,		41
	E. S. Euliss,		39
	Jno. T. Long,		1 50
	W. A. Albright,		34 11
	Milton Huffins,		20
	W. C. Hornabay,		30 20
	Wesley Mitchell,		30 40
	Samuel Allen,		24
	Joseph Mebane,		30 40
	Pinkney Rollins,		30
	Austin Whitesell,		24

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
March.	James Crumpton	\$	19 50
	G. W. Anthony,		58
	J. T. Fogleman,		60 70
	W. G. Chandler,		46
	A. E. Deover,		33
	Abi. Allen,		4 50
	David Johnson,		43 60
	T. Brown,		46 50
	A. Doll,		49 50
	J. E. Cooke,		49 50
	W. H. Stevens,		97 50
	T. J. Foster,		58 58
	A. D. Jenkins,		7 50
	J. H. Long,		62 60
	G. T. Dickey,		43 60
	G. F. Bason,		14 60
	J. Gant,		14 10
	W. Wilkins,		13 50
	W. Kirkpatrick,		13 30
	J. R. Stockard,		30 10
	A. Isley,		36 10
	Wilson Cary,		82 50
	J. R. Ireland,		35 30
	G. L. Greason,		21
	C. Canny,		16 40
	E. Moore,		29
	Samuel Wilson,		20
	E. F. Underhill, Reporter,	1,500	
	E. F. Underhill, Reporter,	1,873 44	
	W. J. Edwards,	3	
	W. H. High,	110	
	James Page, for conveying J. W. Steeds, Sr., from Randolph county to Insane Asylum,		24
	John Brooks, for conveying Miss Lizzie Pounds to Insane Asylum,		38 25
	R. P. Dick, Supreme Court Judge, salary for 1st quarter, 1871,	625	
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court 1st quarter, salary 1871,	625	
	W. H. Bagley, Supreme Court Clerk, for		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
March.	recording in judgment docket and entering special order in minute docket,	\$ 52 50
	V. L. Luske, Solicitor, 1 Certificate,	20
	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, 2 certificates Fall Term, 1870,	80
	Thomas Little, Supreme Court Judge, salary for the 1st quarter, 1871,	625
	J. H. Moore, State printer, during this month for sundry printing as per bills	2,471 83
	J. R. Grady, Sheriff Harnett county, for settling taxes,	7
	Southern Express Company, freight on parcel books for State Library,	3 40
	D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, salary for the 1st quarter, 1871,	750
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk to Treasurer, salary for the 1st quarter, 1871,	375
	J. B. Martin, Assistant Clerk to Treasurer, salary for month of February and March, 1871,	125
	Alexander Turner, servant in Treasury and Auditor's department from Feb. 1st, 1870, to Feb. 18, 1871,	19 50
	Nat Atkinson, Editor and Proprietor of N. C. Citizen,	12
	W. U. Telegraph Company, Telegrams sent and received by Treasurer and Executive departments,	2 80
	The Robesonian publisher, for publishing proclamation of the governor offering a reward for Henry Lowry and Boss Strong,	10
	Jno Armstrong, making 58 blank books, 24 cash books and 140 bond books,	380
	Henry Biggs, waiter in Supreme Court rooms, one week,	6
	Alexander M. Turner, amount allowed under resolution of the General Assembly, ratified March 2, 1871,	59
	Henry Biggs, waiter in Capitol, 4 weeks to March 28, 1871,	24

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
March.	H. P. Buncombe, servant in capitol, from February 1st, 1871, to February 18, 1871, inclusive,	\$ 19 50
	J. H. Enniss, sundry articles of stationery furnished General Assembly during the month of November and December, 1870,	213 03
	Wilmington Post, advertising governor's proclamation of election to fill vacancy caused by death of Colonel Heaton,	19 50
	London Williams, cutting wood,	12
	W. A. Moore, 25 days labor at arsenal,	18 75
	Friday Jones, watchman of Capitol from February 1st to February 18, 1871, inclusive,	27
	A. P. Labarbe, sundry articles of merchandise for use of department,	12 65
	John Armstrong, 455 Justices dockets, at \$1.90,	864 50
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed in State House, and 8 gate lamps, \$125.70, drawing faucets and putting on burners, \$1.50,	127 20
	Southern Express Company, charges on parcels for Executive and State departments,	2 25
April.	A. J. Partin, clerk in Auditor's department, salary from February 1st, 1871, to 18th, 1871, inclusive,	75
	H. H. Roberts, clerk in Auditor's department, salary from February 1st, 1871, to 18th, 1871, inclusive,	75
	John Scales and others, labor on Capitol Square, and cutting wood during this month,	129 75
	Sundry persons as witnesses before commission to investigate fraud and corruption, as follows:	
	H. McDonald,	12 50
	T. F. Peck,	17 80



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	E. D. Hall,	\$	16 30
	A. H. Slocumb,		9
	W. G. Hall,		9
	A. P. Hurt,		14
	Dr. C. T. Murphy,		15 60
	J. D. Williams,		15 50
	James M. Young, sheriff Buncombe county, for maintaining convicts,		154
	R. W. Hardy, sheriff Cumberland Co., for maintaining and conveying con- victs,		51 80
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff Columbus county, for conveying and maintain- ing convicts,		145 90
	D. J. Clark, sheriff of Bladen county, as above,		78
	H. J. Menninger, for copies of acts and resolutions furnished under chapter 109, section 131, Revised Code,		966 50
	J. C. L. Harris, salary from February 1, 1871, to February 18, inclusive,		42 50
	J. B. Neathery, balance of salary as Pri- vate Secretary on 1st quarter, 1871,		166 87
	H. Biggs, for services in capturing Zac. McLucklaw, a noted robber and murderer,		200
	James O'Connell and F. C. Loops, for the arrest of Robert Barnes, (colored),		200
	J. F. Bullard, for services in complain- ing of and delivering the body of Thomas Lowry to the Sheriff of Robeson county, under resolution in favor of J. F. Bullard, ratified 6th of April, 1871,		200
	Paid sundry Senators, Members of House of Representatives, Clerks and Employees, during this month, as follows:		
	J. S. Reid, Representative,		20
	J. Andrews, "		151 80
	H. B. Regan, "		180

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
April.	E. B. Withers,	Representative,	\$ 155
	W. M. Hardy,	Engrossing Clerk to	
	House of Representatives,		25
	J. G. H. Mitchell,	Representative,	230
	John M. Carson,	"	165
	W. W. Morgan,	"	10
	R. Z. Linney,	Senator,	250
	L. P. Olds,	"	155
	L. J. Moore,	"	140
	J. W. Beasley,	"	35
	J. G. Marler,	Representative,	105
	J. G. Marler,	"	150
	G. Z. French,	"	45
	C. C. Gore,	"	120
	A. C. McAllister,	"	220
	J. H. Williamson,	"	40
	W. H. Reavis,	"	50
	Steward Ellison,	"	70
	Steward Ellison,	"	105
	J. A. Gilmer,	Senator,	210
	J. D. Cameron,	Assistant Clerk in	
	House of Representatives,		39
	David Settle,	Representative,	60
	J. H. Williamson,	"	40
	Robert Henley,	Page,	40
	Amos Williams,	"	10
	L. C. Edwards,	Senator,	300
	Robert Fletcher,	Representative,	230
	G. W. Scott,	Employee,	22
	W. H. Fleming,	Senator,	30
	B. S. Atkinson,	Representative,	155
	L. J. Moore,	Senator,	10
	G. M. Collis,	Representative,	50
	A. C. Cowles,	Senator,	15
	Andrew Syme for clerical services in		
	copying bills in House of Commons,		11 55
	J. R. Maxwell,	Representative,	30
	W. E. Smith,	"	200
	Wm. Paylor,	"	5
	John Garrison,	"	35
	W. F. Shull,	"	35



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	S. M. Collis,	Representative,	\$ 15
	W. H. Joyner,	"	65
	W. H. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk to		
	House of Representatives,		25
	F. B. Bryson,	Representative.	30
	L. R. Waddell,	Senator,	160
	W. C. Troy,	"	30
	W. L. Love,	"	250
	R. M. King,	"	240
	John Furr,	Representative,	30
	J. G. Mitchell,	"	30
	Iowa Lassiter,	"	25
	J. M. Woodhouse,	"	180
	J. M. Worth,	Senator,	235
	J. T. Brown,	Representative,	30
	C. T. Murphy,	Senator,	30
	J. D. Currie,	"	280
	J. H. Brooks,	Representative,	95
	G. Christmas, Assistant Doorkeeper,		35
	David Settle,	Representative,	30
	W. A. Allen,	Senator,	185
	J. H. Merriman,	"	30
	E. Crowell,	"	250
	Sterling Adams,	"	55
	Robert Henley,	Page,	12
	J. L. Robinson,	Representative,	185
	C. W. McClammy,	Senator,	205
	J. W. Beasley,	"	25
	J. Flythe,	"	30
	R. M. Norment,	"	30
	J. T. Morehead,	"	255
	A. B. Johns,	Representative,	215
	W. Bunn,	"	65
	J. C. Skinner,	Senator,	185
	A. Robbins,	Representative,	65
	J. A. Wilcox,	"	35
	L. C. Latham,	Senator,	235
	J. G. Morgan,	Representative,	50
	Amos Williams,	Page,	14
	J. T. Harris,	Representative,	35
	L. C. Barnett,	Senator,	40

*Year ending September 30th 1871.*

1871.			
April.	L. C. Barnett,	Senator,	\$ 50
	J. L. Chamberlain,	Representative,	185
	J. Harris,	"	215
	T. A. Sykes,	"	35
	B. S. Atkinson,	"	25
	E. R. Dudley,	"	35
	S. N. Buxton,	"	35
	L. C. Hampton,	"	270
	T. J. Jarvis,	"	357
	J. H. Hill, Assistant	Doorkeeper,	35
	G. W. Pierce, Jr.,	Senator,	220
	J. J. Goodwin,	Representative,	35
	R. F. Lehman,	Senator,	185
	W. B. Council,	"	40
	W. D. Newsome,	Representative,	45
	J. R. Page,	"	35
	J. Hinnant,	"	50
	R. Gatling,	"	35
	L. W. Martin,	"	50
	N. Kelsey,	"	35
	J. H. Hill,	"	180
	T. D. Johnson,	"	185
	G. L. Martin,	"	35
	J. W. Dunham,	"	245
	W. P. Welch,	"	40
	D. E. Smith,	"	280
	H. B. Regan,	"	30
	W. H. Crawford,	"	35
	W. H. Lucas,	"	35
	L. C. Quinn, Doorkeeper to House of		
	Representatives,		35
	R. M. Johnson,	Representative,	145
	John Bryant,	"	35
	D. Kincaid,	"	280
	J. C. Mills,	"	35
	D. C. Guyther,	"	35
	R. B. B. Houston,	"	215
	Chas. Smith,	"	40
	J. L. Henderson,	"	215
	J. R. Darden,	"	185
	B. L. Bryan,	"	30



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	R. K. Speed,	Senator,	\$ 175
	J. H. Currie	Representative,	240
	J. C. Grayson,	"	215
	R. Falkner,	"	185
	L. F. Battle,	Senator,	45
	T. N. Nicholson,	Representative,	180
	J. A. Kelly,	"	135
	J. H. Williamson,	"	25
	J. A. Hyman,	Senator,	30
	R. J. Powell,	Representative,	30
	G. H. Gregory,	"	30
	N. S. Stewart,	"	50
	S. C. Rankin,	"	200
	H. T. Jordan,	"	210
	R. P. Waring,	"	50
	T. H. Hill, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,		30
	W. M. Robbins, Senator,		90
	E. J. Warren, President of the Senate,		329
	W. E. Armstrong,	Representative,	305
	J. D. Stanford,	"	45
	W. H. Reavis,	"	35
	W. T. Loftin,	"	35
	M. Atwater,	"	30
	J. P. Nisson,	"	50
	J. McCotter,	Senator,	285
	C. L. Cook,	"	100
	S. T. Tomlinson,	Representative,	210
	T. A. McNeill,	"	35
	E. G. Copeland,	"	30
	L. C. Edwards,	Senator,	205
	J. G. Marler,	Representative,	35
	J. G. Gulick,	"	30
	J. G. Gulick,	"	190
	C. W. Broadfoot,	"	255
	A. J. Dargan,	Senator,	30
	L. P. Olds,	"	30
	B. S. Hardy,	Representative,	65
	Valentine Mauney,	Senator,	190
	Henry Eppes,	"	30
	J. Clinard,	Representative,	35
	G. W. Price, Jr.,	Senator,	15

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
April.	Robt. Gambell,	Representative,	\$ 210
	B. T. Linney,	Senator,	30
	G. B. Willis,	Representative,	70
	F. C. Robbins,	Senator,	35
	W. G. Albright,	"	20
	J. A. Womack,	Representative,	30
	T. Sparrow,	"	330
	E. B. Lyon,	"	35
	G. Z. French,	"	20
	Wm. Cawthorn,	"	35
	B. H. Jones,	"	55
	Solomon Geer, page,		18
	F. N. Strudwick,	Representative,	30
	L. Brown,	Senator,	30
	Samuel A. Ashe,	Representative,	110
	Samuel A. Ashe,	"	185
	W. W. Morgan,	"	30
	S. Ellison,	"	25
	L. I. Moore,	Senator,	15
	A. Kelley,	Representative,	125
	H. A. London, Jr., Assistant Clerk to Senate,		36
	P. B. Hawkins,	Senator,	30
	Jas. A. Graham,	"	30
	Jno. W. Graham,	"	35
	C. H. Brogden,	"	405
	D. P. Mast, Engrossing Clerk to Senate,		305
	J. A. Gilmer,	Senator,	30
	H. C. Jones,	"	275
	C. M. T. McCauley,	Representative,	60
	L. M. McAfee,	"	75
	F. N. Luckey,	"	225
	J. J. Robertson, Doorkeeper to Senate,		230
	S. Jones, Page to Senate,		6
	G. M. Whiteside,	Senator,	60
	J. G. Scott,	Representative,	30
	Joe Holloway, Page,	"	10
	J. A. Drake,	Representative,	200
	J. C. Duckworth,	"	235
	J. M. Justice,	"	70
	F. J. Young,	"	45



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	R. Tucker, Representative,	\$	40
	J. M. Alexander, Assistant Clerk to Senate,		20
	T. L. Hargrove, Representative,		30
	E. Jones, "		50
	G. B. Baker, Assistant Clerk to House of Representatives,		35
	S. F. Phillips, Representative,		185
	Kerr Craige, Assistant Clerk to House of Representatives,		222
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary to Senate,		102
	L. D. Goodloe, Assistant Clerk to House of Representatives,		35
	F. C. Clarke, Assistant Engrossing Clerk to Senate,		5
	F. C. Clarke, Assistant Engrossing Cl'k,		15
	W. P. Batchelor, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,		25
	L. W. Barringer, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,		35
	J. D. Cameron, Assistant Clerk to House of Representatives,		252
	W. H. Wilson, Engrossing Clerk,		225
	Fannie H. Smith, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,		15
	Emily L. Smith, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,		35
	D. W. Bain, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,		25
	Albert Williams, Page,		22
	Calvin Joyner, Representative,		70
	Joe Holloway, Page,		16
	N. B. Bellamy, Senator,		30
	B. R. Dickey, Representative,		35
	J. S. Anderson, "		20
	W. W. Gaither, Principal Clerk to House of Representatives,		36
	Richard Finch, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,		10
	A. W. Fisher, Representative,		280
	W. W. Gaither, Principal Clerk to House of Representatives,		100

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
April.	T. H. Hill, two days clerical assistance		
	House of Representativts,	\$	10
	R. S. Ledbetter, Senator,		170
	W. H. Joyner, Representative,		135
	W. L. Saunders, copying Senate Journal, session of 1870-'71,		100
	A. B. Johns, Representative,		75
	Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist under section 15 of chap. 2, Revised Code, Cleaveland for keeping and maintaining Julius Glover, a lunatic, 6 months from the 9th day of August, 1870, to 9th of February, 1771,	1,250	
	Paid sundry persons, under a resolution to pay certain witnesses in the Court of Impeachment, ratified Feb. 7, 1871, as follows :		50
	Joseph W. Swing,		16 70
	John W. Tickel,		29 10
	Wm. J. Stockard,		58 10
	D. W. Cummings,		47 90
	W. F. Caffey,		30 90
	Jno. R. Stockard,		27
	J. T. F. Cummings,		16 40
	W. P. McDaniel,		19 50
	Lewis Cain,		17
	A. Wilson,		41
	J. B. Neathery,		4 50
	J. J. Robeson, to pay dookeeper to preserve order,		8 50
	S. Jones, for services rendered the board of managers in impeachment trial,		42
	Burgis Montgomery, for services rendered the board of managers in impeachment trial,		7 50
	P. McGowan, for services in preserving order &c.,		56
	John C. Gorman, witness,		3
	D. C. Syme, mesenger to impeachment court,		100
	Ovide Dupree, for services as clerk to		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
April.	board of managers counsel in the impeachment trial of Gov. W. W. Holden,	\$ 250
	Thos. Bragg, under a resolution author- izing the payment of council em- ployed in the impeachment of Gov. W. W. Holden ratified April 6, 1871,	1,000
	J. J. Roberson, under a resolution to pay assistants employed by the door- keeper to preserve order,	20
	W. P. Welch, as witness,	7 90
	A. S. Merrimon, under the resolution authorizing the payment of counsel, &c., in the impeachment trial of Gov. W. W. Holden,	1000
	W. A. Graham, under the above resolu- tion to pay counsel, &c.,	1000
	James Webb, Jr., witness,	11
	C. M. Parks, “	11
	C. M. Parks, “	11
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the In- sane Asylum, for part of appropria- tion by the General Assembly for the support of said Asylum, for the pres- ent fiscal year,	4000
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of appropriation as above stated, for the present fiscal year,	5000
	C. O. Gorham, for conveying Jos. A. Gorham home,	24 74
	Col. R. P. Waring, for A. A. Alexan- der, for conveying Mrs. Brown from Rowan county to the Asylum,	43
	Jas. H. Moore, Steward Insane Asylum, for expenses incurred in conveying J. Hollman and E. Hill from Asylum home,	20
	H. S. Gibbs, for conveying Sam'l G. Bollace to Insane Asylum,	84 50
	L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Deaf, Dumb and	

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
April.	Blind Institute, on account of appropriation,	\$	5000
	L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, on account of appropriation,		5000
	J. J. Martin, solicitor, two certificates,		80
	A. W. Tourgee, Superior Court Judge, 1st quarter salary, 1871,		625
	W. M. Shipp, Attorney General, salary for the months of February and March, 1871,		250
	D. A. Wicker, marshal Supreme Court, pay from February 10th, to March 1st, inclusive,		57
	D. L. Russell, Superior Court Judge, 1st quarter's salary 1871,		625
	W. J. Clarke, Superior Court Judge, 1st quarter's salary, 1871,		625
	W. L. Norwood, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		20
	C. P. Pool, Superior Court Judge, salary for 1st quarter, 1871,		625
	G. W. Logan, Superior Court Judge, salary for 1st quarter, 1871,		625
	S. W. Watts, Superior Court Judge, salary for 1st quarter, 1871,		625
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		40
	E. W. Jones, Superior Court Judge, salary for 1st quarter, 1871,		625
	E. G. Reid, Supreme Court Judge, salary for 1st quarter, 1871,		625
	Neill McKay, Solicitor, 4 certificates,		80
	R. H. Cannon, Superior Court Judge, salary for 1st quarter, 1871,		525
	Clerk of Superior Court, cost in two cases, N. W. N. C. Railroad Company vs. Public Treasurer and State vs. B. F. Biggs, Sheriff and others,		85 90
	V. S. Luske, Solicitor, 2 certificates,		40
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor, 4 certificates,		80
	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, 4 certificates,		80
	Hon. Alfred Dockery, chairman Peni-		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	tiary Commissioners, on account of appropriation,	\$	16,000
	Moses A. Bledsoe, President Board of Directors, as above,		4,000
	Jas. H. Moore, State Printer, sundry printing, &c., during this month,		2,017 99
	T. W. Patterson, sheriff Rockingham county, tax refunded under resolution of General Assembly,		375 39
	Sundry persons, under resolutions of the General Assembly :		
	E. D. Hayes,		131 92
	F. N. Strudwick,		56
	Ed. Jones,		47
	Mrs. Jane Hinton,		40
	T. W. Patterson, sheriff Rockingham county, special tax refunded on acc't of sundry railroads, as follows :		
	W. N. C. R. R. Co.,		174 99
	W. R. R. Co.,		37 49
	N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.,		51 25
	W. & T. R. R. Co.,		33 33
	W. C. & R. R. R. Co.,		124 99
	Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,		5 60
	Sundry sheriffs, for settling taxes, as follows :		
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		14 80
	James Cashwell, sheriff Wilson county,		41 80
	J. M. Young, sheriff Buncombe county,		54
	F. J. Menninger, clerk to Secretary of State, salary from February 1st, to 18th February, 1871,		50
	Andrew Syme, clerk to Secretary of State, salary from February 18th to 31st March, 1871,		116 66
	S. M. Parish, clerk in State Department, salary from February 1st to 18th February, inclusive,		75
	Andrew Syme, clerk in State Department, salary from February 1st to 18th February, inclusive,		45

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
April.	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary from February 15th to March 31st, 1871,	\$ 75
	Patrick McGowan, services rendered in Capitol during the recess of the General Assembly,	46
	J. B. Neathery, keeper of weights and measures, salary from February to March 31st, 1871,	33 33
	H. J. Hesselbach, 2 sets of measures at \$95 each, also half pint and gill measure \$5,	195
	On settlement of taxes of Bertie county for 1867, the Public Treasurer was overcredited with \$10, balance of taxes paid this day and State Treasurer is credited with the amount above stated,	10
	Nichols & Gorman, publishing Governor's proclamation offering reward for sundry fugitives from justice,	50
	Henry Biggs, waiter in the capitol, one week to April 1st, 1871,	6
	Calvin Strickland, waiter in Executive Department, from 31st February to 31st March, 1871,	19 50
	Calvin Strickland, waiter in Executive Department, from February 1st to 18th, 1871,	40
	Alexander Turner, waiter in capitol, from February 31st, to 31st March, 1871,	35
	H. P. Buncombe, waiter in capitol, from Feb. 18th to 31st March, 1871,	35
	Patrick Sweeney, waiter in capitol, twenty-seven days,	27
	Patrick Sweeney, waiter in capitol one week, ending March 4, 1871,	6
	Ransom Harrison, twenty-five days guarding privy, &c.,	25
	Newbern Times, advertising proclamation three times,	8



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
April.	James Buncombe, waiter in capitol from February 26th to April 1st, 1871,	\$	31
	James Buncombe, waiter, from 24th Dec., 1870 to 10th January, 1871,		14
	James H. Enniss, sundry articles stationery for Supreme Court Clerk and offices in the capitol,		4 35
	W. J. Batchelor, nine days service before the Committee on Privilege and Election, in the case of Bradshaw vs. Lassiter and Barrett, in 31st Senatorial district,		27
	Forest Manufacturing Company, 200 reams book-paper No. 1, 24 by 38, 45 lbs per ream, at \$9, \$1,800; 50 reams book paper, 24 by 38 at 10 40-100, \$520,		2,320
	Albert B. Williams, preparing desks, chairs, curtains, &c,		24 75
	John O'Conner, expenses incurred and services rendered in serving summons on Judge Jones,		87
	Publisher of <i>Robesonian</i> , publishing Governor's proclamation of March 20th, 1871,		10
	N. Hinton, two weeks services from January 1st, to January 12th,		12
	R. Harrison, two weeks services ending January 12th,		12
	J. A. Jones, sundry articles of stationery for Treasury and Attorney General's offices,		5 50
	J. L. Harrison, repairing furniture in Senate Chamber,		65 15
	Shade Jones, 12 days services as waiter in capitol to July 10th, 1871,		12
	Thomas H. Briggs, sundry articles of merchandise as per bill,		25
	James H. Enniss, sundry articles of stationery for House of Representatives,		12 45

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
April.	Henry Fendt, one large bucket,	\$	3
	Henry Biggs, one week, waiter in capitol, to April 8th, 1871,		6
	W. R. Moore, watchman of Arsenal from 18th of Feb. to March 31, 1871,		30 75
	Ransom Harrison, guarding privy four days,		4
	John Armstrong, for general index box books, marriage records, record of deeds, summon dockets, judgment dockets, minute books for county commissioners, &c.,		841 50
	C. Kuester, work done in Commons Hall,		32 25
	Henry Biggs, waiter in capitol 1 week,		6
	Charles Abrams, watchman of capitol, from March 31, to April 15, 1871, inclusive,		22 50
	Nichols & Gorman, publishing by authority of the General Assembly, to change time of holding Spring Term of Superior Court in Martin county, &c., for the year 1871,		105
	T. N. Ramsay, for <i>Sentinel</i> office, publishing sundry acts, by authority of General Assembly,		79
	Patrick Sweeney, waiter in capitol, 13 days, to April 13th, 1871,		13
	James H. Enniss, sundry articles of stationery for Treasury and Auditor's Departments,		10 50
	Nichols & Gorman, sundry blanks printed for Supreme Court,		22
	Nichols & Gorman, publishing proclamation offering reward for arrest of S. Lowry and Geo. Applewhite,		25
	Henry Biggs, waiter in Supreme Court Rooms, one week,		5
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed in capitol building and 8 gate lamps, from March 1st, to April 1st, 1871,		158



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871			
April.	Wilmington <i>Post</i> , advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for the arrest of Lowry and Applewhite,	\$	17 50
	H. J. Hesselbach, repairing and cleaning stove, blower, and gas lighter,		8
	C. Kuester, repairing gates around the capitol square, fitting keys and repairing locks in sundry rooms in the capitol,		29 10
	Henry Biggs, one weeks services as waiter in rooms of Supreme Court and Attorney General,		6
May.	Paid Patrick Sweeney, for hire of horse and cart for hauling dirt from the capitol square,		2 50
	John Scales and Geo. Scott, for 6 days services each on capitol grounds,		13 50
	John Scales and others 12 days services on capitol grounds,		13 50
	John Scales and Geo. Scott, 12 days services on capitol grounds,		13 50
	Thos. Dancy, 3 days services on capitol square,		3
	John Scales and Geo. Scott, 12 days services on capitol square,		13 50
	J. A. Worth, mileage and attendance on Commissioners to investigate fraud and corruption,		95 0
	J. M. Rose, for attendance as witness before investigating commission on fraud and corruption,		20
	W. B. Stanton, for attendance as witness as above,		18 50
	T. S. Lutterloh, for attendance as witness as above,		20
	G. Z. French, for services as witness as above,		14 30
	W. H. Harrison, for services as witness as above,		7
	W. G. Broadfoot, for services as witness as above,		9 50

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
May.	T. J. Jones, for services as witness as above,	\$	17
	C. L. Harris, for services as witness as above,		1 50
	J. D. Cameron, clerk to commission to investigate fraud, &c.,		60
	T. B. Venable, witness before commission to investigate fraud &c.,		7 60
	J. G. Martin, for services to commission to investigate fraud, &c.,		130
	J. D. Cameron, services rendered commission to investigate fraud, &c.,		30
	W. W. Tillinghast, attendance as witness before commission of fraud, &c.,		11
	Paid S. S. Ashley, Superintendent Public Instruction, for balance on salary for first quarter, 1871,		175
	Paid sundry sheriffs for keeping and maintaining convicts and conveying the same to the Penitentiary as follows:		
	J. W. Schenck, Jr., sheriff New Hanover county,		122 05
	S. A. Kelley, sheriff Davie county,		82
	S. A. Kelley, sheriff Davie county,		246
	S. A. Kelly, sheriff Davie county,		55 60
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff Davidson county,		366
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff Davidson county,		364 50
	G. W. McKee, sheriff Gaston county,		195
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,		408 38
	Paid John S McNeil, Geo. McKay and sundry others, under resolution of the General Assembly ratified April 5, 1871,		1,000
	J. G. Hester, under an act to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses on requisition of the Gov. for fugitives from justice in other States ratified Feb. 8, 1871,		94
	Paid W. G. B. Morris, Representative 15 days,		75



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
May.	W. W. Gaither, Principal Clerk House of Representatives for indexing the House Journal of the session of 1870 and 1871,	\$	100
	Paid W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum on account of appropriation by General Assembly for support of said Asylum,		11,000
	Paid sundry persons on account of impeachment trial, as follows:		
	Wm. Larkins, witness,		29 40
	Thos. Tate, witness,		7 50
	W. H. Bagley, under an act in relation to witnesses attending the court of impeachment ratified February 9th, 1871,		63
	Paid L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Deaf Dumb and Blind Institute, for part of annual appropriation for the above named Institution,		4,000
	L. E. Heartt, Treasurer of Deaf Dumb and Blind Institute, for balance on appropriation for said Institution under chap. 15, laws of 1869-'70,		1,281 47
	Paid R. P. Buxton, Judge Superior Court, salary 1st quarter 1871,		625
	J. R. Bulla, Solicitor, 5 certificates courts holding in 7th Judicial District,		100
	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, 1 certificate courts holding in 1st Judicial Dis't.,		20
	J. L. Henry, Superior Court Judge, salary 1st quarter 1871,		625
	Neill McKay, Solicitor, 2 certificates,		40
	W. L. Norwood, Solicitor 2 certificates,		20
	J. M. McCorkle, for half years salary, as reporter of Supreme Court,		300
	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		20
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		20
	Paid James H. Moore, State Printer, for printing as per bill,		316 27
	S. M. Parish and H. H. Roberts, for		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
May.	examining account of Public Printer James H. Moore, State Printer, printing on account of Fund Commission Auditors Department Impeachment trial, House Journal &c.,	\$	267 77
	James H. Moore, printing on proceedings of the impeachment trial, and message of the Governor and Clerks for sundry offices in the Capitol,		340 38
	James H. Moore, State Printer and Binder, binding and lettering books for State Library,		51 65
	James H. Moore, State Printer, printing and press on Report of Supreme Court,		529 75
	James H. Moore, sundry printing, as per bills,		373 71
	S. M. Parish and H. H. Roberts, for examining accounts of State printer,		9
	James H. Moore, State Printer &c., for binding Legislative Documents of session of 1870 and 1871,		337 50
	James H. Moore, State Printer, printing as per contract, for Legislature and various departments,		573 03
	James H. Moore, State Printer, printing circulars of Public Treasurer to sheriffs &c., in regard to license,		10
	G. B. McCotter, tax collector Pitt Co., for tax over paid on personal property in settlements of 1870,		100
	Mrs. Louisa Turner, executrix of John Turner, deceased, former sheriff of Orange county, tax overpaid on land as per minutes of Board of Commissioners of said county,		31 62
	John Myer's sons, for State tax overpaid on purchases, and commission sales, as per certificate of Clerk of B'd,		93 78
	Paid the following sheriffs for settling taxes :		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.		
May.	J. W. Schenck, sheriff, New Hanover county,	\$ 26 40
	J. R. Grady, sheriff, Harnett county,	6
	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of April, 1871,	50
	W. J. Yates, subscription for the Democrat, from June 1st, 1871, to January 1st, 1872,	3
	T. H. Hill, for subscription to London Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, Westminster Review, British Quarterly, and Blackwood's Magazine for one year for State Library,	15
	Phil. Thiem, sundry articles purchased for use of State Library,	16 50
	Sentinel office, subscription to a Daily for State Library, two years from August 10, 1869, to August 10, 1872,	20
	Patrick McGowan, keeper of capitol, salary from February 4th, 1871 to March 31st, 1871, inclusive,	116 67
	Southern Express Company, freight on packages for Executive and Treasury departments and State Library.	4 25
	H. P. Buncombe, services as waiter for the month of April,	26
	John Armstrong, for one hundred and six poll books, furnished Secretary of State, as per contract with State Department,	106
	Calvin Strickland, waiter in Executive office, for the month of April, 1871,	30
	Western Union Telegraph Company, telegrams sent and received by Executive and Treasury Departments,	2 85
	A. Turner, waiter in office of Treasurer and Auditor, for the month of April, 1871,	26
	Charles Abrams, watchman of capitol, under an act defining power and	

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
May.	duties of keeper of capitol, ratified March 31st, 1871,	\$	22 50
	J. C. Brewsher, for repairing the capitol,		200
	Patrick Sweeney, waiter in office of Secretary of State, from 17th to 30th of April, 1871,		12
	James Buncombe, waiter, for the month of April, 1871,		25
	W. J. Gant, for fixing grate in Executive office, and materials furnished,		6
	Thomas H. Briggs, sundry articles of merchandise purchased for use of State House and public grounds,		29 29
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed in State House, during the month of April 1871.		50 90
	Henry Biggs, one weeks services as waiter in Supreme Court Rooms and Attorney-General's office,		20
	C. J. Rogers, post-master, for postage, &c., for the following departments: Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$86 72-100; Treasury Department, \$14 16-100; Executive Department, \$32 72-100; State Department, \$38 80-100; Auditor's Department, \$42 19-100; State Library, \$7 20-100,		222 09
	Southern Express Company, freight on package, Omaha, Nebraska, shipped to Executive Department,		5 85
	Henry Biggs, for a weeks services, as waiter in Supreme Court Rooms, &c.		6
	Jno. Armstrong, blank furnished Secretary of State as per contract,		212
	Chas. Abrams, watchman of capitol, 16 nights, to May 16th, 1871,		24
	H. Biggs, one week's services as waiter in Supreme Court rooms, &c.,		6
	H. Biggs, one week's services as waiter in Supreme Court rooms, &c.,		6



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
May.	C. J. Grady, publishing proposals for stationery, 12 squares 5 times,	\$	36
	Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages tax lists sent to various counties,		8 50
	Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages of money for Treasury Department,		1
	Alex Turner, for 27 days services as waiter in office of Public Treasurer and State Auditor,		27
June.	H. Adams, State Auditor, balance of salary for 1st quarter, 1871.		112 50
	Jas. H. Adams, for balance of salary as clerk in Auditor's Department, for 1st quarter salary, 1871,		141 67
	H. Adams, salary as Auditor for 2d quarter, 1871,		312 50
	Jas. H. Adams, salary as clerk in Auditor's Department, for 2d quart'r, 1871,		225
	John Scales and others, services rendered on capitol square during this month,		54
	S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Public Instruction, salary for 2d quarter, 1871,		375
	T. R. Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina, salary for 2d quarter, 1871,		1,250
	J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, salary for 2d quarter, 1871.		187 50
	B. G. Worth, for attendance as witness on commission of frauds, &c.,		19 30
	M. S. Robbins, for attendance as witness on commission of frauds, &c.,		41 50
	W. M. Shipp, chairman of commissioners to investigate frauds, &c., for per diem,		175
	R. M. Orrell, for attendance as witness on commission of fraud, &c.,		17 40
	Paid the following sheriffs for keeping and conveying convicts :		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
June.	M. Masten, sheriff Forsythe county,	\$	48 10
	J. L. Harris, sheriff Person county,		22 30
	W. J. Taylor, sheriff Greene county,		230
	W. W. Gaither, principal clerk in the House of Representatives, under a resolution of the General Assembly in favor of clerks,		100
	A. Faucett, for attendance as witness to impeachment trial, including mileage,		26 40
	Person county, for expenses incurred in maintaining lunatics in Person county jail, as per bill,		350
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of appropriation for said Asylum for present fiscal year,		5000
	Sundry persons, for conveying lunatics to and from the Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	Jas. H. Kearnes,		14
	R. S. Jeffreys,		37
	B. Craven,		41 75
	Jas. H. Moore, Steward,		12
	L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, on account of appropriation to said Institute for the present fiscal year,		6000
	Paid sundry judges and solicitors as follows :		
	J. R. Bulla, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		20
	J. W. Atkinson, " 1 "		20
	J. A. Richardson, " 5 "		100
	N. McKay, " 2 "		40
	W. R. Cox, " 3 "		60
	D. A. Wicker, Supreme Court marshal, 12 days services,		36
	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		20
	A. H. Joyce, " 7 "		140
	J. A. Richardson, " 2 "		40
	J. R. Bulla, " 2 "		40



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
June.	W. A. Moore, Superior Court Judge, 2d quarter salary, 1871,	\$	625
	W. J. Clarke, Superior Court Judge, 2d quarter salary, 1871,		625
	M. A. Bledsoe, President of the Direc- tors of the Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for erection and sup- port of Penitentiary,		16,500
	J. A. Englehard, publisher Wilmington Journal, for advertising quarantine regulations,		53 34
	Jas H. Moore, State Printer, ruling 1,500 tax lists,		150
	Jas. H. Moore, State Printer, sundry printing as per bill,		589 49
	Jas. H. Moore, State Printer, binding 600 House Journals,		450
	Jas. H. Moore, State Printer, printing as per bill,		673 56
	H. H. Roberts and S. M. Parish, prac- tical printers, for examining Public Printer's account from May 20th to June 15th, 1871,		18
	James H. Moore, State Printer and Binder, sundry printing, as per bills,		1,272 95
	J. J. Sawyer, for preparing side-notes to index of laws of 1870-'71,		150
	Fab. H. Busbee, for indexing public laws and resolutions of session 1870 and 1871,		150
	Andrew Syme, Clerk to State Depart- ment, second quarter's salary for the month of May, 1871,		250
	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of May, 1871,		50
	J. A. Jones, books for the Supreme Court Library,		75 50
	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, sundry sub- scriptions to newspapers for use of State Library,		24 65

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
June.	Southern Express Company, charges on books shipped to State Library,	\$	1
	E. J. Hale & Son, one copy Houghs' Military Law,		10
	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, for E. J. Hale & Son, subscription to Nature, 1871,		5 10
	J. D. Cavarly, tax erroneously paid on account to incorporate the Bank of Salisbury, refunded.		25
	T. W. Dewey, corporation tax erroneously paid on act to incorporate the Bank of Mecklenburg,		50
	J. B. Neathery, second quarter's salary as Keeper of Weights and Measures, 1871,		50
	Calvin Strickland, waiter in Executive Department, one month,		30
	H. P. Buncombe, waiter in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Library,		26
	Nichols & Gorman, publishing sundry proclamations of the Governor,		60
	E. D. Haynes, work done in Auditor's office,		4
	Forest Manufacturing Company, paper furnished under contract with the Secretary of State,		1,913 60
	Western Union Telegraph Company, telegrams sent and received by Express Department,		3 90
	Patrick Sweeney, waiter in office of Secretary of State, one month,		30
	Chas. Abrams, eighteen nights services as watchman of capitol to June 3d, 1871,		27
	Southern Express Company, packages shipped, containing blank tax lists, &c.		9 50
	Raleigh Gas Light Company gas consumed from May 1st to June 1st, 1871, in State House gas lamps,		58 60



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
June.	R. & G. R. R. Co., freight on 4 cases paper,	\$	15 65
	H. Biggs, waiter in Supreme Court rooms and Attorney General, two weeks,		12
	Pinkney Rollins, advertising proclamations in Asheville Pioneer for arrest of fugitives,		23
	J. A. Jones, cash books for Treasury Department,		12 00
	Friday Jones, 41 nights' services as watchman of capitol from February 18th to March 31st, 1871,		61 50
	Handy Lockhart, repairing cases in Auditor's department,		2 50
	Jas. H. Enniss, agent, sundry articles stationery,		4 20
	London Williams, services rendered,		50
	Nichols & Gorman, advertising governor's proclamation for the arrest of Thos. Lowry and Newton Bauer,		50
	C. J. Grady, advertising proclamation for the arrest of John Morrison, a fugitive from justice,		14
	H. Biggs, services as waiter in Supreme Court rooms,		6
	Chas. Abrams, watchman of Capitol from June 3d to 20th,		25 50
	Southern Express Company, freight on tax lists sent to various counties,		75
	Pescud, Lee & Co., sundry articles for use of Capitol,		27 08
	H. Biggs, services as waiter in Supreme Court rooms, 1 week,		6
	Sentinel office, advertising notice to sheriffs and proclamations, &c.,		27
	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams sent and received,		5 05
	H. P. Buncombe, waiter in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Library,		25

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
June.	Calvin Strickland, waiter in Executive office, one month,	\$	30
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry parcels,		2 25
	A. Turner, waiter in Capitol, one month,		26
	Pat. Sweeney, services as waiter, one month,		30
July.	John Scales and others, for cutting wood, cleaning house, &c., during this month,		97
	Paid sundry persons for attendance as witnesses before Fraud Commission, and members of Fraud Commission, as follows:		
	J. A. Jones, for record and account book,		5 30
	G. Rosenthal, witness,		16
	J. B. Batchelor, for 32 days attendance as member,		160
	J. G. Martin, for 22 days attendance as member, and traveling expenses,		137
	J. D. Cameron, 3 weeks services as clerk to Commission,		60
	Dr. Wm. Sloan, mileage and attendance as witness,		20 40
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for copies of acts and resolutions furnished to State officers of sundry departments,		18 50
	F. J. Menninger, 130 boxes furnished State department for packing laws and documents,		103 50
	H. M. Miller, under an act for the payment of necessary expenses on requisition of the governor for fugitives from justice in other States,		205 60
	Thos. J. Chandler, assistant clerk to House of Representatives, session 1869-'70, under a resolution concerning principal and assistant clerks of the two Houses,		100



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
July.	Amos Williams, page to Senate,	\$	30
	W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, under		
	chap. 2, sec. 15, Revised Code,		750
	Carteret county for maintaining a luna-		
	tic one year,		100
	Davie county, maintaining Temperance		
	Lee, a lunatic, six months,		60
	A. J. King, mileage and attendance as		
	witness in impeachment trial,		11 60
	W. M. Roan, as above,		30 60
	W. E. Anderson, treasurer insane asy-		
	lum, on account of appropriation for		
	support of said asylum,		5,000
	Sundry persons for conveying patients		
	to and from Insane Asylum as fol-		
	lows:		
	T. Harrison,		80 75
	James H. Moore, Stewart,		13
	G. Scales,		20
	D. L. Adams,		25
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff Cumberland		
	county,		77 65
	D. A. Wicker, Supreme Court Mar-		
	shal, services 15 days from June 16		
	to July 1, 1871,		45
	A. W. Tourgee, Superior Court Judge		
	salary for second quarter, 1871,		625
	A. Mitchell, Superior Court Judge first		
	and second quarters salary 1871,		1,250
	R. P. Dick, Supreme Court Judge		
	second quarter salary 1871,		625
	S. W. Watts, Superior Court Judge		
	second quarter salary 1871,		625
	E. G. Reade, Supreme Court Judge		
	salary for second quarter 1871,		625
	N. Boyden, Supreme Court Judge		
	second quarter salary 1871,		625
	C. C. Pool, Superior Court Judge		
	second quarter salary 1871,		625
	W. B. Rodman, Supreme Court Judge		
	first and second quarters salary 1871,		1,250

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871. July.	D. G. Russell, Superior Court Judge salary for second quarter 1871,	\$	625
	R. P. Buxton, Superior Court Judge salary for second quarter 1871,		625
	R. H. Cannon, Superior Court Judge second quarter salary 1871,		625
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court second quarter salary 1871,		625
	G. W. Logan, Superior Court Judge second quarter salary,		625
	J. L. Henry, Superior Court Judge second quarter salary,		625
	J. M. Cloud, Superior Court Judge first and second quarters salary.		1,260
	W. P. Bynum, Solicitor, 7 certificates,		140
	W. P. Caldwell, Solicitor, 7 certificates,		140
	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		20
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		20
	W. L. Norwood, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		20
	R. M. Henry, Solicitor, 2 certificates,		40
	J. V. Sherard, Solicitor, 9 certificates,		180
	D. A. Wicker, Supreme Court Marshal, 12 days attendance, \$3 per day,		36
	W. M. Shipp, Attorney General, salary second quarter 1871,		375
	W. M. Shipp, Attorney General, for attendance on Supreme Court, June Term, 1871,		100
	D. A. Wicker, Supreme Court Marshal, 9 days attendance,		27
	M. A. Bledsoe, President of Board of Directors for the Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for the erection of a Penitentiary and support of convicts,		12,000
	James H. Moore, State Printer and Binder, sundry printing and binding during during this month,		3,411
	H. H. Roberts and S. M. Parish practical printers for examining account of State Printer,		18



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871. July.	W. L. Saunders, Clerk of Senate, indexing Senate Journal for session 1870-'71,	\$	100
	D. C. Syme, indexing private laws session 1870-'71,		10
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State ballance salary for first and second quarters, 1871,		300
	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for for the month of June, 1871,		50
	E. D. Haynes, shelving and painting gallery, &c., of State Library,		92 10
	Walton Busbee, services as deputy librarian, in Supreme Court room,		20
	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, freight on books, from E. J. Hale & Son,		3 30
	Southern Express Company, freight on parcel from Harrisburg, Pa., for State Library,		1 05
	J. A. Jones, one set impeachment trial of Gov. W. W. Holden and <i>habeas corpus</i> reports by Battle,		14
	J. A. Jones, memoirs of the war, Old North State, India, European Tradition, Life of Napoleon, &c.,		12 25
	J. A. Englehard, for subscription to weekly Journal from January 10th, 1869, to January 10th, 1872,		9
	Little, Brown & Co., for subscription to American Law Review for 1870 and 1871,		10
	Southern Express Company, freight on parcel from Washington, D. C.,		75
	E. J. Hale & Son, for 127 numbers Edinburgh Review, 27 numbers London Quarterly, 11 numbers Nature, 1 number Webster Trial, &c.,		81 91
	Pat. McGowan, Keeper of the Capitol, salary from March 31st, 1871, to June 30, 1871,		187 50
	D. W. Bain, chief clerk in treasury		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
July.	department, 2d quarter's salary, 1871,	\$	375
	J. B. Martin, book keeper in treasury department, 2d quarter's salary,		187 50
	D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, salary for 2d quarter, 1871,		750
	H. Biggs, waiter on Supreme Court rooms, 2 weeks,		12
	C. H. Abrams, watchman of Capitol to July 5, 1871,		24
	M. Rosenbaum, sundry articles for Executive Department, purchased in 1870,		5 40
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed in State House and gate lamps from June 1, 1871 to July 1, 1871,		55 80
	Jas. H. Enniss, agent, sundry articles of stationery to Auditor's department,		5
	Southern Express Company, freight on parcels for Treasurer's and Auditor's department,		30
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for recording 146 deeds and evidences of title for land purchased for the State as per returns of sheriff of New Hanover county,		146
	Jno. Armstrong, for 106 registration books,		106
	H. Biggs, for five keys furnished for drawers of Supreme Court bench,		1 25
	H. Biggs, waiter in Supreme Court, 3 weeks,		18
	Southern Express Company, freight on parcels shipped for State department,		2
	H. J. Menninger, sundry articles purchased for use of Capitol,		10
	Jno. Armstrong, for judgment dockets, cash books, blank books, &c., for counties,		128 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
July.	Publisher of Robesonian, advertising proclamation offering reward for Thomas Lowry,	\$	15
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for pins and towels for use of sundry departments,		9 15
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry parcels shipped for sundry departments,		32 30
	C Abrams, 15 nights as watchman of Capitol,		22 50
	S. Kline & Co., sundry articles for use of Senate Chamber, House of Representatives and Supreme Court room,		37
	J. F. Warren, 2 ladders for use of Capitol,		8 25
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry parcels for Treasurer and Auditor's departments,		40 50
Aug.	Paid A. W. Fisher, Adjutant General, salary for half year ending June 30, 1871,		50
	John Scales and others for cutting and hauling wood from Baptist Grove to Capitol Square,		32 50
	John Scales and others labor on Capitol grounds on State House and cutting wood,		16 25
	F. M. Straughan for services on Capitol and in privy,		6
	F. M. Straughan for services on Capitol and in privy,		6
	C. L. Harris, 1 day's attendance as witness on fraud commission,		1 50
	M. Walker, sheriff, for maintaining convicts in Rutherford jail to March 15, 1871, including turnkey's fees,		118 60
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff Davidson county, for maintaining convicts in county jail prior to March 15, 1871,		58 05
	George W. McKee, sheriff Gaston		

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.		
Aug.	county, for maintaining convicts as above to March 15, 1871,	\$ 315 10
	F. J. Menninger, for delivering laws of 1870-'71, and stationery in the several counties of the Western part of the State,	200
	Southern Express Company for charges on six boxes law, &c., to Statesville, N. C.,	16 90
	F. J. Menninger for delivering laws of 1870-'71,	200
	Southern Express Company for shipping laws, &c., for 1870-'71 to sundry counties,	70
	F. J. Menninger, for delivering laws of 1870-'71 in sundry counties,	100
	Southern Express Company for freight on sundry boxes of laws of 1870-'71,	44 55
	F. J. Menninger for delivering laws of 1870-'71,	10
	W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, section 15, of chapter 3, Revised Code,	500
	Wilkes county for maintaining 5 lunatics 6 months each and burying Elizabeth Hampton, a lunatic,	260
	Gates county for expenses in maintaining lunatics,	177 95
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of Insane Asylum, on account of appropriation for the present fiscal year,	5,000
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of Insane Asylum, on account of appropriation for the present fiscal year,	5,000
	W. T. Brown, expenses in conveying C. J. Brown to Insane Asylum,	81 25
	J. J. Neale, expenses in conveying N. M. Ray to Insane Asylum,	54 50
	S. F. Tomlinson, on account of appropriation for Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution,	2,000
	S. F. Tomlinson, on account of appro-	



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Aug.	priation for Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution,	\$	3,000
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor, 2 certificates,		40
	V. S. Lusk, Solicitor, 5 certificates,		100
	Neal McKay, Solicitor, 1 certificates,		20
	M. A. Bledsoe, Chairman Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for the present fiscal year,		10,000
	P. McGowan, services as Keeper of the Arsenal, 6 months to September 30, 1871,		25
	J. H. Moore, State Printer, for binding laws of 1871,		600
	H. H. Robberts and S. M. Parish for examining accounts of State Printer,		18
	James H. Moore, State Printer, for sundry printing, binding, &c.,		669 27
	S. M. Parrish and H. H. Roberts, for examining accounts of State Printer,		18
	W. W. Bernard, editor Wilmingt'n Star, for advertising quarantine notices,		67
	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for month of July, 1871,		50
	Walton Busbee, services as deputy Librarian,		7 94
	W. Thompkins, General Agent, &c., for 1, 2, 3, 4, vol. American Law Times,		25
	E. J. Hale & Son, 26 numbers Nature, 53 to 78, and London Quarterly for 1870,		6 52
	Southern Express Company for freight on package from New York,		1
	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, for freight on books from St. Louis,		2 60
	Nichols & Gorman, 5 copies of January Term, 1871, report of decisions of Supreme Court,		17 50
	E. J. Hale & Son, sundry articles for Supreme Court Library,		18
	E. J. Hale & Son, law books for Supreme Court Library.		58 60

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Aug.	E. J. Hale & Son, Cooley on Common Lien and U. S. Annual Digest,	\$	11 20
	C. J. Rogers, P. M., postage account for the various departments from March 1, to August 1, 1871,		243 63
	Western Union Telegraph Company, sundry telegrams sent and received,		9 86
	Southern Express Company, freight on package for Executive Department,		1
	Calvin Strickland, waiter in Capitol for, the month of July,		30
	H. P. Buncombe, waiter in Capitol, for the month of July,		26
	A. Turner, waiter in the Capitol, for the month of July,		26
	P. Sweeney, waiter in the Capitol, for the month of July,		30
	American Bank Note Company, New York, furnishing Bonds for sundry Railroads, engraving plate, &c.,		5,844 20
	E. D. Haynes, repairing chairs and helving axes,		11 60
	Era Publishing Company, Publishing Proclamation ordering an election in Randolph county, and arrest of G. W. Sutton, a fugitive,		31
	H. Biggs, waiter, in capitol four weeks,		24
	Wilmington Post, publishing proclamation calling an election in New Hanover county,		15
	Louis Hanes, advertising proclamation calling a special election in Randolph county,		5
	W. H. Bernard, Publishing Governor's proclamation, calling a special election in New Hanover county,		34
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed in state house and gate lamps from July 1st., to August 1st., 1871.		53
	W. J. Yates, publishing notice to sheriffs and railroad presidents,		9



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871.			
Aug.	Southern Express Company, for shipping laws for 1870, 1871, and other sundry packages,	\$	37 50
	Daily Telegram, advertising notice to presidents of railroad, &c.,		350
	Charles Abrams, watchman of capitol, from July 20, to August 12, 1871,		34 50
	J. Armstrong, sundry record books, judgment dockets, &c., for different courts,		151 75
	Charles Abrams, fourteen nights as watchman of capitol,		21
	James H. Enniss, sundry articles of stationery,		9 20
	C. Strickland, waiter in executive department for the month of August,		30
	Alexander M. Turner, waiter in Treasurer and Auditor's departments,		27
	Pat Sweeney, waiter, state department, month of August,		30
Sept.	Transferred from public fund to educational fund, amount collected under an act to raise revenue, ratified March 28, 1870, (special tax 1-2 of 1 per cent.) on taxable property of the State for the support of Public schools of the State to pay appropriation of \$100,000; made in chapter 184, section 53, laws of 1868-69,		92,976 04
	W. M. Shipp, Attorney-General, salary for third quarter, 1871,		375
	F. M. Straughan, services one week on capitol square,		6
	Sundry persons as members of and witnesses before fraud commission during this month, as follows:		
	J. D. Cameron, clerk two weeks,		40
	T. W. Dewey, witness,		18 40
	G. Z. French, " "		14 30
	W. A. Eliason, " "		19 90
	J. C. Abbott, " "		20 40

*Year ending September 30th 1871.*

1871.			
Sept.	John A. McDonald, witness,	\$	1
	M. W. Churchill, "		1
	J. D. Cameron, clerk, two weeks,		40
	J. G. Justice, witness,		22
	W. B. Martin, clerk at Asheville,		23 33
	J. G. Martin, nineteen days as member of commission at Asheville,		95
	W. M. Shipp, thirty-five days as chair- man, at \$5 per day,		175
	J. B. Neathery, secretary of council of State,		6
	F. J. Menninger, on account of dis- tributing of 1870-71,		25
	Southern Express Company, shipping laws of laws of 1870-71, and other packages,		50 30
	F. J. Menninger, balance for delivering laws and packing stationery,		75
	Iredell county, keeping Wm. Robins, a lunatic from January 30, to July 30, 1871,		50
	New Hanover county, keeping two idiots and five insane persons in county poor house, to July 1st, 1871.		577 16
	S. M. Davidson, expenses in conveying a patient from insane asylum, home,		15
	A. S. Pollard, conveying J. B. Mar- kum to insane asylum,		7 50
	W. D. Mendenhall, for conveying Kel- ley Hill from insane asylum to Ran- dolph county,		14
	E. H. Hendrix, for conveying E. Hen- drix from insane asylum, home,		7
	J. A. DeArmond, for conveying M. S. Edwards to the insane asylum,		52 25
	D. A. Hawkins for conveying Charles Webb to Cleaveland county,		11
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor, two certificates,		40
	N. McKay, Solicitor, three certificates,		60
	M. A. Bledsoe, for the erection of a		



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1871. Sept.	Penitentiary, and support of convicts therein,	\$ 10,000
	J. H. Moore, State Printer, sundry printing binding &c., during this month,	819 36
	S. M. Parish, Practical printer, examining account of State Printer,	3
	J. A. Englehard, publishing quarantine notice regarding vessels from yellow fever ports,	7
	W. G. Curtis, quarantine Physician, under section 10 of an act for the preservation of the public health &c., ratified April 12, 1869,	420
	W. G. Curtis, quarantine Physician, under the above act,	510
	Alfred Williams 1 map of Wake county and 1 volume of Stephens; war between the States,	7 50
	T. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of August 1871,	50
	J. W. Ainger, General agent &c., for five years subscription to N. O. Review to 1st January, 1871,	30
	H. P. Buncombe, waiter services for the month of Aug. and Sept., 1871,	53
	W. U. Telegraph Company, messages sent and received by Executive Department,	7 50
	H. Biggs, for five weeks pay as waiter in Supreme Court Room and Attorney General's office,	30
	J. Turner, Jr., advertising proclamation concerning election for convention,	15
	Southern Express Company, Freight on parcels shipped for sundry departments,	9 55
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, Gas consumed in State House and 8 gate lamps, during the month of August, 1871,	55 10

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.			
Sept.	Gaston Warren, hauling 16 loads manure to Capitol Square,	\$	2
	C. H. Abrams, 14 nights as watchman of Capitol,		21
	O. Neil and others, for hauling manure and cutting wood for Capitol,		13
	Era Publishing Company, publishing proclamation offering reward for P. Sharp fugitive from justice,		15
	Pickney Rollins, publishing proclamation, for arrest of G. W. Sutton, fugitive from justice,		10
	Primrose, Petty & Newsom, 6½ yards oil cloth for S. C. Clerk's Room,		4 23
	O Neil and others, cutting and mauling trees on Capitol square and for work done in Capitol,		15 50
	Southern Express Company, Freight on parcels shipped for State Library,		75
	Charles Abrams, 14 nights services as watchman of Capitol,		21
	P. Sweeney, waiter in State Department for the month Sept., 1871,		30
	O. M. Turner, waiter in Treasury and Auditors departments for the month of September,		26
	Calvin Strickland, waiter in Executive department month of Sep.,		30
	Era Publishing Company, publishing proclamation offering reward for the apprehension of Wm. Hancy,		15



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT G.

*Showing the Gross Tax for the year 1870, derived from the several subjects of Taxation in the Counties of the State, returns of which are on file in this Department.*

NOTE.—The Sheriffs of the Counties of Jackson, Johnston and Wayne failed to make settlement within the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1870, and the statements of those Counties are omitted.

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY.

A. MURRAY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White Polls,	\$	997	68
Colored Polls,		325	70
Land,		2,067	67
Town Lots,		89	59
Horses,		204	05
Mules,		61	32
Jacks,			59
Jennetts,			20
Goats, 10 ; Cattle, 87.10 ; Hogs, 37.65 ;		124	85
Sheep, 12.17 ; farming utensils, &c., 14.38 ;		26	55
Money on hand or on deposit,		67	25
Solvent Credits,		318	66
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		3	08
Other Personal Property,		101	
Net Income and Profits,		113	01
Collateral Descents, Devises, &c.,			75
Railroad Franchise,		47	36
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		15	
Distillers of spirituous liquors,		25	
Merchants and other dealers,		52	29
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		5	25
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		60	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		9	30
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		33	19

*Special Taxes :*

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,299	42
For the support of public schools,	1,299	42
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	77	09

Gross Amount, \$ 7,476 06

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes, \$ 7,751 87



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 2.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.

H. W. MAYS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 639 10
Colored Polls,	99
Land,	804 29
Town Lots,	23 28
Horses,	100 57
Mules,	59 14
Jacks,	4 27
Jennetts,	1 03
Goats,	02
Cattle,	57 28
Hogs,	21 42
Sheep,	9 72
Farming Utensils, &c.,	3 81
Money on hand or on deposit,	25 83
Solvent Credits,	44 63
Other Personal Property,	30 55
Retail dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	8 26
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,	2 50
Merchants and other Dealers,	9 39
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	25
Marriage Licenses,	26 12
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	95
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	2 38

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of a Penitentiary, &c,	491 09
For the support of Public Schools,	491 09
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	29 46

Gross amount, \$ 3,009 91

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 6,186 83
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 3.—ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

JOHN R. WYATT, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	381	70
Colored Polls,		20	90
Land,		545	18
Town Lots,		3	60
Horses,		86	81
Mules,		7	60
Jacks,			69
Cattle,		70	98
Hogs,		10	17
Sheep,		13	34
Farming Utensils, &c.,			57
Money on hand or on deposit,		7	20
Solvent Credits,		54	69
Other Personal Property,		2	25
Retail Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		25	
Merchants and other dealers,		32	62
Marriage Licenses,		1	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		4	

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary and the support of Convicts,		334	63
For the support of Public Schools,		334	63
Marion and Asheville Turnpike, Co.,		20	07

Gross Amount,	\$	1957	63
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	1978	92
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 4.—ANSON COUNTY.

J. M. WALL, Sheriff,

*State Taxes.*

White Polls,	\$ 631 40
Colored Polls,	139 80
Land,	1,331 65
Town Lots,	110 75
Horses,	46 88
Mules,	141
Jacks,	75
Jennetts,	27
Goats,	25
Cattle,	104 14
Hogs,	34 01
Sheep,	7 40
Farming Utensils, &c.,	40 81
Money on hand or on Deposit,	71 04
Solvent Credits,	158 62
Other Personal Property,	209 54
Net Income and Profits,	17 68
Marriage Licenses,	36 10
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	46 55
Deeds of Real Estate &c.,	47 74

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary &c.,	969 79
For the support of Public Schools,	969 79
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Company	58 18

Gross Amount, \$ 5,174 15

*County Taxes:*

All County Purposes, \$ 12,261 25

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 5.—ASHE COUNTY.

WM. LATHAM, *Sheriff*.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$ 1,068 19
Colored Polls,	51 70
Land,	922 57
Town Lots,	46 91
Horses,	169 09
Mules,	15 07
Jacks,	1 06
Jennetts,	37
Goats,	02
Cattle,	149 88
Hogs,	17 89
Sheep,	23 27
Farming utensils, &c.,	1 68
Money on hand or on deposit,	36 59
Solvent credits,	79 74
Stock in incorporated companies,	09
Other personal property,	2 61
Retail liquor dealers,	6
Distillers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	3
Licensed retailers,	25
Marriage License,	10
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	10
Delinquents for 1869,	10

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	625 82
For the support of public schools,	625 82
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	37 55

Gross amount,	\$ 3,939 83
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*County Taxes;*

All county purposes,	\$ 7,188 16
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 6.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.

S. T. CARROW, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls, 881.39 ; Land, 1,478.31 ;	\$ 2,359 68
Town Lots, 383.29 ; Horses, 137.63 ;	520 92
Mules, 71.06 ; Jacks, 21 cents.,	71 27
Jennetts, 13 ; Goats, 3 ; Cattle, 96.10 ;	96 26
Hogs, 50.05 ; Sheep, 10.17 ;	60 32
Farming Utensils, &c.,	64 40
Money on hand or on deposit,	54 92
Solvent Credits,	160 91
Other personal property,	421 39
Net Income on Profits,	32 25
Collateral Descents, Devises and Bequests,	5 05
Ten Pin Alley, Bowling Saloon, &c.,	18
Retail Dealers in Spirituous liquors,	373 50
Wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors,	23 50
Merchants and other dealers,	68 85
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	21 96
Public ferries, toll gates and toll bridges,	1 64
Money exchange, &c., Brokers, &c.,	25
Auctioneers,	6 34
Commission Merchants,	6 25
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	13
Peddlers, \$7.50 ; Sellers by Sample, \$6.47,	13 97
Marriage Licenses,	150 58
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	105 26

*Special Taxes :*

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,218 55
For the support of Public Schools,	1,218 55
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	73 11

Gross Amount, \$ 7,176 35

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 5,991 58
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Year ending September 30th, 1871.

1870.

No. 7.—BERTIE COUNTY.

T. W. BELL, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 876	70
Colored Polls,	965	20
Land,	1,950	30
Town Lots,	120	91
Horses,	219	04
Mules,	137	21
Jacks,		24
Jennetts,		07
Goats,		02
Cattle,	105	13
Hogs, \$90.75 ; Sheep, \$8.77,	99	52
Farming Utensils, &c.,	136	08
Money on hand or on deposit,	61	38
Solvent Credits,	326	16
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	2	60
Other Personal Property,	155	20
Net Incomes and Profits,	109	50
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	21	60
Merchants and other Dealers,	65	54
Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	40	
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	18	75
Marriage Licenses,	111	85
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	38	

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of a penitentiary, &c.,	1,380	76
For the support of public schools,	1,380	76
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	82	84
Gross amount,	\$8,398	79

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$8,250	66
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 8.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

SAM'L P. SWAIN, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	662	20
Colored Polls,		477	40
Land,		1163	03
Town Lots,'		150	42
Horses,		57	76
Mules,		34	44
Goats,			89
Cattle,		128	96
Hogs,		34	24
Sheep,		10	16
Farming Utensils, &c.,		12	78
Money on hand or on deposit,		27	65
Solvent Credits,		74	22
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		5	02
Other Personal Property,		51	76
Net Income and Profits,		17	49
Railroad Franchise,		37	40
Retail Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors, selling in less quantities than one quart,		132	28
Merchants and other Dealers,		18	57

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary and the support of Convicts,	709	62
For the support of Public Schools,	709	62
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	41	57

Gross Amount,	\$	4584	48
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	4854	22
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 9.—BURKE COUNTY.

R. C. PERKINS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White polls,	\$	1787	60
Colored polls,		226	60
Land,		1,140	30
Town lots,		173	13
Horses,		80	21
Mules,		79	83
Jacks, 93 cts.; Jennetts, 35 cts.,		1	28
Goats,			04
Cattle,		59	23
Hogs,		28	89
Sheep,		10	05
Farming utensils, &c.,		9	11
Money on hand or on deposit,		25	23
Solvent credits,		92	11
Stock in incorporated companies,		6	04
Other personal property,		21	19
Net income and profits,		52	51
Merchants and other dealers,		21	38
Licensed retailers of spir'ous liquors &c.,		120	
Itinerant lightning rod men,		5	
Marriage Licenses,		63	
Deeds in trust and Mortgage deeds,		7	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		5	50

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.	719	43
For the support of public schools,	719	43
Marion & Ashville Turnpike Company,	43	16

Gross Amount,	\$	4.497	25
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*County Taxes.*

All county purposes,	\$	6,929	08
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 9.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

J. M. YOUNG, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White Polls,	\$	1702	24
Colored Polls,		84	14
Land, \$2,085.96 ; Town Lots, \$403,		2488	96
Horses, \$227.68 ; Mules, \$110.03,		337	81
Jacks,		2	54
Jennets,		1	04
Goats,			20
Cattle,		189	52
Hogs,		63	60
Sheep,		26	21
Farming Utensils, &c.,		80	41
Money on hand or on deposit,		66	70
Solvent Credits,		247	91
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			48
Other Personal Property,		560	98
Collateral Descents, Devises, &c.,		7	67
Circus or Menageries,		40	
Side Shows,		10	
Merchants and other Dealers,		19	20
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.,		50	
Peddlers,		10	
Marriage Licenses,		6	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		7	

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1451	5
For the support of Public Schools,	1451	55
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	87	37

Gross Amount,	\$	8993	17
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	7570	63
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.

## NO. 10—BLADEN COUNTY.

JAMES CASHWELL, Tax Collector.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	876	30
Colored Polls,		615	60
Land,		1,395	63
Town lots,		29	43
Horses,		92	39
Mules,		91	12
Jennets,			10
Goats,			57
Cattle,		138	11
Hogs,		49	26
Sheep,		15	23
Farming utensils, &c.,		43	58
Money on hand or on deposit,		26	48
Solvent Credits,		97	40
Other personal property,		90	16
Net income and profits,		25	25

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	862	46
For the support of Public Schools,	862	46
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	51	75

Gross amount,	\$	5,364	73
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	4,571	70
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 11.—CABARRUS COUNTY.

A. F. HURLEY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls, 1,150.60; colored polls 576.40,	\$	1,727	
Land, 2,471.61; Town lots, 243.64,		2,715	25
Horses, 218.67; Mules, 136.24;		354	91
Jacks,		25	04
Jennets, 23; Goats, 10;			33
Cattle,		87	09
Hogs,		56	92
Sheep,		7	86
Farming utensils, &c.,		72	15
Money on hand or on deposit,		163	80
Solvent Credits,		584	65
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		1	40
Other personal property,		190	55
Net income and profits,		34	40
Railroad franchise,		50	30
Circus or Menageries,		80	
Ten pin alley, bowling saloon, &c.,		1	
Retail liquor dealers,		50	
Merchants and other dealers,		117	44
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		5	70
Licensed retail liquor dealers,		58	40
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		55	55
Peddlers,		1	66
Itinerant lightning rod men,		5	
Marriage Licenses,		105	47
Arrears for insolvents, 1869,		113	83

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary.	1,766	95
For the support of Public Schools,	1,766	95
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	106	02

Gross Amount, \$ 10,250 72

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	7,702	51
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 12.—CALDWELL COUNTY.

R. R. McCALL, Sheriff.

## *State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	615	90
Colored Polls,		126	50
Land,		1,284	16
Town Lots,		61	19
Horses,		99	44
Mules,		65	10
Jacks,		1	20
Jennets,			82
Cattle,		73	94
Hogs,		31	25
Sheep,		11	08
Farming Utensils, &c.,		27	48
Money on hand or on deposit,		34	49
Solvent Credits,		110	99
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		1	07
Other Personal Property,		72	75
Net Income and Profits,		12	75
Merchants and other Dealers,		24	28
Marriage Licenses,		80	60
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		9	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		70	

## *Special Taxes :*

For the erection of a penitentiary, &c.,	782	77
For the support of public schools,	782	77
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	46	96

Gross amount, \$ 4,426. 09

## *County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	6,360	67
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 13.—CAMDEN COUNTY.

ABNER AYDLETT. *Sheriff.**State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 496	10
Colored Polls,	90	20
Land,	464	20
Town Lots,	15	80
Horses,	53	14
Mules,	20	06
Cattle,	28	69
Hogs,	25	38
Sheep,	2	70
Farming utensils, &c.,	1	80
Money on hand or on deposit,	1	22
Solvent credits,	51	41
Other personal property,	8	01
Retail dealers in liquors, &c.,	177	78
Merchants and other dealers,	88	90
Auctioneers,	2	88
Marriage Licenses,	26	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	18	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	24	

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	281	99
For the support of public schools,	281	99
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	16	92

Gross amount, \$ 2,181 54

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes, \$ 3,976 10

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 14.—CARTERET COUNTY.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Sheriff.

## *State Taxes.*

White polls,	\$ 874 50
Colored polls,	222 20
Land,	540 39
Town lots,	232 62
Horses,	55 64
Mules, 1072, Jacks, 04, Goats, 03,	10 79
Cattle,	44 96
Hogs,	16
Sheep,	3 95
Farming utensils, &c.,	21 82
Money on hand or on deposit,	39 55
Solvent credits,	34 32
Other personal property,	100 28
Railroad Franchise,	53 12
Billiard Saloons,	10
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	25 75
Wholesale dealers in liquors, &c.,	71 40
Merchants and other dealers,	77 45
Hotels, Boarding houses, &c.,	10
Licensed liquor retailers,	188 25
Marriage licenses,	46
Deeds in trust and Mortgage deeds,	4
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	1 25

## *Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	501 45
For the support of public schools,	501 45
Marion & Asheville turnpike company,	30 08

Gross amount, \$ 3,767 22

## *County Taxes.*

All county purposes, \$ 3,605 15



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## NO. 15.—CASWELL COUNTY.

THOS. N. JORDAN, Tax Collector.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 883 30
Colored Polls,	1,107 70
Land,	1,535 27
Town lots,	121 40
Horses,	174 36
Mules,	94 80
Jacks,	22
Jennets,	26
Goats,	05
Cattle,	74 64
Hogs,	53 35
Sheep,	8 07
Farming utensils, &c.,	27 07
Money on hand or on deposit,	110 13
Solvent credits,	251 32
Other personal property,	82 55
Net income and profits,	22 50
Railroad franchise,	59 54
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	257 79
Merchants and other dealers,	67 13
Marriage licenses,	75 53
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	18

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,080 41
For the support of public schools,	1,080 41
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	64 82

Gross amount, \$ 7,250 57

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 5,561 70
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 16.—CATAWBA COUNTY.

JONAS CLINE, *Sheriff*.

## *State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 1,025	20
Colored Polls,	116	60
Land,	2,027	02
Town Lots,	116	84
Horses,	196	26
Mules,	105	73
Jacks,	8	04
Jennets,		20
Goats,		36
Cattle,	84	49
Hogs,	38	41
Sheep,	16	78
Farming utensils, &c.,	19	75
Money on hand or on deposit,	70	19
Solvent credits,	209	32
Stock in incorporated companies,	6	70
Other personal property,	25	52
Collateral descents, devises and bequests,	22	75
Railroad franchise,	50	60
Retail dealers in liquors, &c.,	85	
Distillers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	12	42
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	5	
Marriage Licenses,	44	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	15	75

## *Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	1,262	77
For the support of public schools,	1,262	77
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	75	76

Gross amount,	\$ 6,850	24
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## *County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 5,575	05
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 17.—CHATHAM COUNTY.

G. J. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 1556 50
Colored Polls	237 60
Land, \$3,051.01 ; Town Lots, \$101.62,	3152 63
Horses, \$298.17 ; Mules, \$202.78,	500 87
Jacks, \$1.97 ; Jennetts, 53 cents,	2 50
Goats, 25 cents ; Cattle, \$179.46,	179 81
Hogs,	66 10
Sheep,	29 62
Farming utensils, &c.,	49 19
Money on hand or on deposit,	54 87
Solvent Credits,	173 19
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	1 74
Other Personal Property,	142 50
Net Incomes and Profits,	24 75
Collateral Descents, &c.,	9 09
Retail Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	20
Merchants and other Dealers,	30 60
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,	6
Public Ferries, Toll Gates, &c.,	17 14
Licensed retailers spirituous liquors, &c.,	12 50
Marriage Licenses,	94
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	11 25
Distress,	2 20

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1814 33
For the support of Public Schools,	1814 33
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	108 86

Gross Amount, \$ 10112 07

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 12115 50
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Year ending September 30th, 1871.

1870.

No. 18.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

A. S. HILL, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White polls,	\$	790	85
Colored polls,		19	80
Land,		819	62
Town lots,		47	04
Horses,		75	62
Mules,		22	19
Jacks,			60
Jennets,			41
Goats,			06
Cattle,		103	97
Hogs,		24	
Sheep,		15	02
Farming utensils, &c.,			05
Money on hand or on deposit,		8	95
Solvent credits,		20	80
Other personal property,		2	77
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		48	05
Merchants and other dealers,		41	03
Marriage licenses,		50	
Deed in trust and Mortgage deeds,		7	30
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		7	30

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	515	54
For the support of public schools,	515	54
Marion & Ashville Turnpike Company,	30	93

Gross amount \$ 3,167 44

*Bounty Taxes.*

All county purposes, \$ 6,842 89



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## NO. 19.—CHOWAN COUNTY.

M. C. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls, 63.20; Colored Polls, 118.45,	\$	1,81	65
Land, 546.19; Town lots, 218.59,		764	78
Horses, 64.49; Mules, 38.98; Goats, 01,		1,03	48
Cattle, 19.36; Hogs, 25.14; Sheep, 86,		45	36
Farming utensils, &c.,		78	19
Money on hand or on deposit,		14	83
Solvent credits,		48	87
Net income and profits,		9	63
Collateral descents, devises and bequests,		705	89
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		219	87
Wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		62	92
Distillers of spirituous liquors, 1869,		52	10
Merchants and other dealers,		41	44
Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		12	50
Auctioneers,		16	65
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.,		189	57
Peddler,		8	67
Insurance companies incorporated by state,		12	82
Marriage licenses,		61	28
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		16	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		26	27
Delinquents for 1869,		62	06
Arrears for insolvents,		2	10

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary,	433	42
For the support of public schools,	433	42
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company,	56	

Gross amount,	\$	4,029	77
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	7,704	12
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 20.—CLAY COUNTY.

G. G. BRISTOL, Tax Collector.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	341	
Colored Polls,	5	50
Land,	175	64
Town Lots,	4	72
Horses,	40	64
Mules,	15	04
Jacks,		07
Cattle,	35	97
Hogs,	8	78
Sheep,	4	33
Money on hand or on Deposit,	3	18
Solvent Credits,	22	38
Other Personal Property,		30
Merchants and other dealers,	7	20
Marriage Licenses,	6	65
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	3	33

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	129	61
For the support of Public Schools,	129	61
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	7	77

Gross Amount,	941	72
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*County Taxes:*

All County Purposes,	2,577	67
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 21.—CLEVELAND COUNTY.

J. O. BRIDGERS, Tax Collector,

*State Taxes.*

White Polls,	\$ 975 60
Colored Polls,	133 10
Land,	1,570 05
Town Lots,	117 47
Horses,	174 54
Mules,	140 21
Jacks,	2 63
Jennets,	77
Goats,	10
Cattle,	104 82
Hogs,	37 60
Sheep,	15 32
Farming utensils, &c.,	31 86
Money on hand or on deposit,	42 61
Solvent Credits,	140 13
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	26
Other Personal Property,	107 14
Net Income and Profits,	22 50
Merchants and other dealers,	68 45
Money, Exchange, &c., Bankers &c.,	25
Threshing Machines,	20
Marriage Licenses,	64 60
Deeds in trust and mortgage Deeds,	3 80
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	51 77

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,039 67
For the support of Public Schools,	1,039 67
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	62 38

Gross Amount, \$ 6,062 05

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes, \$ 8,940 74

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 22.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.

V. V. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	799	78
Colored Polls,		424	68
Land,		834	48
Town Lots,		51	48
Horses,		57	71
Mules,		40	80
Jacks,			13
Goats,		1	32
Cattle,		111	64
Hogs,		38	80
Sheep,		14	14
Farming utensils, &c.,		17	56
Money on hand or on deposit,		54	18
Solvent credits,		80	70
Other personal property,		95	58
Net income and profits,		34	50
Railroad franchise,		103	65
Retail liquor dealers,		186	80
Distillers of spirituous liquors,		74	40
Merchants and other dealers,		67	74
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		16	75
Licensed retail liquor dealers,		114	50
Peddlers,		17	83
Itinerant sellers of spirituous liquors,		2	09
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		15	
Horse Drover,		2	32

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary,		624	15
For the support of public schools,		624	15
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,		37	45

Gross amount,	\$	4,544	31
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	5,652	08
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 23.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

JOHN REILLY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls, 998.80; colored polls, 36850 ;	\$ 1,367 30
Land, 1,365.23 ; town lots, 1,129.79 ;	2,495 02
Horses, 121.61 ; mules, 106.45 ;	228 06
Jacks, 35 ; Jennets, 12 ; Goats, 77 ;	1 24
Cattle, 91.96 ; Hogs, 34.42 ; Sheep, 10.67 ;	136 05
Farming utensils, &c.,	45 86
Money on hand or on deposit,	160 33
Solvent credits,	326 86
Stock in incorporated companies,	21 70
Other personal property,	525 63
Net income and profits,	59 16
Railroad franchise,	32
Billiard Saloons,	20
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	322 78
Merchants and other dealers,	541 57
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	37 15
Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,	167 73
Money, Exchange, &c.,	200
Auctioneers, 46.76; Com. Merchants, 2998;	76 74
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	24
Retail dealers in liquors, &c.,	300
Sellers by sample,	15
Insurance companies,	165 82
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	22 50
Marriage licenses,	51 30
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	18 08
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	21 14
Sales of horses,	14 25

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, [&c.,	1,677 73
For the support of public schools,	1,677 73
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	100 66

Gross amount,

\$ 10,854 59

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 21,590 90
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Year ending September 30th, 1871.

1870.

# No. 24. CURRITUCK COUNTY.

J. T. BAXTER, Sheriff.

## *State Taxes:*

White polls,	\$	623	70
Colored polls,		84	70
Land,		591	41
Horses,		83	78
Mules,		15	77
Cattle,		45	76
Hogs,		30	38
Sheep,		5	14
Farming utensils, &c.,		14	01
Money on hand or on deposit,		20	52
Solvent credits,		56	48
Other personal property,		22	
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		75	
Merchants and other dealers,		66	19
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		2	
Licensed liquor retailers, &c.,		137	08
Marriage licenses,		27	08
Deed in trust and mortgage deeds,		9	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		13	

## *Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	384	37
For the support of public schools,	384	37
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Co.,	23	06

Gross Amount, \$ 2,174 81

## *County Taxes:*

All county purposes, \$ 4,440 55



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 25.—CRAVEN COUNTY.

JOHN PATTERSON, Tax Collector

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 1,289	20
Colored Polls,	1,337	60
Land,	1,267	71
Town Lots,	1,533	08
Horses,	134	77
Mules,	78	85
Jacks,		09
Jennets,		17
Goats,		24
Cattle,	97	16
Hogs,	53	26
Sheep,	9	55
Farming Utensils, &c.,	86	54
Money on hand or on deposit,	42	12
Solvent Credits,	65	87
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	32	30
Other Personal Property,	529	59
Net Income and Profits,	205	64
Collateral descents, devises and bequests,	24	32

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of a penitentiary, &c.,	1,638	04
For the support of public schools,	1,638	04
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	98	28

Gross amount, \$ 10,162 42

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 18,104	35
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 26.—DAVIDSON COUNTY,

J. A. SOWERS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$	1,750	10
Colored Polls,		207	90
Land,		2,752	75
Town Lots,		206	50
Horses,		266	42
Mules,		84	50
Jacks,			81
Jennets,			31
Goats,			14
Cattle,		112	62
Hogs,		55	24
Sheep,		24	98
Farming utensils, &c.,		15	75
Money on hand or on deposit,		88	59
Solvent Credits,		267	53
Other Personal Property,		62	70
Nett Income and Profits,		10	50
Railroad Franchise,		72	51
Concerts and Musical Entertainments,		5	
Circus or Manageries,		80	
Retail Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		4	10
Wholesale Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		5	67
Merchants and other dealers,		91	40
Licensed Retailers of Liquors, Wines, &c.,		109	59
Intinerant Sellers of Spirituous Liquors,		15	
Marriage Licenses,		119	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		21	
Deeds of Real Estate,		60	50

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary,		1671	31
For the support of Public Schools,		1671	31
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Comp'y,		100	28

Gross Amount,

\$ 9,924 01

*County Taxes:*

All County Purposes,	\$	7,770	15
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1870.

## No 27.—DAVIE COUNTY.

J. M. JOHNSON, *Sheriff*.*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$ 876	70
Colored Polls,	414	70
Land,	1,319	97
Town Lots,	102	28
Horses,	161	82
Mules,	68	65
Jacks,	1	25
Goats,		08
Cattle,	55	50
Hogs,	47	24
Sheep,	7	86
Farming utensils, &c.,	93	31
Money on hand or on Deposit,	36	13
Solvent Credits,	110	24
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	109	19
Collateral Descents, Devises, Bequests,	30	66
Retail Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	3	40
Distillers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	30	
Merchants and other Dealers,	25	10
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c.	3	85
Public Ferries, Toll Gates, Toll Bridges,	1	88
Marriage Licenses,	76	47
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	24	70
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	34	67

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	868	37
For the support of public schools,	868	37
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	52	10

Gross amount,	\$ 5,423	49
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*County Taxes:*

All County Purposes,	\$ 4,500	
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 28.—DARE COUNTY.

DANIEL B. AUSTIN, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	405	90
Colored Polls,		34	10
Land,		143	30
Horses,		29	31
Mules,		1	88
Jennets,			02
Cattle,		18	71
Hogs,		7	67
Sheep,		3	64
Farming utensils, &c.,		4	40
Money on hand or on deposit,		22	50
Solvent Credits,		24	35
Other personal property,		65	24
Distillers of spirituous liquors, &c.,		7	25
Merchants and other dealers,			62
Auctioneers,		3	06
Licensed Retailers of liquors, &c.,		35	24
Marriage Licenses,		4	50

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		144	60
For the support of public schools,		144	60
Marion & Asheville turnpike company,			8 68

Gross amount, \$ 1,109 57

*County Taxes.*

All county purposes, \$ 2,456 21



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 29.—DUPLIN COUNTY.

BLAND WALLACE, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White polls, 1,122; colored polls, 683.10,	\$ 1,805 10
Land, 1,236.41; Town lots, 133.12,	1,869 53
Horses, 159.85; Mules, 65.20; Jacks, 47,	225 52
Jennets, 45; Goats, 34; Cattle, 125.41,	126 20
Hogs, 59.78; Sheep, 12.16,	71 94
Farming utensils, &c.,	60 30
Money on hand or on deposit,	24 70
Solvent credits,	112 19
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	10
Other Personal Property,	99 99
Net Income and Profits,	15
Collateral Descents, &c.,	20 16
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	184 59
Wholesale dealers in liquors, &c.,	1 50
Merchants and other dealers,	128 81
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,	4 50
Commission Merchants,	5
Licensed Retailers in liquors, &c.,	117 96
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,	2 08
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	25
Marriage Licenses,	115
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	16
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	91 87
Delinquents for 1869,	18 74
Arrears for Insolvents, 1868-'69, .	84 15

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.	865 90
For the support of public schools,	865 90
Marion & Asheville Turinpk Co.,	51 95

Gross Amount, \$ 6,484 93

*County Taxes.*

All county purposes, \$ 8,925 08

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 30.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

BATTLE BRYAN, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls, 849.10; colored polls, 1,908.40,	\$ 2,757 50
Land, 4,567.42 ; town lots, 447.49,	5,014 91
Horses, 318.34 ; mules, 454.30 ; jacks, 40,	773 04
Jennets, 15 ; goats, 38 ; cattle, 131.90,	132 43
Hogs, 121.28 , sheep, 5.71,	126 99
Farming utensils, &c.,	388 43
Money on hand or on deposit,	374 39
Solvent credits,	1,028 94
Stock in incorporated companies,	8 15
Other personal property,	1,100 31
Railroad franchise,	494 13
Circus or menageries, 80 ; Side shows, 20,	100
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors,	1,378 13
Wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors,	54 75
Distillers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	640 98
Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3 75
Commission merchants,	22 96
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	541 86
Peddlers, 7.50 ; Lightning rod men, 4.15,	11 65
Insurance Cos. incorporated by State 1869,	280 74
Marriage licenses,	247
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	92 15
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	136 09
County capitation '69 and '70,	3,819 82

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	3,727 01
For the support of public schools,	3,727 01
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	223 62

Gross amount \$ 27,196 84

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes, \$ 16,592 45



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## No. 31.—FORSYTHE COUNTY.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$	1,309	25
Colored polls,		228	45
Lands,		1,735	25
Town lots,		484	48½
Horses,		201	11
Muels,		61	91
Jacks, 27; jennets, 16,			43
Goats,			03
Cattle,		101	37
Hogs,		52	73
Sheep,		15	35
Farming utensils, &c.,		60	10
Money on hand or on deposit,		259	86
Solvent credits,		644	69
Stock in incorporated companies,		8	60
Other personal property,		372	33
Net income and profits,		58	27
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		6	25
Merchants and other dealers,		47	42
Licenses retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.,		37	50
Marriage licenses,		109	25
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		21	85
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		70	92

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,660	18½
For the support of public schools,	1,660	18½
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	99	61

Gross amount, \$ 9,307 33

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes, \$ 4,927 61

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 32. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

E. A. GUPTON, Sheriff.

## *State Taxes:*

White polls, 678.16; Colored polls, 745.26	\$ 1,423 42
Land, 2,432.98; Town lots, 379.26;	2,812 24
Horses, 172.45; Mules, 77.62; Jacks, 1.08;	2,51 15
Jennets, 12; Goats, 28; Cattle, 140.65;	141 05
Hogs,	56 95
Sheep,	9 93
Farming utensils, &c.,	86 08
Money on hand or on deposit,	48 20
Solvent credits,	251 35
Stock in incorporated companies,	40
Other personal property,	174 69
Net income and profits,	22 35
Railroad franchise,	206 19
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	53 45
Distillers of liquors, &c.,	60 12
Merchants and other dealers,	83 90
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	1 81
Peddlers,	5
Marriage licenses,	86 45
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	250 05
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	33 25
Arrears for insolvents,	75

## *Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,580 44
For the support of public schools,	1,580 44
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Co.,	94 82

Gross amount, \$ 9,314 43

## *County Taxes:*

All county purposes, \$ 9,218 40



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 33.—GASTON COUNTY.

G. W. McKEE, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White polls,	\$	877	80
Colored polls,		299	20
Land,		1,817	37
Town lots,		28	66
Horses,		152	70
Mules,		150	54
Jacks,		1	38
Jennets,			94
Goats,			08
Cattle,		80	66
Hogs,		43	51
Sheep,		12	30
Farming utensils, &c.,		78	97
Money on hand or on deposit,		151	61
Solvent credits,		229	58
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		56	45
Other personal property,		145	78
Net Income and Profits,		30	
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		36	25
Merchants and other dealers,		11	96
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c.,		2	75
Intinerant Dentists, Med. Prac. &c.,		3	33
Marriage licenses,		15	20
Deed in trust and Mortgage deeds,		48	45

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1241	34
For the support of public schools,	1241	34
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	74	48

Gross amount	\$	6,832	53
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*County Taxes.*

All county purposes,	\$	5,914	45
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1871.

## No. 34.—GATES COUNTY.

B. F. WILEY, *Sheriff.**State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	641	30
Colored Polls,		249	70
Land,		760	44
Town Lots,		27	85
Horses,		91	82
Mules,		20	56
Goats,			15
Cattle,		51	84
Hogs,		48	96
Sheep,		4	00
Farming utensils, &c.,		17	
Money on hand or on deposit,		87	95
Solvent Credits,		246	43
Stock in incorporated companies,		4	20
Other personal property,		22	17
Net income and profits,		6	
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors,		5	
Merchants and other dealers,		26	
Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,		3	60
Licensed retail liquor dealers,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		20	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		10	
Deeds of of real estate, &c.,		44	39

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary,		576	38
For the support of public schools,		576	38
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,		34	58

Gross amount,	\$	3,626	70
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	2,805	84
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 35.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.

J. I. MOORE, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$ 1,198	20
Colored Polls,	432	30
Land,	3,882	57
Town Lots,	521	09
Horses,	373	87
Mules,	114	50
Jacks, 1.81; Jennets, 19;	2	
Goats,		23
Cattle,	181	20
Hogs,	83	44
Sheep,	21	67
Farming Utensils, &c.,	84	31
Money on hand or on deposit,	98	20
Solvent Credits,	358	20
Stock in incorporated companies,	14	21
Other personal property,	542	57
Retail liquor dealers,	28	88
Merchants and other dealers,	99	91
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	30	60
Auctioneers,	3	40
Licensed retail liquor dealers,	231	12
Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	
Peddlers,	6	66
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	11	40
Marriage Licenses,	176	50
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	19	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	172	50

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary,	2,518	07
For the support of public schools,	2,518	07
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	151	09

Gross amount, \$ 13,885 76

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 36.—GREENE COUNTY.

W. J. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

## *State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$	366	72
Colored Polls,		351	43
Land,		1,557	97
Town Lots,		66	50
Horses,		133	39
Mules,		120	18
Jacks,			10
Jennets,			04
Goats,			23
Cattle,		66	11
Hogs,		44	47
Sheep,		3	06
Farming utensils, &c.,		70	20
Money on hand or on Deposit,		48	56
Solvent Credits,		154	68
Stock in incorporated companies,			10
Other Personal Property,		197	54
Net income and profits,		52	29
Billiard saloons,			10
Retail liquor dealers,		140	20
Merchants and other dealers,		29	64
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		4	
Insurance Companies,		43	27
Marriage Licenses,		50	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		120	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		100	

## *Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,026	32
For the support of Public Schools,	1,026	32
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	61	57

Gross amount,	\$	5,907	89
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## *County Taxes:*

All County Purposes,	\$	6,040	59
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 37.—GUILFORD COUNTY.

R. M. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$ 2025 46
Colored polls,	473 44
Land, 3,825.72; town lots, 729.35;	4555 07
Horses, 319.06; mules, 117.11;	436 17
Jacks, 1.06; Jennets, 57; Goats, 9;	1 72
Cattle, 159.60; Hogs, 68.75; Sheep, 24.21;	252 56
Farming utensils, &c.,	71 04
Money on hand or on deposit,	324 04
Solvent credits,	458 70
Stock in incorporated companies,	6
Other personal property,	412 82
Net income and profits,	268 05
Collateral devises, &c.,	14
Railroad franchise,	215 71
Circus or Menageries,	160
Wholesale dealers in spirituous liq'rs, &c.,	142 10
Merchants and other dealers,	280 18
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	30
Spirituos, vinous or malt liquors,	114 68
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	10
Licensed retail dealers in liquors, &c.,	215
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	138 23
Marriage licenses,	35
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	71 83
Subjects unlisted,	57 46

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,777 05
For the support of public schools,	2,777 05
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	166 62

Gross amount,	\$ 16,490 28
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 12,902 13
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 38.—HALIFAX COUNTY.

JOHN A. REID, Sheriff.

## *State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$ 938 30
Colored Polls,	1,049 40
Land, 2,798.33; Town Lots, 303.22,	3,101 55
Horses, 243.64; Mules, 246.32,	489 96
Jacks, 1.43; Goats, 52; Cattle, 151.52,	153 47
Hogs, 80.78; Sheep, 5.37,	86 15
Farming utensils, &c.,	148 84
Money on hand or on deposit,	121 57
Solvent Credits,	287 20
Stock in incorporated companies,	2 11
Other personal property,	274 78
Net income and profits,	323 61
Circus or menagerie,	40
Side Shows,	10
Retail liquor dealers, &c.,	939 93
Distillers spirituous liquors; &c.,	474 35
Merchants and other dealers,	333 70
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	34 26
Commission Merchants,	2 26
Licensed retail liquor dealers,	148 63
Peddlers,	14 50
Insur. companies incorp'ted by the State,	29 36
Marriage Licenses,	158 41
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	158 41
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	158 42
Horse Drovers, 1869,	43 37

## *Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary,	1,944 02
For the support of public schools,	1,944 02
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	116 64

Gross amount, \$ 13,527 22

## *County Taxes:*

All County Purposes,	10,171 10
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 39.—HARNETT COUNTY.

J. R. GRADY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White polls, 731.40 ; colored polls, 310.10,	\$	1,041 50
Land, 932.80 ; Town lots, 13.14,		945 94
Horses, 83.90 ; Mules, 56.52 ; Jacks, 38,		140 80
Jennets, 28 ; Goats, 37 ; Cattle, 93.76,		84 61
Hogs, 28.91 ; Sheep, 8.51,		37 42
Farming utensils, &c.,		26 79
Money on hand or on deposit,		15 57
Solvent credits,		34 13
Other Personal Property,		17 38
Net Income and Profits,		22 50
Railroad Franchise,		29 54
Merchants and other dealers,		26 84
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		1 73
Licensed Retailers in liquors, &c.,		25
Itinerant sellers spirituous liquors,		12 50
Marriage Licenses,		39
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		4
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		10

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.	573 78
For the support of public schools,	573 78
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	34 43

Gross amount,	\$	3,697 24
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*County Taxes.*

All county purposes,	\$	2,972 26
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 40.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.

J. L. SMATHERS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	953	70
Colored Polls,		56	10
Land,		620	55
Town Lots,		13	95
Horses,		133	56
Mules,		45	08
Jacks,		1	79
Jennets,			57
Cattle,		109	95
Hogs,		31	92
Sheep,		13	31
Farming utensils, &c.,		11	67
Money on hand or on deposit,		13	83
Solvent Credits,		67	76
Other Personal Property,		19	90
Retail Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		22	87
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,		4	50
Itinerant dentists, portrait painters, &c.,		2	50
Marriage Licenses,		24	5
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		1	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		10	65
Merchants and other dealers,		47	68
Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,		1	

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary,	539	75
For the support of Public Schools,	539	75
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Comp'y,	32	38

Gross Amount,	\$	3,320	22
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	3,737	46
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 41.—HENDERSON COUNTY.

T. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$	805	20
Colored polls,		96	80
Lands,		1,350	46
Town lots,		98	74
Horses,		91	40
Mules,		40	09
Jacks,		1	33
Jennets,			88
Goats,			02
Cattle,		110	81
Hogs,		34	82
Sheep,		12	94
Farming utensils, &c.,		29	70
Money on hand or on deposit,		33	47
Solvent credits,		59	38
Other personal property,		30	96
Circus or Menageries,		40	
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		25	
Merchants and other dealers,		40	66
Marriage licenses,		25	65
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		20	19

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		787	18
For the support of public schools,		787	18
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,		47	23

Gross amount,	\$	4,570	09
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	5,083	63
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 42.—HERTFORD COUNTY.

ISAAC PEPKIN, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	560	45
Colored Polls,		405	35
Land,		978	22
Town Lots,		164	95
Horses,		135	90
Mules,		55	68
Jacks,			50
Jennets,			66
Goats,			01
Cattle,		52	28
Hogs,		38	37
Sheep,		5	01
Farming utensils, &c.,		92	16
Money on hand or on deposit,		113	12
Solvent Credits,		237	96
Other personal property,		129	04
Net income and profits,		57	
Circus and Menageries,		40	
Wholesale dealers in spirituous liq'rs, &c.,		51	68
Merchants and other dealers,		84	35
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		6	
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,		5	
Retailers of malt liquors only,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		70	30
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		8	55
Deeds of of real estate, &c.,		18	25

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary,	834	95
For the support of public schools,	834	95
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	50	09

Gross amount, \$ 15,080 78

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	8,506	65
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 43.—HYDE COUNTY.

SAML. S. JONES, *Sheriff*.*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 663 30
Colored Polls,	301 40
Land,	656 43
Town Lots,	12 17
Horses,	77 90
Mules,	18 93
Jacks,	04
Cattle,	42 76
Hogs,	24 64
Sheep,	2 54
Farming utensils, &c.,	36 96
Money on hand or on Deposit,	33 71
Solvent Credits,	64 73
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	1 95
Other personal property,	106 23
Net income and profits,	3 53
Retail Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	4 76
Licensed retail liquor dealers,	52 73
Marriage Licenses,	14 72
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	10
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	17 25

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	447 86
For the support of public schools,	447 86
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	26 87

Gross amount,	\$ 3,069 27
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 6,511 42
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 44.—IREDELL COUNTY.

W. F. WASSON, Sheriff,

## *State Taxes.*

White Polls,	\$ 1,237 04
Colored Polls,	406 77
Land,	2,428 73
Town Lots,	184 81
Horses,	274 46
Mules,	152 71
Jacks, 187 ; Jennets, 21 ;	2 08
Goats,	19
Cattle,	121 47
Hogs,	59 96
Sheep,	19 20
Farming utensils, &c.,	26 89
Money on hand or on deposit,	94 37
Solvent Credits,	303 39
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	1 19
Other Personal Property,	112 70
Net Income and Profits,	52 50
Circus or Menageries,	40
Merchants and other dealers,	49 87
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	5
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.	50
Marriage Licenses,	62 70
Deeds in trust and mortgage Deeds,	7 60
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	33 73

## *Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,580 89
For the support of Public Schools,	1,580 89
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	94 35

Gross amount, \$ 8,984 08

## *County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 10,020 18
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 45.—JONES COUNTY.

JOHN S. ANDREWS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$ 411 40
Colored Polls,	327 80
Land,	798 02
Town Lots,	26 10
Horses,	55 55
Mules,	45 05
Jacks,	03
Goats,	06
Cattle,	45 35
Hogs,	19 86
Sheep,	4 62
Farming utensils, &c.,	22 72
Money on hand or on deposit,	6 68
Solvent Credits,	9 03
Other personal property,	18 10
Net income and profits,	15 75
Retail liquor dealers,	143 26
Merchants and other dealers,	5 77
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	6 50
Licensed Retailers of liquors, &c.,	68 27
Marriage Licenses,	45 60
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	17 10
Deeds of real estate,	12 83
Subjects unlisted,	29 40
Delinquents for 1869,	131 66

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	541 07
For the support of public schools,	541 07
Marion & Asheville turnpike company,	32 46

Gross amount,	\$ 3,381 10
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*County Taxes.*

All county purposes,	\$ 15,570 91
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 46.—LENOIR COUNTY.

W. M. N. HUNTER, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White polls,	\$	696	30
Colored polls,		398	20
Land,		1,546	56
Town lots,		216	59
Horses,		143	84
Mules,		131	81
Jennets,			09
Goats,			46
Cattle,		83	28
Hogs,		54	91
Sheep,		4	36
Farming utensils, &c.,		64	71
Money on hand or on deposit,		30	93
Solvent credits,		221	10
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		1	02
Other personal property,		163	49
Net Income and Profits,		49	92
Railroad franchise,		56	25
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		118	58
Merchants and other dealers,		119	10
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c.,		20	
Public ferries, &c.,			25
Peddlers,		10	
Marriage licenses,		47	50
Deed in trust and Mortgage deeds,		75	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		25	
Keepers of horses and vehicles for hire,		4	50
Licensed retailers, &c.,		257	55

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1131	58
For the support of public schools,	1131	58
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	67	90

Gross amount \$ 6,872 36



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 47. LINCOLN COUNTY.

J. H. KING, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White polls,	\$ 731 50
Colored polls,	216 70
Land,	1,584 44
Town lots,	199 87
Horses,	126 10
Mules,	91 57
Jacks,	1 14
Jennets,	35
Goats,	05
Cattle,	56 57
Hogs,	24 72
Sheep,	10 34
Farming utensils, &c.,	28 63
Money on hand or on deposit,	65 08
Solvent credits,	148 72
Stock in incorporated companies,	15 40
Other personal property,	100 18
Net income and profits,	19 50

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	992 19
For the support of public schools,	992 19
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Co.,	59 53

Gross amount,	\$ 5,403 84
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*County Taxes:*

All county purposes,	\$ 7,967 71
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 48. MACON COUNTY.

J. M. ROAN, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	886	80
Colored Polls,		52	80
Land,		776	84
Town lots,		40	08
Horses,		150	24
Mules,		39	42
Jacks,		2	68
Jennets,			95
Goats,			05
Cattle,		114	92
Hogs,		33	42
Sheep,		16	22
Farming utensils, &c.,		19	96
Money on hand or on deposit,		26	38
Solvent credits,		74	06
Stock in incorporated companies,		24	63
Collateral Descents, &c.,			2
Merchants and other dealers,		3	52
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		4	75

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	528	74
For the support of public schools,	528	74
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Co.,	31	72

Gross amount,	\$	3,359	76
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	6,947	35
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 49.—MADISON COUNTY.

A. G. TWEED, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$	909	70
Colored polls,		22	
Land,		607	17
Town lots,		9	12
Horses,		81	02
Mules,		30	79
Jacks,			77
Cattle,		94	67
Hogs,		31	27
Sheep,		14	82
Money on hand or on deposit,		15	30
Solvent credits,		29	40
Stock in incorporated companies,		1	80
Other personal property,		7	23
Net income and profits,		45	
Museums, wax-works, or curiosities,		10	
Circus or menageries,		80	
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors,		5	50
Merchants and other dealers,		22	04
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.,		25	
Retailers of malt liquors, &c.,		19	60
Marriage licenses,		28	

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	379	24
For the support of public schools,	379	24
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	22	75

Gross amount	\$	2,870	43
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	2,616	85
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 50.—MARTIN COUNTY.

R. B. SALSURY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	788	70
Colored Polls,		545	60
Land,		1,722	91
Town Lots,		382	60
Horses,		140	23
Mules,		109	18
Jacks,			20
Jennets,			20
Cattle,		54	09
Hogs,		43	08
Sheep,		3	92
Farming utensils, &c.,		127	06
Money on hand or on deposit,		15	35
Solvent credits,		106	60
Other personal property,		82	69
Retailers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		583	36
Merchants and other dealers,		282	29
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		5	90
Auctioneers,		12	
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire ,		9	50
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,		274	58
Marriage licenses,		96	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		10	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		70	75

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	\$	1,156	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the support of public schools,		1,156	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,		69	37

Gross amount,	\$	7,847	87
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	6,620	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 51.—MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ROBERT M. WHITE, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls 1,623.60; colored polls 933.90;	\$ 2,557 50
Land, 3,272.81; town lots, 1,515.29 ;	4,788 10
Horses, 269.26; Mules, 227.07 ;	496 33
Jacks, 181 ; Jennets, 30; Goats, 47 ;	2 58
Cattle, 145.18; hogs, 76.81; sheep, 10.15;	232 14
Farming utensils, &c.,	200 82
Money on hand or on deposit,	273 96
Solvent credits,	945 57
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	27 40
Other Personal Property,	1,224 99
Net Income and Profits,	745 18
Concerts and musical entertainments,	25
Circus or Menageries,	80
Billiard Saloons,	20
Retail liquor dealers,	514 71
Merchants and other dealers,	766 58
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	92 50
Money, Exchange, &c,	100
Auctioneers,	11 50
Spirituuous, vinous or malt liquors,	42 50
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	34
Peddlers,	5 75
Insurance Companies,	696 60
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	41 75
Marriage Licenses,	4 28
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	114 25
Delinquents for 1869,	38 36

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of a penitentiary, &c.,	3,285 37
For the support of public schools,	3,285 37
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	197 12

Gross amount, \$ 20,929 06

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 22,206 98
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 52. McDOWELL COUNTY.

J. H. DUNCAN, Tax Collector.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	662	20
Colored Polls,]		137	50
Land,		894	49
Town lots,		26	33
Horses,		70	65
Mules,		76	66
Jacks,		1	50
Jennets,			99
Goats,			03
Cattle,		59	80
Hogs,		28	64
Sheep,		6	90
Farming utensils, &c.,		2	36
Money on hand or on deposit,		14	97
Solvent credits,		32	34
Other Personal Property,		13	60
Marriage Licenses,			3
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		3	50

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	508	87
For the support of public schools,	508	87
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Co.,	30	53

Gross amount,	\$	3,083	73
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	6,427	56
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 53. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

P. C. RILEY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White polls,	\$	631	45
Colored polls,		253	30
Land,		910	54
Town lots,		13	58
Horses,		108	08
Mules,		41	54
Jacks,			47
Jennets,			08
Goats,			02
Cattle,		71	34
Hogs,		19	45
Sheep,		12	84
Farming utensils, &c.,		2	75
Money on hand or on deposit,		66	70
Solvent credits,		48	74
Other personal property,		19	01
Retail liquor dealers,		7	12
Merchants and other dealers,		10	10
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		4	
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		40	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		2	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		13	60
Distress,			54

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	549	01
For the support of public schools,	549	01
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Co.,	32	94

Gross amount,	\$	3,458	22
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*County Taxes:*

All county purposes,	\$	9,262	49
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 54.—MOORE COUNTY.

JOHN M. MONGER, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	1,064	80
Colored Polls,		189	20
Land,		1,307	97
Town Lots,		29	15
Horses,		134	59
Mules,		71	29
Jacks,			54
Jennets,			39
Goats,			07
Cattle,		100	88
Hogs,		29	89
Sheep,		16	77
Farming utensils, &c.,		11	71
Money on hand or on deposit,		28	96
Solvent credits,		69	96
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		20	39
Net Income and Profits,		15	
Merchants and other dealers,		105	28
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,		94	45
Marriage licenses,		65	08
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,			95
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		7	60

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	\$	734	42
For the support of public schools,		734	42
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,		44	06

Gross amount,	\$	4,877	16
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	4,428	22
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 55.—MITCHELL COUNTY.

C. C .McKINNEY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$	572	55
Colored Polls,		4	95
Land,		346	19
Town Lots,		3	03
Horses,		93	02
Mules,		9	23
Jacks,			55
Jennets,			37
Goats,			01
Cattle,		72	17
Hogs,		15	42
Sheep,		12	50
Farming utensils, &c.,			04
Money on hand or on Deposit,		5	29
Solvent credits,		5	13
Other personal property,		51	81
Merchants and other dealers,		6	
Marriage licenses,		2	50

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	234	87
For the support of Public Schools,	234	87
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	14	09

Gross amount,	\$	1,684	59
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*County Taxes:*

All County Purposes,	\$	1,856	44
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 56.—NASH COUNTY.

GEO. N. LEWIS, Sheriff,

*State Taxes.*

White Polls,	\$	755	70
Colored Polls,		541	20
Land,		1,538	59
Town Lots,		23	42
Horses,		143	76
Mules,		90	38
Jacks,			19
Jennets,			12
Goats,			41
Cattle,		138	74
Hogs,		52	35
Sheep,		5	80
Farming utensils, &c.,		70	68
Money on hand or on deposit,		65	96
Solvent credits,		322	70
Other personal property,		169	78
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		195	81
Distillers of liquors, &c.,		95	56
Merchants and other dealers,		48	59
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.		2,000	
Peddlers,		18	32
Marriage licenses,		74	
Deeds in trust and mortgage Deeds,		138	75

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,092	86
For the support of Public Schools,	1,092	86
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	65	57

Gross amount, \$ 6,942 10

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes, \$ 9,154 73



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 57.—NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

J. W. SCHENCK, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 924
Land \$2,47.12; Town Lots \$6,826.11,	8,873 23
Horses, \$161.60 ; Mules, \$77.10,	238 70
Jacks, 56 cts.; Jennets, 26 cts,	82
Goats, 18 cts.; Cattle, \$108.63,	108 81
Hogs, \$53.07 ; Sheep, \$9.66,	62 73
Farming utensils, &c.,	339 36
Money on hand or on deposit,	107 78
Solvent Credits,	512 65
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	1 48
Other personal property,	1,099 09
Net income and profits,	1,457 58
Railroad Franchise,	259 02
Gift Enterprises \$20; Billiard Saloons,\$20,	40
Ten Pin Alleys, Bagatelle, &c., &c.,	10
Retail Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	646 61
Merchants and other dealers,	1,703 10
Auctioneers,	124 04
Commission Merchants,	2,281 73
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	20
Licensed Retail Dealers of Liquors, &c.,	750
Peddlers,	5
Insur. Co., incorporated by the State,	1,718 03
Seals of Notary Public, &c.,	155 66
Marriage Licenses,	267
Gross Receipts Gas Co., 1869—2 per ct.,	436 32

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary,	4985 08
For the support of public schools,	4985 08
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	299 10

Gross amount,	\$ 32,411 90
Less State Purchases by Sheriff,	3,019 66

29,392 24

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 29,238 86
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 58.—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

H. T. GRANT, Sheriff.

## *State Taxes :*

White polls 7,02.35 ; colored polls 987.25;	\$ 1,689 60
Land, 2,626.81; town lots, 64.20 ;	2,691 01
Horses, 258.86; Mules, 164.15 ;	423 01
Jacks, 80 ; Jennets, 04 ; Goats, 02 ;	86
Cattle, 108.29 ; hogs, 85.02 ; sheep, 6.95 ;	200 26
Farming utensils, &c.,	157 73
Money on hand or on deposit,	107
Solvent credits,	366 63
Stock in incorporated companies,	5 20
Other Personal Property,	259 78
Net Income and Profits,	67 98
Railroad franchise,	235
Retail liquor dealers,	76 96
Wholesale liquor dealers,	128 21
Merchants and other dealers,	42 09
Auctioneers,	2 70
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,	70 84
Peddlers,	12 50
Marriage Licenses,	143 40
Deeds of real estate,	145 40
County capitation tax for 1869-'70,	2,912 44

## *Special Taxes :*

For the erection of a penitentiary, &c.,	1,877 25
For the support of public schools,	1,877 25
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	112 63

Gross amount, \$ 13,602 73

## *County Taxes :*

All County purposes, \$ 10,966 09



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 59.—ONSLOW COUNTY.

ELIJAH MURRELL, *Sheriff*.*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 680 90
Colored Polls,	301 40
Land,	1,018 33
Town Lots,	40 97
Horses,	76 36
Mules,	53 78
Jacks,	22
Jennets,	02
Cattle,	72 39
Hogs,	40 24
Sheep,	9 01
Farming utensils, &c.,	39 67
Money on hand or on Deposit,	27 36
Solvent credits,	94 93
Other personal property,	59 17
Retail Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	25
Merchants and other Dealers,	266 94
Marriage Licenses,	39 50
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	35

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	638 52
For the support of public schools,	638 52
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	38 31

Gross amount,	\$ 4,196 54
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 8,210 53
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 60.—ORANGE COUNTY.

JOHN TURNER, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$ 1,426	70
Colored polls,	678	70
Land,	2,552	82
Town lots,	362	69
Horses,	241	02
Mules,	106	81
Jacks,	1	03
Jennets,		36
Goats,		18
Cattle,	139	35
Hogs,	56	14
Sheep,	22	75
Farming utensils, &c.,	52	62
Money on hand or on deposit,	51	78
Solvent credits,	299	83
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	6	32
Other personal property,	74	94
Circus or Menageries,	74	58
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	61	61
Merchants and other dealers,	300	54
Licensed retail liquor dealers,	100	
Marriage licenses,	71	
Deed in trust and Mortgage deeds,	16	15
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	108	30

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,545	67
For the support of public schools,	1,545	67
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	92	94

Gross amount, \$ 9,990 50

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes, \$ 7,262 50



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 61.—PERSON COUNTY.

JOSEPH POINTER, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 787 60
Colored Polls,	380 60
Land,	1,431 89
Town Lots,	40 87
Horses,	142 87
Mules,	57 82
Jacks,	15
Jennets,	18
Goats,	10
Cattle,	75 33
Hogs,	31 61
Sheep,	13 03
Farming utensils, &c.,	31 36
Money on hand or on deposit,	78 46
Solvent credits,	100 60
Stock in incorporated companies,	31 98
Other personal property,	190 99
Net income and profits,	67 84
Wholesale dealers in liquors, &c.,	3 38
Merchants and other dealers,	23 25
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	3
Licensed retailers of liquors, &c.,	103 13
Marriage licenses,	50

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	896 36
For the support of public schools,	896 36
Marion & Asheville turnpike company,	53 78

Gross amount, \$ 5,492 54

*County Taxes.*

All county purposes, \$ 9,952 32

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.	No. 62.—PASQUOTANK COUNTY.	
	JOHN L. WOOD, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes.</i>	
	White polls,	\$ 536 80
	Colored polls,	194 70
	Land,	1,218 30
	Town lots,	400 69
	Horses,	95 14
	Mules,	49 73
	Goats,	04
	Cattle,	46 70
	Hogs,	25 15
	Sheep,	1 90
	Farming utensils, &c.,	27 34
	Money on hand or on deposit,	27 57
	Solvent credits,	161 94
	Other personal property,	109 81
	Net income and profits,	37 50
	Merchants and other dealers,	44 14
	Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c.,	2 50
	Keepers of horses and vehicles for hire,	3 50
	Licensed retailers, &c.,	181 25
	Sellers by sample,	5
	Deeds of real estate, &c.,	119 50
	Hucksters,	2 50
	<i>Special Taxes.</i>	
	For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	923 15
	For the support of public schools,	923 15
	Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	55 35
	Gross amount	\$ 5,193 35
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 1,434 28



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 63.—PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

HENRY WHITE, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	597	10
Colored Polls,		332	20
Land,		1,319	49
Town Lots,		111	05
Horses,		104	09
Mules,		49	11
Cattle,		50	35
Hogs,		36	78
Sheep,		2	65
Farming utensils, &c.,		57	85
Money on hand or on deposit,		17	03
Solvent credits,		73	92
Other personal property,		66	75
Net income and profits,		34	50
Merchants and other dealers,		293	16
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,		100	
Marriage Licenses,		23	33
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		23	75
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		33	25
Delinquents for 1869,		10	50
On horse drovers for 1869,		189	92

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary,		787	12
For the support of Public Schools,		787	12
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Comp'y,		47	22

Gross amount,	\$	5,148	24
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	10,400	41
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 64.—POLK COUNTY.

N. B. HAMPTON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$	303	60
Colored polls,		67	10
Land,		571	89
Town lots,		17	95
Horses,		37	75
Mules,		38	13
Jacks,		18	
Jennets,		06	
Goats,		10	
Cattle,		35	34
Hogs,		17	60
Sheep,		3	67
Farming utensils, &c.,		24	60
Money on hand or on deposit,		9	
Solvent credits,		9	37
Other personal property,		10	26
Merchants and other dealers,		6	24
Peddlers,		2	50
Marriage licenses,		2	50
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		10	

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	331	51
For the support of public schools,	331	51
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	19	89

Gross amount \$ 1,850 75

*County Taxes :*

All county purposes, \$ 4,305 83



*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 65.—PITT COUNTY.

GEO. B. McCOTTER, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White polls,	\$	1,281	50
Colored polls,		1,190	20
Land,		2,104	59
Town lots,		113	49
Horses,		231	75
Mules,		159	98
Jacks,			30
Jennets,			03
Goats,			48
Cattle,		105	90
Hogs,		89	87
Sheep,		7	29
Farming utensils, &c.,		163	86
Money on hand or on deposit,		149	82
Solvent credits,		187	36
Stock in incorporated companies,			2
Other Personal Property,		164	28
Net Income and Profits,		30	06
Marriage Licenses,			6
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		21	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,			9

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.		1,516	75
For the support of public schools,		1,516	75
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,			91

Gross amount,

\$ 9,143 26

*County Taxes.*

All county purposes,	\$	9,291	12
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 66.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

R. F. TROGDON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$	2,110	90
Colored Polls,		1,080	40
Land,		2,778	32
Town Lots,		84	36
Horses,		309	47
Mules,		89	23
Jacks,			19
Jennets,			22
Goats,			01
Cattle,		138	87
Hogs,		43	91
Sheep,		31	47
Farming utensils, &c.,		10	42
Money on hand or on deposit,		150	19
Solvent credits,		228	22
Stock in incorporated companies,		20	01
Other personal property,		140	43
Net income and profits,		27	
Retail liquor dealers, &c.,		2	50
Merchants and other dealers,		32	68
Marriage Licenses,		87	50
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		42	75

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary,	1,647	41
For the support of public schools,	1,647	41
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	98	84

Gross amount, \$ 9,902 71

*County Taxes:*

All County Purposes, \$ 7,729 04

*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 67.—RICHMOND COUNTY.

R. S. LEDBETTER, Tax Collector.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$	680	90
Colored polls,		516	20
Land,		1,694	26
Town Lots,		98	09
Horses,		121	36
Mules,		131	06
Cattle,		80	07
Hogs,		30	70
Sheep,		4	21
Farming utensils, &c.,		16	30
Money on hand or on deposit,		72	42
Solvent credits,		123	39
Other personal property,		106	41
Net income and profits,		78	
Retail dealers in liquors, &c.,		125	24
Merchants and other dealers,		97	41
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		17	
Licensed retail dealers in liquors, &c.,		150	
Peddlers,			83
Itinerant lightning rod men,		4	17
Marriage licenses,		85	50
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		15	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		19	68

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	964	45
For the support of public schools,	964	45
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	57	86

Gross amount,	\$	6,254	96
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$15,810	76
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Year ending September 30th, 1871.

1870.

No. 68.—ROBESON COUNTY.

R. McMILLAN, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 1,403	60
Colored Polls,	1,032	90
Land,	1,779	64
Town Lots,	123	28
Horses,	200	50
Mules,	147	50
Jacks,		23
Goats,		38
Cattle,	151	45
Hogs,	52	50
Sheep,	19	71
Farming utensils, &c.,	31	07
Money on hand or on deposit,	33	06
Solvent credits,	36	68
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	2	50
Other personal property,	151	85
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	120	16
Merchants and other dealers,	83	82
Itinerant sellers of spirituous liquors,	31	25
Marriage licenses,	26	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	16	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	28	

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	\$ 1,155	15
For the support of public schools,	1,155	15
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	69	30

Gross amount,	\$ 7,851	68
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 6,082	75
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 69. ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

JOHN S. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 1,080	20
Colored Polls,	354	20
Land,	2,918	86
Town lots,	113	45
Horses,	135	31
Mules,	103	44
Jacks,		49
Jennets,		06
Cattle,	98	82
Hogs,	54	22
Sheep,	13	12
Farming utensils, &c.,	29	46
Money on hand or on deposit,	65	29
Solvent credits,	209	98
Other personal property,	283	65
Railroad franchise,	190	48
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	72	92
Marriage licenses,	43	40
Horse and mule drovers for 1869,	18	95

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,761	61
For the support of public schools,	1,761	61
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Co.,	105	69

Gross amount,	\$ 9,415	21
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 7,747	20
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 70.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

MARTIN WALKER, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White polls,	\$ 1,095	76
Colored polls,	238	70
Land,	1,547	29
Town lots,	102	10
Horses,	145	56
Mules,	108	52
Jacks,	1	90
Jennets,		82
Goats,		20
Cattle,	105	77
Hogs,	48	80
Sheep,	13	22
Farming utensils, &c.,	44	03
Money on hand or on deposit,	42	17
Solvent credits,	89	50
Other personal property,	92	07
Net Income and Profits,	14	
Retail liquor dealers,	100	
Distillers of spirituous liquors,	762	
Merchants and other dealers,	26	
Marriage licenses,	48	75
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	33	78

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	983	50
For the support of public schools,	983	50
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Co.,	59	91

Gross amount,	\$ 6,687	45
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*County Taxes:*

All county purposes,	\$ 4,604	82½
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 71.—ROWAN COUNTY.

W. A. WALTON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$	1,598	30
Colored Polls, \$559.90 ; Land, \$2,613.15,		1,004	47
Town Lots, 744.51 ; Horses, 259.96,		3,173	05
Mules, 110.27 ; Jacks, 95 ; Jennets, 22,		111	44
Goats, 24 ; Cattle, 100.19 ; Hogs, 52.00,		152	43
Sheep, 12.13 ; Farming utensils, &c., 75.53,		87	66
Money, &c., 104.58 ; Solvent credits, 500.53		605	11
Stock in incorporated companies,		38	61
Other personal property,		107	63
Railroad franchise,		99	20
Concert, musical entertainments, &c.,		5	
Ten pin alley, bowling saloon, &c.,		35	
Retail dealers of liquor, &c.,		20	62
Wholesale dealers in liquor, &c.,		73	47
Merchants and other dealers,		317	64
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		52	
Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,		6	
Money exchange, broker, &c.,		25	
Auctioneers, \$245 ; Com. Merchants, 525,		770	
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,		10	
Spirituos, vinous or malt liquors,		10	
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,		225	
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		2	50
Ins. comp'n's incorporated by the State,		35	00
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		1	75
Marriage licenses,		114	72
Deeds, &c., 6.65 ; Deeds of estate, 108.07,		202	07
Ins. comp'n's incorporated out of the State,		43	70
Delinquents for 1869,		23	85
Arrears for insolvents,		3	10

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of a penitentiary, &c.,	1,939	04
For the support of public schools,	1,939	04
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	116	34

Gross amount, \$ 12,176 69

*County Taxes :*

All County purposes, \$ 6,611 72

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 72.—SAMPSON COUNTY.

A. S. C. POWELL, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 1,357 40
Colored Polls,	776 60
Land,	1,219 18
Town Lots,	78 18
Horses,	191 80
Mules,	92 93
Jacks,	95
Jennets,	48
Goats,	94
Cattle,	126 36
Hogs,	46 83
Sheep,	8 83
Farming utensils, &c.,	73 93
Money on hand or on deposit,	45 35
Solvent credits,	135 31
Stock in incorporated companies,	3
Other personal property,	40 50
Merchants and other dealers,	79 04
Licensed retail dealers of liquors, &c.,	143 75
Marriage licenses,	64 13
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	8
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	37 75

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	915 57
For the support of public schools,	915 57
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	54 93

Gross amount, \$ 6,417 31

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 8,442 12
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 73.—STOKES COUNTY.

W. H. GENTRY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes.*

White polls,	\$	905	30
Colored polls,		223	30
Land,		1,245	21
Town lots,		27	28
Horses,		114	99
Mules,		85	12
Jacks,			85
Jennets,			44
Goats,			04
Cattle,		89	61
Hogs,		48	52
Sheep,		16	89
Farming utensils, &c.,		30	88
Money on hand or on deposit,		47	54
Solvent credits,		86	45
Other personal property,		138	50
Merchants and other dealers,		20	29
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,		100	
Marriage licenses,		33	

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	810	92
For the support of public schools,	810	92
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Co.,	48	66

Gross amount,	\$	4,884	71
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*County Taxes.*

All county purposes,	\$	2,870	71
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

No. 74.—STANLY COUNTY.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	647	32
Colored Polls,		90	18
Land,		824	87
Town Lots,		20	93
Horses,		148	81
Mules,		42	36
Jacks,			52
Jennets,			15
Cattle,		64	32
Hogs,		24	21
Sheep,		14	23
Farming utensils, &c.,		21	42
Money on hand or on deposit,		23	95
Solvent credits,		45	45
Other personal property,		17	36
Merchants and other dealers,		103	56
Licensed retailers of liquors, &c.,		107	97
Marriage licenses,		26	60
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,			6 65
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		11	64

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	520	27
For the support of public schools,	520	27
Marion & Asheville turnpike company,	31	21

Gross amount, \$ 3,314 26

*County Taxes.*

All county purposes, \$ 5,386 83

*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 75.—SURRY COUNTY.

WM. HAYMORE, Sheriff,

*State Taxes.*

White Polls,	\$ 1,075	80
Colored Polls,		59 40
Land,	1,567	17
Town Lots,		79 75
Horses,	141	62
Mules,		55 67
Jacks,		1 11
Jennets,		1 01
Goats,		01
Cattle,	109	07
Hogs,		36 97
Sheep,		13 44
Farming utensils, &c.,		28 63
Money on hand or on deposit,		98 75
Solvent credits,	210	16
Other personal property,		35 77
Wholesale liquor dealers,		5 82
Distillers of liquors, &c.,		42 21
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.		71 41
Marriage licenses,		38 95
Arrears for insolvents,		5 25

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	992	70
For the support of public schools,	992	70
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,		59 56

Gross amount, \$ 5,722 93

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes, \$ 4,682 53

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 76.—TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

J. H. LANNING, Sheriff.

## *State Taxes.*

White polls,	\$	364	10
Colored polls,		49	50
Land,		453	85
Town lots,		10	27
Horses,		50	33
Mules,		19	51
Jacks,			48
Jennets,			35
Goats,			05
Cattle,		53	01
Hogs,		15	66
Sheep,		7	39
Farming utensils, &c.,		9	44
Money on hand or on deposit,		8	26
Solvent credits,		24	43
Other personal property,		12	22
Merchants and other dealers,		30	
Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		3	60

## *Special Taxes.*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	277	19
For the support of public schools,	277	19
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	16	63

Gross amount	\$	1,755	93
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## *County Taxes:*

All county purposes,	\$	5,852	41
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 77.—TYRRELL COUNTY.

F. F. JONES, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$	465 30
Colored polls,		148 50
Land,		414 08
Town Lots,		19 52
Horses, 53.22 ; mules, 28.07,		81 29
Jacks,		22
Jennets,		03
Cattie,		36 06
Hogs,		19 30
Sheep,		2 56
Farming utensils, &c.,		28 38
Money on hand or on deposit,		16 92
Solvent credits,		19 69
Other personal property,		50 32
Net income and profits,		23
Retail dealers in liquors, &c.,		18 46
Wholesale dealers in liquors, &c.,		3 32
Distillers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		17 16
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		50
Auctioneers,		74
Licensed retail dealers in liquors, &c.,		50
Peddlers,		2 50
Seals of notaries public, &c.,		2 75
Marriage licenses,		10
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		6
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		12 65

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	286 82
For the support of public schools,	286 82
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	17 20

Gross amount,	\$	2,017 32
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	4,172 89
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Year ending September 30th, 1871.

1870.

## No. 78.—UNION COUNTY.

J. J. HASTY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$	1,036	60
Colored Polls,		162	80
Land,		1,588	80
Town Lots,		98	41
Horses,		204	36
Mules,		141	16
Jacks,			50
Goats,			05
Cattle,		157	96
Hogs,		39	69
Sheep,		20	39
Farming utensils, &c.,		22	15
Money on hand or on deposit,		80	67
Solvent credits,		212	59
Other personal property,		193	86
Circus or menageries,		40	
Merchants and other dealers,		11	03
Licensed Retailers in liquors, &c.,		25	
Marriage licenses,		60	80
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		36	82

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary,	1,227	42
For the support of public schools,	1,227	42
Marion & Asheville Turnpike Company,	73	64

Gross amount,	\$	6,662	12
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$	10,436	45
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 79.—WARREN COUNTY.

N. R. JONES, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$ 690 25
Colored Polls,	1,693 45
Land,	2,263 54
Town Lots,	231
Horses, 230.50 ; mules, 102.24,	332 74
Jacks, 15 ; jennets, 13,	28
Goats,	53
Cattle,	158 66
Hogs,	107 62
Sheep,	11 66
Farming utensils, &c.,	114 04
Money on hand or on deposit,	115 46
Solvent credits,	324 77
Stock in incorporated companies,	1 84
Other personal property,	69 70
Net income and profits,	152 25
Billiard saloons,	10
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	295 42
Merchants and other Dealers,	154 42
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	32 04
Commission merchants,	16
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	100
Peddlers,	5
Marriage licenses,	49 01
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	6
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	20 75

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	1,571 21
For the support of public schools,	1,571 21
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	94 27

Gross amount,	\$ 10,177 33
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*County Taxes:*

All County Purposes,	\$ 19,272 43
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 80.—WAKE COUNTY.

T. F. LEE, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 2,061 40
Colored Polls, 1,103.40 ; Land, 4,157.44,	5,260 84
Town Lots, 2,845.83 ; Horses, 375.14,	3,220 97
Mules, 297.36 ; Jacks, 1.22,	298 58
Jennets, 58 ; Goats, 1.98,	2 56
Cattle, 296.86 ; Hogs, 99.11,	395 97
Sheep, 35.51 ; Farming utensils, &c., 206.67,	242 18
Money on hand or on deposit,	290 11
Solvent credits,	1,404 57
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	40
Other personal property,	841 54
Net income and profits,	1,428 42
Traveling theatrical companies,	50
Horse & mule drovers revenue law of 1869,	57 75
Retail dealers, &c.,	227 95
Wholesale dealers, &c.,	6 70
Distillers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	46
Merchants and other dealers,	369 55
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	108 70
Auctioneers,	37 31
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	38 50
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,	730
Peddlers,	30 96
Gas Company Revenue Law of 1869,	69
Itinerant sellers of spirituous liquors,	14
Insur. Co., incorporated by the State,	510 37
Seals of Notary Public, &c.,	105 80
Marriage Licenses,	81 50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	31
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	44

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary,	4,827 44½
For the support of Public Schools,	4,827 44½
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Comp'y,	294 04

Gross amount, \$ 27,955 56

*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes, \$ 29,492 46

*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 81.—WILSON COUNTY.

B. F. BRIGGS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$	940	50
Colored polls,		722	70
Land,		1,373	76
Town lots,		330	68
Horses,		157	20
Mules,		145	89
Jacks,			35
Jennets,			13
Goats,			52
Cattle,		91	39
Hogs,		51	22
Sheep,		5	08
Farming utensils, &c.,		127	73
Money on hand or on deposit,		93	47
Solvent credits,		359	09
Other personal property,		414	39
Net income and profits,		64	58
Ten pin alley, bowling saloon, &c.,		10	
Retail liquor dealers, &c.,		174	37
Merchants and other dealers,		325	97
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		8	85
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,		6	
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,		317	70

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,312	87
For the support of public schools,	1,312	87
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	78	77

Gross amount	\$	8,426	08
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	6,008	32
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 82.—WILKES COUNTY.

JESSE T. FERGUSON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes:*

White Polls,	\$ 1,105
Colored Polls,	64 90
Land,	1,333 49
Town Lots,	35 32
Horses,	138 15
Mules,	39 67
Jacks,	2 59
Jennets,	97
Goats,	03
Cattle,	134 21
Hogs,	41 66
Sheep,	17 67
Farming utensils, &c.,	9 69
Money on hand or on deposit,	53 10
Solvent credits,	57 44
Other personal property,	19 87
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	10 37
Distillers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	17 50
Merchants and other dealers,	16 21
Licensed retailers, &c.,	35 66
Marriage licenses,	35 62
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	6 18
Arrears for insolvents,	3 72

*Special Taxes:*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	816 51
For the support of Public Schools,	816 51
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	48 99

Gross amount,	\$ 4,861 03
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*County Taxes:*

All County Purposes,	\$ 5,776 13
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 83.—WATAUGA COUNTY.

JOHN HORTON, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White polls,	\$	536	30
Colored polls,		15	40
Land,		643	71
Town lots,		7	13
Horses,		84	58
Mules,		9	58
Jacks,			95
Jennets,			41
Cattle,		85	49
Hogs,		12	32
Sheep,		14	72
Farming utensils, &c.,		1	95
Money on hand or on deposit,		7	09
Solvent credits,		38	25
Other personal property,		2	
Merchants and other dealers,		22	76
Licensed retail liquor dealers,		25	
Marriage licenses,		14	

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	378	42
For the support of public schools,	378	42
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	22	75

Gross amount,	\$	2,301	24
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$	4,151	77
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

# No. 84.—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN M. BATEMAN, Sheriff.

## *State Taxes:*

White polls 599.20; colored polls 159.30,	\$	758	50
Land, 655.94; town lots, 147.46,		802	50
Horses, 79.18; Mules, 40,		119	18
Jacks, 4; Jennets, 18,			22
Goats, 1 ct.; Cattle, \$34.96,		34	97
Hogs, 21.80; sheep, 4.08,		22	88
Farming utensils, &c.,		45	69
Money on hand or on deposit,		36	65
Solvent credits,		73	78
Other personal property,		95	92
Net incomes and profits,		20	20
Ten pin alley, bowling saloon, &c.,		12	50
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		31	95
Wholesale liquor dealers,		382	03
Distillers of spirituous liquors, &c.,		8	95
Merchants and other dealers,		171	25
Licensed retailers,		220	06
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		6	43
Seals of notaries, public, &c.,		4	27
Marriage licenses,		49	40
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		9	50
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		14	49

## *Special Taxes:*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	515	15
For the support of public schools,	515	15
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	30	91

Gross amount,	\$	3,985	53
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## *County Taxes:*

All county purposes,	\$	8,009	38
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

1870.

## No. 85.—YANCEY COUNTY.

W. C. PIERCY, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 628 10
Colored Polls,	28 60
Land,	392 33
Town Lots,	12 40
Horses,	66 45
Mules,	16 62
Jacks,	60
Jennets,	17
Goats,	01
Cattle,	72 33
Hogs,	19 96
Sheep,	11 95
Money on hand or on deposit,	7 69
Solvent credits,	14 14
Other personal property,	2 40
Merchants and other dealers,	16 13
Licensed retailers, &c.,	50
Marriage licenses,	2

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	257 12
For the support of Public Schools,	257 12
Marion and Asheville Turnpike Co.,	15 42

Gross amount,	\$ 1,871 54
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*County Taxes :*

All County Purposes,	\$ 2,086 64
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*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

1870.

## No. 86.—YADKIN COUNTY.

GEORGE NICKS, Sheriff.

*State Taxes :*

White Polls,	\$ 1,122	58
Colored Polls,	133	32
Land,	1,224	12
Town lots,	30	44
Horses,	151	42
Mules,	57	76
Jacks,		75
Jennets,		56
Goats,		04
Cattle,	72	10
Hogs,	33	10
Sheep,	10	40
Farming utensils, &c.,	11	42
Money on hand or on deposit,	31	07
Solvent credits,	95	38
Stock in incorporated companie,		10
Other personal property,	66	15
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	16	23
Merchants and other dealears,	18	75
Insur. Co's., incorporated by the State,	3	89
Marriage licenses,	54	50
Deeds in trust and mortgage deed,	3	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	2	50
Delinquents for 1869,	8	48

*Special Taxes :*

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	744	62
For the support of public schools,	744	62
Marion and Ashville Turnpike Co.,	44	67

Gross amount,	\$ 4,681	97
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*County Taxes :*

All county purposes,	\$ 4,699	29
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*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT H.

SHOWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF STATE TAXES DERIVED FROM  
THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF TAXATION IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN  
FROM SUCH LISTS AS ARE ON FILE.

White polls,	\$ 78,678 78
Colored polls,	32,698 47
Land,	132,108 86
Town Lots,	25,492 83
Horses,	12,917 55
Mules,	7,438 40
Jacks,	96 89
Jennets,	24 32
Goats,	16 19
Cattle,	8,305 69
Hogs,	3,732 13
Sheep,	988 22
Farming utensils, &c.,	4,688 42
Money on hand or on deposit,	5,922 78
Solvent Credits,	16,884 18
Stock in incorporated companies,	326 78
Other personal property,	14,183 89
Net income and profits,	6,290 92
Collateral descents, &c.,	826 20
Railroad franchise,	2,306 14
Traveling theatrical companies,	50
Concerts, musical entertainments, &c.,	35
Museums, wax-works or curiosities,	10
Circus or Menageries,	800
Side shows,	40
Itinerant Co.,	20
Gross receipts of gas company,	505 32
Billiard saloons,	90
Ten pin alley, bowling saloon, &c., &c.,	127 50
Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	8,338 13
Wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors &c.	1,041 45
Distillers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	2,346 33
Merchants and other dealers,	8,953 67

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

STATEMENT H—(Continued.)

Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	\$ 869 02
Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,	199 24
Money exchange, &c.,	375
Sellers, of riding Vehicles,	198 58
Auctioneers,	263 49
Commission merchants,	2,353 59
Spirituos, vinous or malt liquors,	157 18
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	294 68
Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, &c.,	9,123 21
Retailers of malt liquors only,	69 60
Itinerant dentists, miniature painters, &c.,	24 89
Pedlers,	180 18
Itinerant lightning rod men,	13 32
Threshing machines.	20
Itinerant sellers of spirituous liquors,	74 84
Sellers by sample, &c.,	25 47
Insurance companies, &c.,	3,529 67
Seals of notaries public, &c.,	484 26
Marriage licenses,	4,668 40
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	1,850 09
Deeds of real estate, &c.,	2,295 92
Distress,	54
Subjects unlisted,	108 01
Delinquents for 1869,	304 25
Arrears for insolvents,	212 90
County capitation tax,	6,732 26

*Special Taxes.*

For the erection of penitentiary, &c.,	\$ 97,896 88
For the support of public schools,	97,896 88
Marion & Asheville turnpike company,	5,906 97
Gross amount,	\$ 607,136 45



## STATEMENT I.

*Showing the number of acres of land, valuation of land, and the aggregate valuation of real estate in every County in the State, from which returns were received prior to September 30, 1869.*

COUNTIES.	NO. OF ACRES OF LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE TOWN PROP'Y.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Alamance,	\$ 223,004	\$ 1,035,929	\$ 44,796	\$ 1,080,725
Alexander,	151,233	401,201	11,640	412,841
Alleghany,	123,377	272,593	1,802	274,395
Anson,	326,054	665,826	55,380	721,206
Ashe,	282,325	469,359	23,455	492,814
Beaufort,	399,173	737,008	189,077	926,085
Bertie,	360,855	975,150	60,455	1,035,605
Bladen,	496,199	697,819	14,719	712,538
Brunswick,	551,709	544,905	75,210	620,115
Buncombe,	345,251	1,025,452	200,859	1,226,311
Burke,	194,085	570,150	86,565	656,715
Cabarrus,	219,841	1,229,149	121,819	1,350,968
Caldwell,	216,310	642,567	30,595	673,162
Camden,	97,585	232,283	7,900	240,183
Carteret,	140,957	270,197	141,312	411,509
Caswell,	250,838	767,636	60,703	828,339

Catawba,	274,740	1,016,440	58,923	1,075,363
Chatham,	485,443	1,523,727	50,811	1,574,538
Cherokee,	373,342	443,834	23,524	467,358
Chowan,	88,365	262,531	108,789	371,320
Clay,	74,417	87,824	2,360	90,184
Cleveland,	266,285	785,793	58,735	844,528
Columbus,	383,264	416,021	25,470	441,491
Craven,	445,013	633,856	766,538	1,400,394
Cumberland,	453,107	690,819	561,352	1,252,171
Currituck,	123,880	314,310		314,310
Dare,	44,700	71,700		71,700
Davidson,	667,391	376,376	103,250	1,479,626
Davie,	161,970	651,811	50,870	702,681
Duplin,	451,857	615,037	66,993	682,030
Edgecombe,	313,447	2,269,677	223,746	2,493,423
Forsythe,	265,003	862,730	240,517	1,103,247
Franklin,	297,488	1,156,507	189,165	1,345,672
Gaston,	215,042	911,977	14,330	926,307
Gates,	182,006	380,218	13,925	394,143
Granville,	410,260	1,844,078	251,756	2,095,834
Greene,	157,973	778,985	33,253	812,238
Guilford,	393,549	1,895,626	361,127	2,256,753
Halifax,	394,316	1,399,161	151,610	1,550,771
Harnett,	320,250	469,198	6,574	475,772
Haywood,	392,802	419,999	6,975	426,974
Henderson,	188,456	674,096	49,200	723,296

## STATEMENT I—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NO. OF ACRES OF LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN PROP'TY.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Hertford,	\$ 184,443	\$ 489,113	\$ 82,479	\$ 571,592
Hyde,	135,862	326,156	6,088	332,244
Iredell,	360,598	1,219,798	92,408	312,206
Jackson,	420,774	310,894	11,300	322,194
Johnston,	465,054	1,139,338	53,677	1,193,015
Jones,	207,276	522,667	13,050	535,717
Lenoir,	228,403	773,475	108,298	881,773
Lincoln,	166,084	776,955	99,937	876,892
Macon,	429,150	362,974	20,040	383,014
Madison,	209,405	300,239	4,560	304,799
Martin,	263,822	858,648	191,300	1,049,948
McDowell,	174,497	446,385	13,165	459,550
Mecklenburg,	307,305	1,482,024	679,785	2,161,809
Mitchell,	178,285	173,099	1,513	174,612
Montgomery,	283,685	455,773	6,792	462,565
Moore,	518,041	633,222	14,575	647,797
Nash,	314,474	769,293	11,710	781,003
New Hanover,	462,639	1,049,947	3,452,302	4,502,249
Northampton,	306,274	1,344,361	32,100	1,376,461



Onslow,	313,045	509,165	20,485	529,650
Orange,	323,931	1,185,038	180,355	1,365,393
Pasquotank,	122,412	634,796	200,346	835,142
Perquimans,	149,434	659,748	55,525	715,273
Person,	234,505	706,440	19,750	726,190
Pitt,	350,449	133,482	56,745	190,227
Polk,	69,542	290,497	8,975	299,472
Randolph,	478,011	1,386,020	42,182	1,428,202
Richmond,	418,337	778,855	49,047	827,902
Robeson,	581,479	889,819	61,640	951,459
Rockingham,	333,347	1,465,048	56,723	1,521,771
Rowan,	313,229	1,356,586	372,255	1,728,841
Rutherford,	303,106	774,945	60,420	835,365
Sampson,	448,595	679,748	37,062	716,810
Stanly,	215,346	412,436	10,465	422,901
Stokes,	247,185	625,765	13,641	639,406
Surry,	281,033	784,365	39,872	824,237
Transylvania,	159,092	226,927	5,135	232,062
Tyrrell,	94,942	207,039	9,760	216,799
Union,	289,689	866,689	49,204	915,893
Wake,	547,738	2,321,449	1,422,655	3,744,104
Warren,	310,795	1,125,904	115,500	1,241,404
Washington,	110,424	327,741	73,730	401,471
Watauga,	191,948	321,859	3,565	325,424
Wayne,	321,882	1,472,246	290,284	1,762,530
Wilkes,	370,435	677,847	17,660	695,507

## STATEMENT I—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NO. OF ACRES OF LAND.		VALUE OF LAND.		VALUE OF TOWN PROP'TY.		AGGREGATE VALUE.	
	\$		\$		\$			
Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey,	206,818		686,884		165,340		852,224	
	182,526		613,187		15,221		628,408	
	160,006		196,168		6,200		202,368	
	\$ 25,998,514	\$	68,240,609	\$	12,900,901	\$	81,141,510	

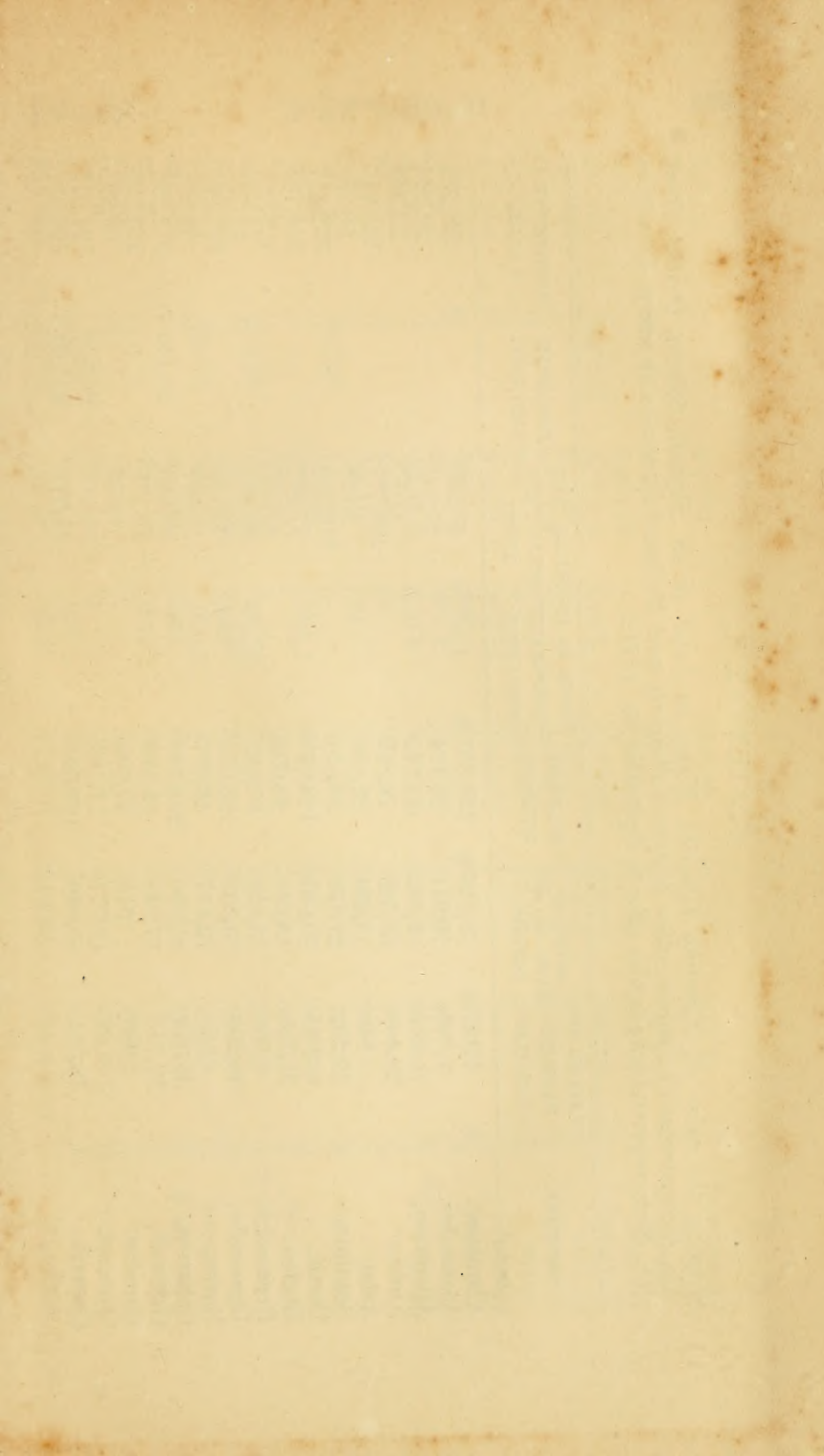
Showing the number and value of Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, as taken from Returns on file in this Department for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Returns on file in this Department for the year ending September 30, 1871.

[illegible]







## STATEMENT K,

*Showing the value of Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, other Personal Property and Railroad Franchise in every County in the State as per returns to this office to September 30, 1871:*

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS.	MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN IN-OTHER PER- CORPORATED SONAL PROP- COMPANIES. ERTY.	RAILROAD FRANCHISE.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Alamance,	\$ 7,187	\$ 33,626	\$ 159,331	\$ 1,538		\$ 252,281
Alexander,	1,905	12,914	22,184			51,644
Alleghany,	285	3,603	27,347			32,363
Anson,	20,409	35,523	79,312			240,015
Ashe,	840	18,294	39,867	45		60,350
Beaufort,	32,202	27,459	80,454			352,457
Bertie,	68,044	30,681	163,078	1,300		340,705
Bladen,	21,789	13,237	48,698			129,027
Brunswick,	6,390	13,824	37,107	2,509		85,711
Buncombe,	40,209	33,353	123,955	243		227,940
Burke,	4,555	12,617	46,057	3,020		76,847
Cabarrus,	36,075	81,900	282,348	700	25,149	514,797
Caldwell,	13,743	17,246	55,493	535		123,190
Camden,	900	610	27,705			33,221
Carteret,	109,09	19,774	17,164	50,142		124,557
Caswell,	13,511	55,066	125,661	41,274	26,568	265,281
					29,769	



Catawba,	9,878	35,077	104,679	3,350	45,786	25,298	224,068
Chatham,	24,595	27,407	86,596	870	71,280	4,546	215,294
Cherokee,	25	4,459	10,400		1,388		16,272
Chowan,	39,098	7,410	24,434				70,942
Clay,		1,593	11,192		150		12,935
Cleaveland,	15,933	21,306	70,069	132	56,712		164,152
Columbus,	8,781	27,092	40,348		47,726	51,824	175,771
Craven,	43,270	21,058	32,937	16,153	264,793		378,211
Cumberland,	22,931	80,166	163,432	10,850	277,940	16,000	571,319
Currituck,	7,007	10,264	28,240		11,000		56,511
Dare,	2,200	11,250	12,175		45,620		71,245
Davidson,	7,876	44,293	133,765		31,252	36,255	253,441
Davie,	46,658	18,067	55,120		53,726		173,571
Duplin,	30,053	12,351	56,095	50	48,494		147,144
Edgecombe,	194,216	187,195	514,474	4,075	551,985		1,451,945
Forsythe,	30,050	29,932	322,345	4,300	187,790		574,417
Franklin,	42,913	24,120	125,673	200	77,493		270,399
Gaston,	39,485	78,597	114,792	28,225	72,894		333,993
Gates,	8,500	43,974	123,216	2,100	11,086		188,876
Granville,	42,155	49,101	179,100	7,105	257,120		534,581
Greene,	35,100	24,282	77,344	50	98,773		235,549
Guilford,	35,524	162,024	229,351	3,000	206,412	107,856	744,167
Halifax,	74,420	60,776	143,598	1,055	137,389		417,238
Harnett,	13,397	7,783	23,916		9,295	14,768	69,159
Haywood,	5,834	6,917	33,879		9,239		55,869
Henderson,	14,848	16,737	29,904		15,570		77,059

## STATEMENT K.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS.	MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN IN- CORPORATED COMPANIES.	OTHER PER- SONAL PROP- ERTY.	RAILROAD FRANCHISE.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Hertford,	\$ 46,081	\$ 56,561	\$ 118,983		64,521		\$ 286,146
Hyde,	18,479	16,853	32,351	975	53,116		121,774
Iredell,	13,447	47,187	151,697	595	56,395		269,321
Jackson,	2,467	3,998	25,012		1,268		32,745
Johnston,	56,787	23,711	117,034	133	75,963		273,628
Jones,	11,360	3,343	4,517		9,050		28,270
Lenoir,	32,358	15,469	110,554	514	80,712		239,607
Lincoln,	14,317	32,543	74,362	7,701	50,092		179,015
Macon,	8,981	13,188	37,030		12,317		72,516
Madison,		7,653	14,700	900	3,615		26,868
Martin,	63,531	7,672	53,300		40,846		165,349
McDowell,	1,180	7,484	16,170		6,119		309,53
Mecklenburg,	100,412	136,981	472,786	13,700	564,696	151,500	440,075
Mitchell,	20	2,648	2,563		357		5,588
Montgomery,	1,375	33,350	34,368		9,507		68,600
Moore,	5,859	14,154	34,981		13,197		68,191
Nash,	35,342	32,980	161,348		84,889		314,559
New Hanover,	169,658	53,894	256,326	740	587,722	129,508	197,848
Northampton,	78,867	53,502	181,817	2,600	129,889	23,500	470,175
Onslow,	19,835	13,680	47,465		29,585		110,565

Orange,	263,12	25,892	149,916	3,162	39,297	244,579
Pasquotank,	13,670	13,783	80,967		54,906	163,326
Perquimans,	28,934	8,518	36,962		33,371	107,785
Person,	15,682	39,231	50,303	15,990	79,598	200,804
Pitt,	81,932	74,911	93,682	1,000	82,141	333,666
Polk,	12,300	4,500	4,688		5,132	26,620
Randolph,	5,211	75,097	114,113	10,007	48,240	252,688
Richmond,	8,150	36,213	61,696		54,955	161,014
Robeson,	15,539	16,530	39,340	1,250	75,927	148,586
Rockingham,	14,729	32,646	104,990		141,825	389,430
Rowan,	37,768	52,293	245,899		19,309	404,869
Rutherford,	22,014	21,085	44,747		46,037	133,883
Sampson,	36,968	22,677	67,657	1,500	20,250	149,052
Stanly,	10,713	11,984	22,728		8,681	54,106
Stokes,	15,441	23,771	43,224		69,248	151,684
Surry,	14,313	49,376	105,080		17,885	186,654
Transylvania,	4,721	4,132	12,216		6,107	27,176
Tyrrell,	14,188	8,457	9,844		25,161	57,650
Union,	11,075	40,338	106,294		96,934	254,641
Wake,	103,337	145,054	702,285	200	444,727	1,589,889
Warren,	57,018	57,713	170,111	920	42,024	327,786
Washington,	22,844	18,329	36,890	169	47,961	126,193
Watauga,	75	3,549	19,125		1,001	24,650
Wayne,	84,499	45,633	158,976	890	146,814	536,812
Wilkes,	4,845	26,548	54,712		4,088	90,193



## STATEMENT K.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF, FARMING UTENSILS.	MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN IN- CORPORATED COMPANIES.	OTHER PER- SONAL PROP- ERTY.	RAILROAD FRANCHISE.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Wilson,	\$ 63,866	\$ 46,735	\$ 179,549		\$ 207,191		\$ 497,341
Yadkin,	5,710	15,539	47,693	50	33,076		102,068
Yancey,		3,846			1,200		5,046
	\$ 2,387,910	\$ 2,924,189	\$ 8,784,886	\$ 154,401	\$ 7,111,425	\$ 981,667	\$ 22,344,478

*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

## STATEMENT L.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POLLS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF  
THE STATE ON WHICH TAXES HAVE BEEN PAID FOR THE  
YEAR 1870.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Alamance,	916	291
Alexander,	753	90
Alleghany,	355	19
Anson,	574	128
Ashe,	969	45
Beaufort,	781	
Bertie,	806	877
Bladen,	797	560
Brunswick,	601	426
Buncombe,	1,593	122
Burke,	716	206
Cabarrus,	1,046	524
Caldwell,	593	66
Camden,	451	82
Carteret,	795	202
Caswell,	803	1,007
Catawba,	936	106
Chatham,	1,415	216
Cherokee,	716	18
Chowan,	419	106
Clay,	310	5
Cleveland,	896	121
Columbus,	766	425
Craven,	1,172	1,216
Cumberland,	908	325
Currituck,	567	77
Dare,	369	31
Davidson,	1,591	189

*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

## STATEMENT L.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Davie,	793	367
Duplin,	1,018	612
Edgecombe,	756	1,719
Forsythe,	1,186	207
Franklin,	590	658
Gaston,	798	272
Gates,	583	227
Granville,	974	392
Greene,	335	313
Guilford,	1,841	431
Halifax,	853	954
Harnett,	664	181
Haywood,	867	51
Henderson,	732	88
Hertford,	508	368
Hyde,	599	271
Iredell,	1,077	344
Jones,	374	298
Lenoir,	633	362
Lincoln,	665	187
Macon,	800	48
Madison,	827	20
Martin,	717	496
McDowell,	602	125
Mecklenburg,	1,476	849
Mitchell,	520	5
Montgomery,	575	230
Moore,	968	172
Nash,	687	492
New Hanover,	846	
Northampton	639	895
Onslow,	619	274
Orange,	1,276	587
Pasquotank,	488	177



*Year ending September 30th, 1871.*

## STATEMENT L.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Perquimans,	561	342
Person,	716	346
Pitt,	1,165	1,132
Polk,	276	61
Randolph,	1,914	164
Richmond,	619	446
Robeson,	1,276	939
Rockingham,	982	322
Rowan,	1,479	509
Rutherford,	995	217
Sampson,	1,234	708
Stanly,	577	82
Stokes,	823	203
Surry,	978	54
Transylvania,	331	45
Tyrrell,	423	159
Union,	941	148
Wake,	1,874	1,003
Warren,	627	1,539
Washington,	542	143
Watauga,	542	19
Wilkes,	1,003	59
Wilson,	855	657
Yadkin,	1,112	132
Yancey,	571	24
Total,	72,006	29,505

*Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

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RECAPITULATION.

*Statement showing the total value of the real and personal property in the State, including horses, mules, jacks, jennets, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep. Also farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, stock in incorporated companies, other personal property, and Railroad franchise, as per returns to this Department for the year ending September 30th, 1870 :*

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Value of Land,	\$ 68,240,609	00
Value of Town Property,	12,900,901	00
Value of Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c.,	17,424,231	00
Value of Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.,	22,344,478	00
Total value,	\$ 120,910,219	

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

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## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*To His Excellency* TOD R. CALDWELL,  
*Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR: The Constitution requires that all reports and communications from the directors or managers of the public charities of the State, that are intended to be laid before any ensuing General Assembly, shall be deposited with His Excellency, the Governor of the State, at least five days before the assembling of that body.

In obedience to this requirement of the Constitution, I take pleasure in forwarding to your Excellency the report of Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, accompanied by such remarks in behalf of the Board of Directors as to them seemed expedient, for the consideration of the General Assembly.

The law requires that the Board of Directors of the "Insane Asylum" of North Carolina shall convene at the Asylum on the first Monday in November, of each year, and investigate the administration of its affairs, and report the same to the ensuing General Assembly, with such remarks and recommendations as to them shall seem expedient.

The Directors have discharged their duty in the matter of investigating the administration of the affairs of this Institution, and respectfully submit the following full, comprehensive and suggestive report from the Superintendent of the Asylum,



Dr. Eugene Grissom, for the information and consideration of the General Assembly.

The Directors likewise take pleasure in calling attention to the books of the Treasurer, Col. William E. Anderson, for the clear and methodical statement of the financial condition of the Institution under their charge. From a careful examination of his vouchers and accounts, your honorable body may readily learn what uses have been made of the money appropriated by law for the maintenance and support of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

But the Directors wish to call attention particularly to that portion of the Superintendent's report, which relates to the "increase of accommodations" for the insane, and especially to the following obviously judicious remarks of the Superintendent upon this subject. Having stated the numbers and condition of the insane in North Carolina,—how many are receiving hospital accommodations and treatment, and how many are known to be daily growing worse in their homes, or, what is worse still, to be brutalizing in the county jails or other unsuitable receptacles for this unfortunate class of our citizens, he says :

"The utmost capacity of this Institution has been reached, or, more truly speaking stretched to a point incompatible with the highest measure of success. To place a patient in a hospital already *full*, is to inflict a positive injury on *many* for the doubtful chance of benefiting *one*.

In view of the urgent and constantly increasing demands, all over the State, for the admission of so many more than can possibly be accommodated here, it becomes a question whether the General Assembly will not take into immediate consideration the means of providing additional room. No law can long be satisfactory to the public which discriminates between equal sufferers, or withholds relief from any portion of a class who have lost the power to realize or to minister to their own necessities."

Now the present Constitution of the State of North Carolina

requires that *all* the insane of the State shall be taken care of at the public expense. This devolves upon the General Assembly, the law-making department of the government, the duty of providing the best ways and means of effectually carrying out this wise and humane provision of the Constitution.

In view of these facts, and from a careful consideration of that portion of the Superintendent's report upon the subject of the "increase of accommodations" for the insane, and especially the above recited paragraphs, the Directors have determined to have a full report from a special committee, on "the best and most economical mode of preparing accommodations for all the insane of this State, at a called meeting of the Board, to be held on the second Wednesday after the third Monday in November, 1871."

The results of their deliberations on that occasion, will immediately thereafter be laid before your honorable body.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

CHAS. E. JOHNSON,

*President Board of Directors.*



## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

*To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of N. C.:*

GENTLEMEN : The close of another official year brings around the period for the sixteenth Annual Report of this Institution. During the past year there have been but few deaths, but little sickness, and no accidents among its inmates.

Considering the increased number of patients and constantly crowded condition of the wards, we have cause of thankfulness for remarkable good fortune in these particulars.

As early as 1868 the Institution was filled, and for the last three years, especially, its capacity for the reception and accommodation of the insane in the State has fallen far short of the demand. By far the greater portion of applicants for admission were necessarily rejected and their names placed on file. These have increased until they number now more than two hundred and fifty.

The consequence of this unfortunate delay has been that the numerous *acute* cases of mental disease all over the State, that, at first, when most probably curable, as becoming *chronic* and, perhaps, incurable for the want of timely hospital treatment. Most of the few received within the last several years have passed into this latter classification on this account. The commencement of the closing year found us crowded with a household ninety per cent. of whom were chronic cases.

Anxious to accomplish the greatest possible amount of good, the Board, at its meeting in May last, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, ratified March 9th, 1869, authorized the gradual removal of a number of incurable and harmless cases to make room for an equal number of acute and violent ones that might be restored to health or prevented from endangering the safety of the community. This, however, has been of difficult execution on account of the reluctance



on the part of friends or county authorities to receive them, and the uncertainty and delicacy of determining the questions of "incurability and harmlessness," and, at most, is but an item in its results towards the accommodation of the large amount of acute insanity in the State unprovided for.

## TABLE FIRST.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (INCLUDING CURES, IMPROVED, UNIMPROVED, AND DEATHS,) AND THOSE REMAINING FOR EACH YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

DATE.	ADMISSIONS.	DISCHARGES.	REMAINING.	
1856	90	10	80	
1857	96	38	138	
1858	56	51	143	
1859	83	50	176	
1860	76	73	179	
1861	61	47	193	
1862	44	42	195	
1863	41	41	195	
1864	40	55	180	
1865	41	74	147	
1866	65	47	165	
1867	85	52	198	
1868	72	53	217	
1869	27	19	225	
1870	29	22	232	
1871	44	31	245	
Total,	950	705	245	

## TABLE SECOND.

ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1871.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
Patients in Asylum, Nov. 1, 1870,	119	113	232
Received during the year,	27	17	44
Under treatment during the year,	146	130	276
Discharged during the year,	19	12	31
Remaining Nov. 1, 1871,	127	118	245

## TABLE THIRD.

DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1871.

	MALES.	FEMALES,	TOTAL.
Recovered,	6	3	9
Much Improved,	3	2	5
Stationary,	5	4	9
Died,	5	3	8
Total,	19	12	31



TABLE FOURTH.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
122	Male,	Married,		Mania,	Religious excitement,				1870	Nov.	1
247	"	"		Epileptic Mania,	Epilepsy,	1			"	"	2
321	"	Single,		Mania,	Blow on head,	8			"	"	8
422	"	"		"	Ill health,			6	"	"	15
530	Female,	"		"	Religion,	2			"	Dec.	6
634	"	Married,		Melancholia,	Hereditary predisposition,			6	"	"	9
752	"	"		"	Jealousy,	1			"	"	13
828	Male,	"		Mania,	Religion,	unk'n.			"	"	17
923	"	Widowed,		"	Loss of wife,			3	"	"	24
1022	"	Single,		"	Ex. use tobacco and study,	1			1871	Jan.	1

1125	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Financial trouble,	1	9
1228	Female,	"	Melancholia,	Self pollution,	4	12
1327	Male,	"	Mania,	Religion,	5	24
1427	Female,	"	"	Unknown,	2	11
1526	"	Married,	"	"	3	14
1640	"	Widowed,	Melancholia,	Death of husband,	10	23
1719	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Hereditary,	1	"
1851	Female,	Married,	"	Unknown,	4	4
1935	Male,	"	Melancholia,	Religion,	2	21
2057	"	"	"	Ill health,	1	23
2125	"	Single,	"	Masturbation,	2	31
2251	Female,	Widowed,	Dementia,	Loss of son,	20	4
2332	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Hereditary,	3	24
2434	Female,	Married,	"	"	14	29
2545	Male,	"	"	Exc've use spirits & opium	7	1
2630	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	5	4
2734	"	"	"	"	2	14
2832	"	Married,	"	"	8	27
2919	"	Single,	Dementia,	Typhoid fever,	10	4
3038	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Religious excitement,	35	11
3138	Male,	Widowed,	Melancholia,	Ex. use alcoholic stimul'ts,	3	"
3216	"	Single,	Dementia,	Masturbation,	10	13
3322	Female,	"	Mania,	Unknown,	1	22
3425	Male,	Married,	"	"	3	"
3536	Female,	"	"	Loss of children,	1	26
3644	"	Widowed,	"	Unknown,	1	4
						Aug.

TABLE FOURTH, (Continued.)

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
37	38	Male,	Widowed,	Homicidal Mania,	Hereditary, jealousy and drinking spirits,	6			"	"	31
38	29	Female,	"	Mania,	Unknown,	unk'n.			"	Sept.	17
39	44	Male,	Married,	Homicidal Mania,	"	2			"	"	27
40	21	"	"	Mania,	"	4			"	"	29
41	40	"	Single,	Epileptic Mania,	Blow on head,	20			"	Oct.	5
42	50	"	Married,	Mania,	Jealousy,		8		"	"	7
43	32	Female,	"	Melancholia,	Loss of property,		1		"	"	13
44	31	"	Single,	Mania,	Ill health,	3			"	"	19



TABLE FIFTH.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "RECOVERED."

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	17	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,		7			9	3
2	24	Female,	"	"	Disordered Menstruation,		10			8	3
3	22	Male,	Married,	"	Religious Excitement,		3		1	6	7
4	25	"	Single,	"	Self Pollution,		4			2	21
5	28	"	Married,	"	Religion,	unk'n.				5	11
6	30	"	Single,	"	Unknown,			5		3	
7	44	Female,	Widowed,	"	"		5			2	
8	34	"	Married,	Melancholia,	Hereditary predisposition.		6			10	
9	23	Male,	Widowed,	Mania,	Loss of Wife.		3			10	

## TABLE SIXTH.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DIS-  
CHARGED "MUCH IMPROVED."

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	30	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,						
2	31	Male,	"	"	Intemp'r'ance	un'kn.					
3	35	"	Single,	Imbecile,	Blow on head	15			12	7	7
4	44	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,	12			3	11	25
5	30	Female,	"	Imbecile,	"	12			6	10	12

## TABLE SEVENTH.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH "STATIONARY"  
CASE DISCHARGED.

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition	Apparent Form,	Supposed Cause.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	22	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Epilepsy,	10			12	8	24
2	25	"	"	"	Unknown,	4			4	6	17
3	31	Female,	Married,	"	"	Unk'n.			15	2	24
4	40	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	Masturbation,	15			13	8	12
5	38	"	"	"	Unknown,	20			15	2	29
6	25	Female,	Widowed,	Mania,	Epilepsy,	8			4	2	21
7	35	"	Single,	Imbecile,	Unknown,	30			7	8	14
8	25	"	Married,	Dementia,	"	2			4	0	2
9	43	Male,	"	"	"	10			14	11	18



TABLE EIGHTH.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE OF DEATH.

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN ASYLUM.			Cause of death.
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	47	Male,	Married,	Epileptic Mania,	Epilepsy,	1			6		16	Epilepsy,
2	40	Female,	"	Mania, "	Loss of Father,	9			6	6	15	Ovarian Dropsy,
3	un	Male,	Unknown,	"	Unknown,		1		3	7	4	Dropsy & Exhaustion
4	37	"	Married,	"	Epilepsy,	10			3	5	10	Epilepsy,
5	33	"	"	Melancholia,	Religious Excitement,		3		1	3	8	Typhoid Dysentery
6	25	Female,	Widowed,	Mania, "	Epilepsy,	14			3	9	20	Epilepsy,
7	47	"	Married,	"	Time of Life,	2			3	2	3	Abdominal Dropsy,
8	50	Male,	"	"	Loss of Property,		1		4	11		At home on probation cause unknown.

There have been received since the opening of the institution, on the 22d day of February, 1856, 561 males and 389 females, and discharged (including the cured, improved, unimproved and deaths,) 434 males and 271 females, leaving now under treatment, 127 males and 118 females.

At the date of my last report there were in the Asylum 119 males and 113 females. During the year, of the numerous applications for admission on file, amounting to over 300 in number, we have been able to make room for only 27 males and 17 females. The number under treatment during the year was 146 males and 130 females. The highest number at any one time was 129 males and 118 females; the lowest number, 120 males and 113 females. The daily average was 124.49 males and 116.58 females. There have been 19 males and 12 females discharged during the year. Of these, 6 males and 3 females were cured; 3 males and 2 females much improved; 5 males and 4 females in a stationary condition, and 5 males and 3 females died. One of the deaths was a case considered quite restored, and was at home on a probationary discharge. In his case the cause of death is marked "unknown."

The per centage of *discharges* upon the number and treatment, was 11.23. The per centage of *recoveries*, including those much improved, on the total number discharged, was 41.16, and on admissions, was 31.18. The per centage of deaths on the number under treatment was 2.89.

It is worthy of remark that nearly all the cases cured were of those who had been admitted within ten months, while of the great body of the household who have been here for years, but few were sent away improved.

Of those who recovered, including the much improved, the supposed *cause* of the disease was *mental* in 3 cases, *physical* in 6 and unknown in 5. The *form* was mania in 11 cases, melancholia in 1 and imbecility in 2.

The *duration* of the disease before admission, in the cases entirely cured, is represented to have been from three to seven months, and in those much improved, with one exception, from



twelve to fifteen years. The *time* in the Asylum of the *former*, varied from two to fourteen months, and of the *latter*, with one exception, from three to twelve years.

Of those discharged unimproved, the supposed cause of the disease was *mental* in none ; *physical* in 3, and unknown in 6 cases. The duration of the disease before admission varied from 2 to 30 years, the time in the Asylum, from 4 to 15 years.

Of the 8 deaths, the cause of the insanity is represented to have been *mental* in 3 cases ; *physical* in 4, and unknown in 1. The *form* was mania in 6 cases, epileptic mania in 1, and melancholia in 1. The duration before admission was from 1 to 14 years in 5 cases, and less than one year in 3. The time in the Asylum in all the cases but two, varied from 3 to 6 years. The cause of death was epilepsy in 3 cases ; dropsy ovarian or abdominal in 3, and typhoid dysentery in 1, and unknown in one. At the time of death two cases were between 30 and 40 years of age ; three between 40 and 50, two upwards of 50, and one unknown.

Of the 44 cases admitted during the year, the *cause* is reported to have been *mental* in 14, *physical* in 17, *unknown* in 12, and mixed in 1. The *form* was mania in 28 cases ; epileptic mania in 2 ; homicidal mania in 2 ; melancholia in 9, and dementia in 3. The duration of the disease before admission was from 10 to 20 years in 4 cases ; from 5 to 10 years in 2 cases ; from 1 to 5 years in 17 cases ; less than one year in 19 cases, and unknown in 2 cases.

It is proper to remark that the information concerning the duration of the disease before application is made for the admission of patients is, generally exceedingly unreliable, as most persons reckon from the exhibition of some violent paroxysm, and not from the beginning of symptoms which for a long time may have been unnoticed or unappreciated, while the disease is steadily marching through a series of months or even years. I regret that so few cases reach the Asylum in their *acute* stage.



Of the admissions during the year, 3 cases were under 20 years of age ; 16 between 20 and 30 ; 14 between 30 and 40 ; 6 between 40 and 50, and 5 over 50 years old.

#### INCREASE OF ACCOMMODATIONS.

There are now on file, as before stated, two hundred and fifty applications for admission. Some of these are, as yet, acute, and might, by timely treatment, be restored. Others are dangerous to themselves, their families and the community, and are kept under constant restraint in jails or otherwise, in different parts of the State. The importance of an increase of building, either here or elsewhere, to receive this large and constantly increasing class of our unfortunate fellow creatures, is apparent. I cannot feel that I have fully discharged the responsibilities of my position without calling attention to this necessity, and cannot better express my views upon this subject, confirmed as they are by time, than to recall the language of my former reports. The successful treatment of insanity depends so much upon the timely administration of remedies, and early removal from the familiar surroundings of the family circle, that, in order to give much hope of restoration, it is essential to bring the victims of this terrible malady, as soon as possible after its attack, under hospital treatment. Delay in this regard is, in most instances, fatal to success. The experience of the profession in this specialty shows that, of the recent cases of insanity, properly and timely treated, about seventy or eighty *per cent.* recover ; while, of those neglected or improperly managed, very few get well. As a mere matter of political economy, apart from the principle of humanity, the early treatment of insanity is not to be disregarded. Where fifty or one hundred dollars may be required to cure a case, ten times that amount may not be sufficient to support one uncured through life. Those who recover may become valuable citizens ; if they do not add directly to the wealth of the State or contribute largely to the payment of public taxes, they at least

support their families. Those who become incurable are often, during a long life, a source of constant expense to the public, and not unfrequently their families become a public burthen.

From information in my possession, I have reason to believe that insanity in this State is largely on the increase, and I know of more of its *victims* elsewhere within its limits than are under treatment here, many of whom are languishing in prisons or manacled in chains, thus firmly seating the maladies which timely treatment might remove.

The utmost capacity of this institution has been reached; or, more truly speaking, stretched to a point incompatible with the highest measure of success. To place a patient in a hospital already *full*, is to inflict a positive injury on *many* for the doubtful chance of benefitting *one*.

In view of the urgent and constantly increasing demand all over the State for the admission of so many more than can possibly be accommodated here, it becomes a question whether the General Assembly will not take into immediate consideration the means of providing additional room. No law can long be satisfactory to the public which discriminates between equal sufferers, or withholds relief from any portion of a class who have lost the power to realize or to minister to their own necessities.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

There was no appropriation this year for improvements. Consequently, I did not feel at liberty to incur for this purpose any indebtedness, or to expend anything, however imperative the necessity, beyond what could be *saved* from the ordinary *annual* appropriation for *support*, by extraordinary economy in its use. An institution, however, upon the scale of this, for its own protection and usefulness, cannot long remain at a stand still. It must either be repaired and improved, or constantly retrograde. I therefore directed whatever could be



spared from the ordinary appropriation, to such improvements as from time to time were found to be necessary (some of them indispensable) for the preservation and safety of the buildings and premises, and the care, comfort and security of the patients. These were executed with all possible economy, and may be briefly enumerated as follows:

#### HEATING APPARATUS.

The repair of the apparatus for warming the building in cold weather was of paramount importance. The old system of steam pipe coiling, totally inadequate when new to insure comfort in cold weather for all parts of the building, and now quite ineffective from oxydation and long use, was partially removed from the male wing last year, and replaced by Gold's Radiators. This proved, so far as tried, an entire success. The continued corrosion and oxydation of the old piping in use made it quite unsafe to undertake going through another winter, and it was considered absolutely necessary to renew or repair for the entire female wing. This was done with the Radiators at a cost of about twenty-eight hundred dollars. The comfort of the entire building, before a subject of uncertainty and variation, is now secured upon the most improved plan extant, at an increase of thirty-three and one-third *per cent.* of heating surface, with no additional amount of fuel. The conveniences and advantages of this improvement will be apparent upon inspection. For the faithful execution of this work, at a great saving to the State, in the purchase of material and employment of expert labor, we are indebted to the skill and experience of our Engineer, Mr. John F. Curfman.

#### IMPROVED VENTILATION.

The imperfect ventilation of the wards during cold weather, when the windows for this purpose could not be made available, suggested the propriety of some change, if practicable, for



the health and comfort of the inmates. The defect consisted mainly of an insufficient exit of impure air from the corridors throughout the entire building, *and none at all from the rooms when closed.* The openings of the flues for *ingress* of pure air into the corridors, were from every alternate pilaster, and into every alternate room. Those for *egress*, besides being located too near the ceiling for ready escape of the heavy gases, were too small and few in number, bearing the diminished proportion in aggregate capacity to the former, of less than one-tenth of area. This disparity, with other inconveniences, prevented a ventilating circulation.

The proposed improvement consists of a registered opening from a flue of every pilaster, into the corridors for pure air, by forced ventilation, warm or cold as necessity may require, and into the rooms through ventilators over the doors for that purpose ; together with a register from every room, near the floor, into a flue leading to the attic. This arrangement has been introduced into a fourth part of the building, and it is considered quite a success. We propose to continue it to completion.

#### GAS WORKS.

The works for making gas were adapted to the manufacture of that article from rosin oil, and were exceedingly expensive, costing the institution, when the oil was good, at least eight dollars per thousand cubic feet, and when of inferior quality, considerably more. The retorts and other fixtures becoming worn out by long use, it was determined to replace them by "Morris & Tasker's improved gas works," by which gas can be made from wood, coal, rosin oil or crude rosin, the latter being preferable and now in use by us. We now supply the institution with gas, manufactured from crude rosin, at a cost to the State of one dollar and ninety-five cents per thousand cubic feet, including material, fuel, labor and the estimated wear and tear of machinery ; thus saving in the consumption of this article alone, an average of nine dollars per week. These

works were purchased at a cost of \$468, and, with an additional sum of \$350 for enlarging the gas house, including material, labor, roofing with tin for protection against fire, and painting for preservation, embrace the entire expense for these repairs.

#### SUMMER HOUSE.

The erection of a neat summer house in the female airing court, is quite a comfort and convenience to the patients at all times, when out of doors, especially in very warm weather or sudden showers.

#### NEW COURT.

Experience had proven the other airing courts of so much utility for exercise and recreation in the open air, and relieving the worse classes from constant confinement to their wards and rooms, that it was thought advisable to erect one for the colored patients.

#### LIGHTNING RODS.

The old lightning rod connection upon the building being considered quite worthless, if not positively objectionable on account of disconnection in various places, loss of insulators and other irregularities condemned by experience, the Executive Committee thought best to replace it with an entire new system, according to scientific improvement. This consists of 2274 feet of rods, with 20 points, each leading to, and implanted 10 feet in the ground : It cost \$730.

#### SEWERAGE.

The advantage of the sewerage for purposes of irrigation in the vegetable garden during its cultivation, made it desirable



to secure its constant use. This privilege was purchased, with the consent of the Executive Committee, of Mr. Wm. Grimes, (who claims its control under a contract of many years standing,) for six months for the sum of two hundred dollars. We are now attempting to utilize it as a fertilizing element in composting. It is desirable to secure its entire use for our premises.

#### VEGETABLE GARDEN AND FARM.

The products of the garden, though not altogether so extensive as last year in some articles, in consequence of the protracted dry season, has been quite sufficient to supply the Asylum, besides furnishing a limited amount to the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institution. A detailed statement of the products of the garden, with that of the farm, accompanies this report.

#### FRONT GROUNDS AND GREENHOUSE.

The importance of such ornamental grounds and walks as to attract the patients for purposes of recreation and exercise, and to divert their minds from the gloomy and abnormal reflections incident to their diseased condition, by divesting the institution of all prison-like appearance, and rendering the surroundings as cheerful and home-like as possible, can scarcely be overestimated as a means of moral and physical treatment in the cure of insanity. Our efforts in this direction have resulted in the considerable improvement of the front grounds and the erection of a greenhouse, with a select variety of rare and beautiful plants from the conservatory and collections of Capt. C. B. Denson, of Pittsborough, a florist of cultivated taste and talent. These improvements have been limited by the want of means, to the partial completion, only, of the original design.

#### OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The other improvements found necessary from time to time,



consist of the repairing of 1,100 pannels of fencing—468 pannels of which are entirely new ; the pavement with new brick of the basement passages, airduct and arcade ; purchase of a small but select medical library and some other books ; repairing wash house ; planting an orchard of 500 young fruit trees, peach and apple ; purchase of 350 feet of hose for protection against fire ; purchase of glazing and painting material ; building a blacksmith shop and boiler-house, and purchase of a Prindle steamer for cooking food for horses and other stock pump and fixtures for large well in rear ; introduction of gas into the kitchen and lodging rooms of employees as a matter of economy and to lessen the danger of accidents by fire ; cultivation of clover and grasses, and various others of more or less importance.

#### NECESSARY FUTURE REPAIRS.

The most important improvement now necessary, is the reconstruction of the kitchen and bake house. The present fabric is a source of constant anxiety and solicitude on account of its danger of destruction by fire, in which event the safety of the entire institution would be greatly imperiled. It consists, to much extent, of a collection of patchwork, hastily and inconsiderately erected, without due reference to architecture, constructed partly for other purposes, and built mostly of wood. Eleven rooms for employees are overhead, with open fire places or stoves for warming, and, until recently, without gas for lights.

The kitchen proper is 40 by 40 feet, with six lodging rooms partitioned by wooden walls immediately over it, so insufficiently supported as to require, lately, the introduction of four pillars for safety. The walls of the chimneys, four in number, are of only four inches thickness around the flues, and in such close proximity to inflammable material in their passage through

the upper floors and roof, as to be greatly feared as a source of danger by fire.

I beg leave to recommend asking an appropriation to rebuild or modify the entire structure, and to provide lodging rooms of safer construction for the employees elsewhere.

Among the other improvements that are desirable within the next year, are new stables and stalls for horses and cattle, granary, seed house and lodging room for gardener; new fencing around the entire farm; new and additional furniture for many of the wards; continued improvement of the front grounds; repairing of the hot water apparatus with new material, except tanks, requiring about two thousand feet of piping and other fixtures; alteration of the water closets and bath rooms to promote cleanliness and improve the ventilation, and the erection of a tank in the wash house or kitchen for the use of pure and clean water from the wells for cooking and washing.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Religious services in the chapel have been regularly conducted with great acceptability, by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, on the first Sabbath of each month; Rev. Dr. Smedes, on the second; Rev. Dr. Pritchard, on the third, and by Rev. Mr. Burkehead, on the fourth. These exercises are a source of much pleasure and comfort to those who attend upon them, and apart from any spiritual good they may be supposed to accomplish, are believed to serve as a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of mental disease. Patients who are frequently restless and unquiet elsewhere, are observed to be able to exercise entire self-control and act with the utmost decorum during this hour.

#### EXPENSES.

The *fiscal* year does not close until the 31st of December, therefore the Treasurer's report embraces the operations of ten months only. The sum of \$13,977.80, of the amount drawn from the public treasury, was the balance of the annual appro-



priation for 1870, turned over to Col. Anderson, after his qualification as Treasurer of the Asylum on the 8th of January last. About \$6,000 of this amount settled the indebtedness of that year's expenses for support, unpaid on the 31st of December, leaving nearly \$8,000 as the unexpended amount of the appropriation for last year. In consequence of this saving, the General Assembly made a reduction of \$8,000 in the usual annual appropriation for *this year*.

Of the present year's appropriation our Treasurer has drawn \$51,000, leaving the balance of the appropriation still unexpended. With this amount, notwithstanding the diminished appropriation, the institution will be sustained for the remaining two months of the fiscal year without any *indebtedness* for support or improvements made.

To Col. W. E. Anderson, our Treasurer, we are under obligations for the business-like transactions of the financial duties of his office and his prompt action in having the funds of the appropriation at all times available. Much inconvenience in this regard, heretofore experienced, has been avoided, and the pecuniary interests of the institution subserved by *cash* payments upon all purchases.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We have the gratification of again renewing the expression of our obligations to the distinguished philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, for kind remembrances of the patients' library; to Mr. John S. Pierson, of New York, for seventy-three volumes of useful and entertaining books, a number of beautiful prints and chromos; and to editors for gratuitous copies of their papers, as follows: "Southern Churchman," Alexandria, Va.; "Newbern Daily Times," (2 copies) Newbern, N. C.; "American," Statesville; "Western Democrat," Charlotte; "Reconstructed Farmer," Tarboro; "Presbyterian," Fayetteville, N. C.

The attendants, male and female who have conscientiously discharged their duties are entitled to our consideration and



gratitude. Their positions are trying and irksome, and much depends upon their kindness and faithfulness, in the successful treatment of the helpless and unfortunate under their constant care.

Our Engineer, Mr. John F. Curfman, performs his duties skilfully and faithfully. The Matron, Mrs. Mary A. Lawrence, has been active, zealous and kind in the performance of her duties. The Steward, Mr. James H. Moore, has executed the various duties of his office with credit and satisfaction. His purchases are made with prudence and economy.

The Assistant Physician, Dr. F. T. Fuller, has placed the institution and the State under renewed obligations by his constant devotion to the performance of duty and to the welfare of the patients.

I desire, in an especial manner, to return my thanks to the Executive Committee, for the promptness with which they have responded to all applications for aid and advice, and to the Board of Directors for the confidence and support with which I have been sustained in the administration of the affairs of the Asylum.

My highest ambition is to attain for this institution the greatest measure of usefulness of which it is capable in the care and cure of the afflicted class of our fellow beings, whose claims upon our sympathies and support are equaled only by the obligations of enlightened Christian philanthropy for the relief, as far as possible, of their misfortunes and sufferings.

With renewed expressions of gratitude to an overruling Providence for all the blessings of the past, and with many wishes for an increased usefulness of the institution in the future, I commend it to your continued oversight and to the fostering aid of an enlightened commonwealth.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D., Sup't.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 1, 1871.

## APPENDIX.

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Mr. John Tighe is an active and efficient gardener, and is rendering good service not only as a horticulturist, but as a florist also. The following table exhibits a condensed account of the value of

### GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR 1871.

Garden Peas,	36 bushels	at 2 00	\$ 72 00
Salad,	918 "	at 40 cts.,	367 20
Asparagus,	15 "	at 2 00	30 00
Irish Potatoes,	108 "	at 1 25	135 00
Radish,	3 "	at 2 00	6 00
Onions,	105 "	at 1 25	131 25
Lettuce,	60 "	at 1 00	60 00
Strawberries,	120 quarts	at 15 cts.,	18 00
Beets, (for table)	259 bushels	at 1 00	259 00
" (Mangel Wurzel)	100 "	at 1 00	100 00
Squash,	138 "	at 1 00	138 00
Cucumbers,	30½ "	at 2 00	61 00
Snaps,	45 "	at 1 50	67 50
Cabbages,	8400 head	at 5 cts.,	420 00
Tomatoes,	223 bushels	at 1 50	335 00
Turnips, (Table)	330 "	at 50 cts.,	165 00
" (Rutabaga)	250 "	at 50 cts.,	125 00
Green Corn,	12 "	at 1 00	12 00
Okra,	54 "	at 1 00	54 00
Melons,	1541	at 5 cts.,	77 05
Vegetable Eggs,	1584	at 3 cts.,	47 52
Lima Beans,	25 bushels	at 1 00	25 00



Pears,	6	"	at	2 00	12 00
Quinces,	6	"	at	2 00	12 00
Peaches,	20	"	at	1 00	20 00
Grapes,	23	"	at	3 00	69 00
Peppers,	3	"	at	4 00	12 00
Parsnip,	75	"	at	1 00	75 00
Salsify,	40	"	at	1 00	40 00
Carrots,	50	"	at	50 cts.,	25 00
Spinach,	20	"	at	40 cts.,	8 00
Broccoli,	275	heads	at	5 cts.,	13 75
Celery,	500	"	at	1 cent,	5 00
Leeks,	1600	"	at	50c pr. 100,	8 00
Sweet potatoes,(in garden)	14	bushels	at	50 cts.,	7 00
Pumpkins,	20		at	10 cts.,	2 00

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\$2904 77

(The entire expenses of the garden, including labor, fertilizers, tools and seeds, amount to \$1330 65.)

#### FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1871.

5 tons clover, at 20.00 per ton,	\$ 100 00
12,750 pounds oats, at 1.00 per 100 lbs.,	127 50
60 bushels green field peas, at 2.00,	120 00
50 " dry " " at 1.50,	75 00
1,000 " sweet potatoes, (estimated) at 50 cts.	500 00
70 " corn, at 80 cts.	56 00
6 tons hay at 20.00 per ton,	120 00

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\$1,098 50

10978 quarts milk at 10 cts.

1,097 80

Total,

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\$2,196 30



## NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING,

MADE AT THE INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1871, BY THE PATIENTS AND  
ATTENDANTS.

FOR THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.		FOR THE MALE DEPARTMENT.	
Dresses,	282	Shirts,	302
Skirts, cotton,	56	Spreads,	59
Chemises,	128	Sheets,	181
Gowns,	49	Pillow Slips,	148
Drawers, pairs,	23	Ticks, (pillow)	24
Hose, “	121	Ticks, (bed)	39
Bodies,	13	Table cloths,	20
Aprons,	113	Towels,	41
Flannel bodies,	20	Quilts,	34
Flannel skirts,	34	Coats,	84
Handkerchiefs,	47	Vests,	87
Collars,	11	Pants, pairs,	134
Capes,	1	Drawers, “	265
Caps,	10	Socks, “	156
Saques,	12	Suspenders, pairs,	148
Bonnets,	34	Flannel drawers, “	11
Curtains,	23	Gloves, “	9
		Flannel shirts,	16

## NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

MENDED AT THE INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA, DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31<sup>ST</sup>, 1871, BY THE PATIENTS AND  
ATTENDANTS.

FOR THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.		FOR THE MALE DEPARTMENT.	
Dresses,	745	Shirts,	939
Skirts, cotton,	401	Drawers,	527
Chemises,	400	Coats,	159
Gowns,	46	Pants,	731
Drawers,	23	Vests,	121
Hose,	178	Socks,	73
Bodies, cotton,	3	Sheets,	37
Aprons,	32	Quilts,	27
Flannel bodies,	2	Ticks,	143
Flannel skirts,	10	Shps,	23
Sacques,	3	Towels,	13
Bonnets,	6	Blankets,	37
Sleeves,	77	Counterpanes,	42
Blankets,	19	Table cloths,	5
Quilts,	40		
Spreads,	56		
Sheets,	48		
Slips,	43		
Bed ticks,	86		
Table cloths,	3		







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Doc. No. 6.]

[SESS. 1871-'72.

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
Raleigh, November 1st, 1871.

*To his Excellency, TOD R. CALDWELL,  
Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the  
Department of Public Instruction.

Very Respectfully,

ALEX. McIVER,  
Superintendent Public Instruction.

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### REPORT.

The principle of free schools is so well settled in theory, and  
fortified by the long continued practice of the most enlightened  
communities of Europe and of this country, that it cannot now  
be questioned. It is settled beyond controversy or doubt.

There are, however, many honest and intelligent men, who are opposed to supporting free schools by taxation on the ground, that it is agrarian in tendency, and wrong in principle. They are, therefore, opposed not only to the present system, but to any that could be devised upon the basis of taxation. For this reason, I propose to consider here a few of the arguments in favor of the system of free schools, and to answer objections urged against it.

The character of a State depends upon the individuals who compose it. The idea of a great and prosperous State can be predicated only upon the idea of an honest, intelligent, and enlightened people. We are so much the creatures of outward influences, so formed and moulded by the education, which we receive, that if we knew what would be done for education in the State, during the next half century, we could predict what the State itself would become at the end of that time.

If education is to be fostered ; if a wise and efficient system of Public Instruction, is to be built up and maintained ; so that the moral and intellectual powers of the children and youth of the State, may be developed and educated ; then we may predict, that the State will become great and prosperous, that it will be composed of intelligent, virtuous, educated men and women.

If, however, education is to be neglected, except so far as it may be fostered and sustained by individual enterprise, then we can look forward to no such cheering prospect. Instead of an educated, industrious, thrifty population, proud of their State, proud of their educational Institutions, we could foresee a large and unsightly element of ignorance, pauperism, and crime. It is admitted, and not denied, that education is a vital controlling element, in the civilization and progress of the age in which we live. It cannot be neglected without disaster to the nearest and dearest public and private interests.

It will not be safe to leave so vital a public interest to private enterprise. This, it is true, has accomplished, and may yet accomplish a great work in education. But, it is uncertain and



altogether inadequate. Public aid is essential. All parents do not comprehend the obligations, which they are under, to educate their children. And even those who do, are in many cases unable to meet them. The duty of educating children devolves upon parents, in company with so many other duties, that they are rarely able to meet it. In cases where from five to ten children are to be fed, clothed and educated, at the same time, many parents are compelled to neglect the last named duty, for the simple reason, that they are unable to meet it.

If free schools should be supported by taxation, the burden of educating children would be taken away from the most burdened parts, and distributed over the entire life time of parents. This would enable them, in many cases, to educate their children, where otherwise they could not.

When it is objected that a well regulated system of public instruction is costly, the answer is, that it is more costly to do without it. Education costs less than ignorance, pauperism and crime. Schools and colleges cost a great deal less than criminal courts, jails and poor houses.

Statistics abundantly show that new inventions, improved implements, and skilled labor, are in proportion to the number and character of schools and colleges the world over. Criminal records on the other hand show, that crime is in proportion to ignorance. It might be inferred, *a priori*, that the cultivation and development of the intellectual and moral powers, would tend to the subordination and control of the sensual parts of our nature, in which vice and crime have their source and their aliments. But we are not left to speculation upon this matter. Facts are before us. Who are the men and women that people our jails, throng our criminal courts, and fill our poor houses? Do they come from the ranks of the educated, or from the ignorant? Our own observation answers the question, but let us recur to statistics upon this point.

“Out of 252,544, persons committed for crime in England and Wales during a series of years, 229,300, or more than 90 per cent. are reported as uneducated, either entirely unable to

read and write, or able to do so only very imperfectly : 22,159 could read and write but not fluently : and only 1085, *less than one half of one per cent of the whole*, were what we call educated persons.

“In nine consecutive years beginning with the year 1837, only 28 educated females were brought to the bar of criminal justice in England and Wales, out of 7,673,633 females then living in that part of the United Kingdom : and in the year 1841, out of the same population, not one educated female was committed for trial.”

“In a special commission held in 1842 to try those who had been guilty of rioting and disturbance in the manufacturing districts, out of 567 thus tried, 154 could neither read nor write, 155 could read only, 184 could read and write imperfectly, 73 could read and write well, and only *one* had received superior instruction.

“In 1840, in twenty counties of England and Wales, with a population of 8,724,338, there were convicted of crime only fifty-nine educated persons, or one for every 147,870 inhabitants. In thirty-two other counties with a population of 7,182,491, the records furnished not one convict, who had received more than the merest elements of instruction.

“In 1841, in fifteen English counties, with a population of 9,569,064, there was convicted only seventy-four instructed persons, or one to every 129,311 inhabitants, while the twenty-five remaining counties and the whole of Wales, with a population of 6,342,661, did not furnish one single conviction of a person, who had received more than the mere elements of education.

“In 1845, out of a total of 59,123 persons taken into custody, 15,263 could neither read nor write, 39,659 could barely read, and could write very imperfectly.

“In the four best taught counties of England, the number of schools being one for seven hundred inhabitants, the number of criminal convictions was one a year for every 1108 inhabitants. In the four worst taught counties, the number of schools



being one for every 1501 inhabitants, the number of convictions was one for every 550 inhabitants. That is, in one set of counties, the people were about twice as well educated as in the other, and one half as much addicted to crime. In other words, in proportion as the people were educated, they were free from crime.

“ Thrift and good morals usually keep pace with the spread of intelligence among the people. This has been the result in all those countries of Europe where good schools are maintained, as in Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and most of the German States. Pauperism with its attendant evils and crimes, is almost unknown in these countries, while in England, where the common people are worse educated than those of any Protestant nation in the world, pauperism has become an evil which her wisest statesmen have given up as unmanageable. In 1848 in addition to hundreds of persons assisted by charitable individuals, no less than 1,876,541 paupers were relieved by the Boards of Guardians of the Poor, at an expense from the public purse of nearly thirty millions of dollars; that is, about one-eighth of the entire population were paupers.”

It is stated in an article in the *North American Review*, for July, 1869, that England supports not less than one-twentieth of her entire population as paupers; and, that not less than one-tenth of her population are so near the boundaries of pauperism, that they are dependent on public or private charities for a part of their living every year, and that one-fourth of the entire English people are, at some period of their lives, dependent for subsistence upon public or private charity.

The statistics of our own country point the same way. I will give here, only those furnished by our own State Penitentiary. I had the honor to receive, a few days ago, a statement from Deputy Warden Everard Hall, from which it appears, that of the 389 persons who were prisoners at any time during the year ending November 1st, 1871, 264 could neither read nor write; sixty-two could barely read; fifty-nine could read



and write imperfectly; and only four had received a liberal education. There is everywhere an established relation between ignorance, pauperism, and crime.

We think that the statistics which we have given, furnish a complete answer to the objection, that the system of free schools is agrarian in tendency, and therefore, unjust in principle. When it is said, that it is unjust to tax A's property to educate B's children, we answer, that A's property must be taxed to support criminal courts, prisons and poor houses. It has been ascertained by a great number of experiments that, if free schools are supported by taxation, taxes for other purposes will be lessened by an amount greater than the amount necessary to support the free schools, so that school taxes, in the long run, add nothing to the public burdens, but rather lessen them. It is, therefore, to A's advantage to pay taxes to educate B's children; because he is thereby relieved of paying a larger sum for other purposes. The statistics of all civilized countries have established this beyond doubt.

A good system of Public Instruction may be costly in one sense, but it is economical in another. It dries up the sources of pauperism and crime; banishes vice and immorality; beautifies the earth; makes home attractive; induces immigration, and increases the capital and revenues of the State.

It has also been ascertained that education, under a good system of free schools, does not cost more than a third or a fourth as much as the same education in a private school. A better discipline can be maintained, a sounder morality inculcated, more manliness of character developed, and a more thorough scholarship secured, under a well regulated and properly conducted system of free schools.

There is a reminiscence of our colonial history which strikingly illustrates the advantages of an effective system of public instruction.

In 1670, the English Commissioners for the Plantations addressed a series of questions to the Governors of the different Colonies, and enquiry was made in reference to free schools in

the Colonies. The answer of only two of the Governors have been preserved.

The Governor of Connecticut answered: "We apply one-fourth of the entire revenues of the Colony to the support of free schools for the education of our children."

The Governor of Virginia replied: "I thank God, we have no free schools, and I trust we shall have none for the next hundred years." The policies indicated in the answers of these two Governors were closely adhered to and pursued in their respective Colonies and States, for two hundred years; and the results are before the world.

The Connecticut Governor was at the head of a colony, which possessed few natural advantages, the climate was bleak, the soil was not fertile. But the energies of mind, awakened by the system of common schools, overcame these barriers of nature, and Connecticut to-day, after having sent her school-masters, and skilled workmen, all over the continent, is the home of an intelligent, industrious, thrifty and enlightened population.

The Governor of Virginia, on the other hand, was at the head of a colony which possessed great natural advantages, a mild climate, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, fine harbors and navigable streams, and mineral resources of great value. But with all these advantages, that policy was wanting which alone can command success. Mind was not sufficiently cultivated and developed. The few only were educated; the masses were left in ignorance. And what was the result?

By the census table of 1860, we find that the average cash value of land was not quite twelve dollars an acre in Virginia, while it was over thirty-six dollars an acre in Connecticut; that Virginia sustained only five inhabitants to every hundred acres of land, while Connecticut sustained eighteen inhabitants to every one hundred acres; that all the property in Virginia would have averaged four hundred and ninety-six dollars, to every inhabitant, while all the property in Connecticut would



have averaged nine hundred and sixty-five dollars to every inhabitant.

No one can doubt that this result was due to the wise and efficient system of public schools, which were constantly maintained in Connecticut. Without her schools Connecticut could not have kept pace in general prosperity and wealth with the proud mother of statesmen and of States. Knowledge is not only power, but it is wealth.

But Virginia herself has discovered the mistake which she made, in not fostering public schools. Many of her greatest statesmen advised a different course. Thomas Jefferson is said to have planned and recommended a scheme of free schools for the State, but it was never carried into effect. About two years ago, a system of free schools was established, which, if properly fostered and carried out, will secure to Virginia, what she has lost by her former neglect.

Our own State has had a system of free schools for about thirty years. There may be differences of opinion as to the efficiency of the system. It may or may not have been the wisest and best that could have been devised. If there are defects in it, those defects should be remedied. The future should take lessons from the past. But the system itself should not be abandoned.

Educated mind is exhibiting itself in the forms of Railroads and telegraph lines, steam engines, cotton gins, sewing machines, reapers and mowers, all over the country. The State needs new appliances, new inventions, and skilled labor, to develop her unrivalled resources of mineral wealth, water-power, climate and fertility of soil. The single invention of Eli Whitney nearly doubled the value of every acre of cotton land upon the continent. The single invention of Watt more than doubled the productive power of the labor of the world. The application of the sciences to industrial pursuits is every day witnessed. Gas-making, soap-making, bleaching, dying, tanning, the reduction of metals from the ores, are all dependent upon a knowledge of chemistry. Agriculture, the noblest of



all the arts, is largely dependent upon a knowledge of botany and chemistry. Indeed what the application of steam has done for the productive power of labor, the natural sciences may do for the productive power of the soil.

In the midst of this progress, this career of mind, evry North Carolinian must feel that his State needs not only a better system of common schools, but also facilities for higher education. To give up the educational interests of the State now would be a virtual abandonment of all hope for the future prosperity of the State.

I have just received a letter from an intelligent gentleman in the western part of the State, who has been connected with high official and educational interests for a quarter of a century. I trust he will pardon the publication of an extract from it, as it presents, to some extent, a representative view of the subject of which it treats.

“Under the administration of Mr. Wiley, I was, to some extent, connected with this branch of the public service, and became profoundly interested in its success and its result. In the changed condition of things the programme must be different. But under all the circumstances, *the experiment will be made*. There can be no doubt, that a wise and well directed system of popular education, will develope genius and make the star of mind shine, wheresoever the God of nature has planted it.

As to the African race, the results are doubtful; but in this age of the world, the experiment must be tried *in good faith*. While I think no system of instruction, will ever lift the African to the high spheres of educated mind, yet *let the role be played out fairly*; and if the result should not be commensurate with the demands of christian civilization, the error will not be ours.”

I will venture to suggest that the indifference and opposition which have been manifested in many places, in regard to the free schools, are due to the defects of the system, and not to the system itself. The tax payer is unwilling to pay taxes for the

support of schools to which he cannot afford to send his children. That is the objection. If he could educate his children free of tuition, he would cheerfully pay the school tax, whatever it might be. As it now is, he must pay his school taxes, and then pay for the education of his children, or, let them go uneducated.

The principle of free schools cannot be doubted, but the highest Legislative wisdom is necessary to carry it out, so as to secure valuable results. It is believed by many that the present system does not accomplish as much for education, as the money employed might do, if it were properly expended. A school is frequently taught only one month in a place. Four schools of a month's time each are taught in four different districts of a township,—often by a teacher wholly unfit for his work. Parents believing that their children cannot be benefitted by such schools, neglect to send them. The teacher often has not more than four or five scholars, yet at the end of the month he draws his pay, upon the certificate of the school committee.

If a liberal State school fund could be combined properly with individual enterprise, it might be made to accomplish much better results than can be expected under the present system of dividing it out into small parcels. A mechanical force, which might be made effective, if properly concentrated, may be so distributed as to produce no perceptible effect. So a larger school fund may be so distributed into small parcels, that it will be nearly wasted in small parcels. The system should be adjusted to the means and to the end.

I would also suggest that some provision be made for educating teachers. The want of some provision of this kind has been, and is, the great defect of our system. There can be absolutely no success without competent teachers. The school can never be better than the teacher. As is the teacher, so will the school be. The teacher is the great central force of the educational system. It revolves around him. He gives it its light and its life. If he fails, it must fail. Any system of public instruction which neglects to develop teaching forces,



must be inherently and radically defective, and must eventually fail.

The foundations of the present system of public instruction in Prussia, the most successful perhaps, that has ever been witnessed, were laid about the beginning of the present century, when Prussia was desolated and impoverished by the wars of the First Napoleon. Those foundations were well laid. The present greatness of Prussia has grown upon them. The Prussian system begins with the teacher. It develops him, and he develops the schools. The first step was, to make the profession of teaching honorable. It was hedged in by so much care, that incompetency and unworthiness rarely found their way into it. "To make it professional, and to give it tone as such, tests were adopted to ascertain the natural aptitudes of candidates of this profession, without which the widest range of scholarship may be comparatively valueless. Each student was required to verify his ability to make instructions given available for the uses intended; any failure to do which usually put an end to further preparation for an office, the individual was not likely to fill acceptably. It should not be omitted that any discreditable conduct, any discoverable tendency to moral delinquencies, anything but the tone and practice of a christian gentleman, was in itself a disqualification for preparation or practice in this art of all arts, so cherished and envired by the combined watchfulness of state, church and people."

It is not to be expected that, in our weak and impoverished condition as a State, we shall attempt all that Prussia attempted and accomplished, in a similarly impoverished condition. It is only proposed that we shall begin right, and that we shall begin liberally. A withholding here, can tend only to poverty. An educational scheme, wisely framed and adapted to the end for which it is designed, will command the mind and heart of the State. When the scheme is made to work well, the people will endorse it and sustain it. Poverty may compel us to neglect many things that should not be neglected. Our



public works, internal improvements, the public debts and even the public charities may suffer ; but if we are wise for ourselves and for the future of the State, we will not neglect *public education*.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

I received a short time ago, a letter from the Rev. Dr. B. Sears, of Staunton, Va., General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund of which the following is a copy :

“DEAR SIR : You will find our rules on pp. 14 and 15 of the accompanying report. We make all our engagements with public school officers ; never with teachers or private persons. By regular attendance we mean an average of eighty-five per cent. The schools we aid must charge no tuition. The colored schools must number the same as the white. We do not accept the number of one hundred by counting in a colored school with a white. The great objection to public schools in cities and towns is, that they break up private schools, and then leave the people with short schools of four to five months. Our object is to remove this objection by prolonging the term to ten months. Ours is not so much a charitable fund to aid the poor as a benevolent fund to promote public schools.

Now I would like to have all applications for aid from your State to come as far as practicable and to receive your endorsement and recommendation. If you will consent, as did your predecessor, to make all necessary enquiries to protect us against imposition, and to make preliminary arrangement, according to our rules, it would be an aid and security to us, and at the same time give efficiency and vigor to your schools, and prevent all diversion or collision of interests by having all the schools under one and the same direction. Applications that do not comply with all our rules and directions will be useless, and I would thank you to inform parties interested of this fact. It might be well for you to publish the substance of this request, that all applications be made through your office.

Yours truly,

B. SEARS, General Agent.

The following extracts from the report made at the annual meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund will be of interest. The meeting was held February 15, 1871:

“It being impossible for the trustees, with the means at their command, to assist all classes of schools, they have, after mature deliberation, and with the approbation of the donor, determined for the present, to confine the benefit of the fund to *public free schools*, believing that in this way the most needy portions of the whole population can best be reached. The entire cost of maintaining schools is in no case met by the Board; a small part only of the current expenses (rarely more than one-fourth) is contributed by way of encouragement and aid, and placed in the hands of the proper school officers. The plan of the Board is to concentrate their efforts upon a limited number of the larger towns, selecting these which will by their example, exert the widest influence upon the surrounding country. The maximum given to any city is \$2,000. The minimum is about \$300. The number of white pupils which receive aid in any one locality being not less than 100. The amount of aid given to any city or town will be determined partly by the number of children to be provided for, and partly by the amount of money to be raised by tax or contribution by the people themselves.”

“For well regulated public free schools continued about ten months of the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than 100 pupils averaging 85, we pay

\$ 300

For 150 we pay 450

For 200 we pay 600

For 250 we pay 800

For 300 we pay 1,000

The people are to pay for current expenses at least twice, and usually three times, as much as they receive from the Fund; to grade their schools and furnish a teacher for every fifty pupils. At present we pay for colored schools two thirds of the rates above named.”

“The city of Wilmington has at length assumed the sup-



port and control of the free schools which have hitherto been sustained by private contributions. In reply to the Mayor, who had enquired what assistance we could render him, I wrote, under date of January 2d, 1871: "I beg leave to say, that if the city government will adopt the free schools, and maintain them as public free schools for the residue of the year, paying one thousand dollars toward their support, the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund will pay an equal sum for the same purpose, with the understanding that the whole length of the school be not less than ten months, and that the remaining five hundred dollars, necessary to make up the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, the estimated cost of carrying on the schools, be obtained from some other quarter." This arrangement was made by the advice of the State Superintendent and with the hearty concurrence of all parties concerned.

To the city of Newberne, we pay the same amount, one thousand dollars, for a school of three hundred or more pupils. This is a continuation of our former contributions.

With the city of Fayetteville an agreement was made through the State Superintendent to pay \$1,000 toward the support of free schools during the year, with an attendance of not less than 550 pupils.

"An appropriation of \$600 was made to Washington to pay the expenses in part of a white school of over 100 pupils, and a colored school of over 300, for a period of ten months.

"To the schools of Hillsboro, the usual sum of \$500 has been given to be expended under the direction of Gov. Graham.

"The other schools to which donations have been made are all upon the same footing, and all but one have fulfilled the conditions laid down in the circular and card mentioned above. The pay of that one was reduced one half. These schools are included in the following list:

Cottage Home,	\$300
Gilmer's Store,	300
Hayesville,	300



Jamestown,	300
Kenansville,	300
Mars Hill College,	300
Mt. Gilead,	300
Grassy Creek,	300
Newport,	300
Pelletier's Mills,	300
Rown Mountain,	300
Smithville,	300
Springfield.	300
Thomasville,	300
Oak Ridge,	150
Charlotte, (colored,)	200

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Amounting in all to	\$9,350
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The following statement of the Auditor, exhibits the several sources of the Educational Fund for 1870-71.

Tax on Auctioneers,	\$ 242.78
“ “ Retailers,	13,166.14
“ “ Polls,	83,526.88
County Capitation Tax,	17,688.95
Common Schools Refunded,	33.00
Entries of Vacant Lands,	2,020.67
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures,	5,014.89
Loan to Institution Deaf Dumb and Blind,	2,077.67
Special Appropriation,	92,976.04
Swamp Lands,	12,991.35
Sale of Bank Bills,	52.64
	<hr/>
	\$ 229,990.79

## AUDITOR'S REPORT,

OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1871.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1870.	October,	\$ 59,353 67	\$ 11,573 93
	November,	9,636 56	10,217 58
	December,	11,929 20	10,132 49
1871.	January,	11,360 36½	23,162 84
	February,	1,042 28	20,895 21
	March,	1,793 05½	24,092 54
	April,	8,135 47½	23,007 09
	May	11,469 95½	20,204 53½
	June,	1,692 87	11,676 54
	July,	1,270 11½	6,171 79½
	August,	6,151 34	8,704 71
	September,	106,155 90½	7,658 68½
		\$229,990 79	\$177,497 94½

## AUDITOR'S REPORT,

SHOWING THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE  
EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE MADE.

Common Schools,	\$ 174,753 20½
County Capitation Tax Refunded,	895 23
Expense Account,	882 65
Poll Tax Refunded,	966 42
	\$ 177,497 50½

The following table exhibits the sums, apportioned to the several counties of the State in 1869 and 1870, and the amounts received up to Nov. 1st, 1870.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	APPORTIONMENTS.	AM'T RECEIVED.
Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Gates,	\$ 4,056 2,319 1,591 4,158 3,831 3,939 3,708 3,936 2,456 4,008 3,516 4,098 2,901 1,559 3,436 4,303 4,186 6,678 2,902 2,180 830 4,583 3,395 5,729 5,832 1,937 417 3,374 4,185 3,854 50 4,593 5,405 3,594 2,531	\$ 2,789 1,739 25 1,193 25 1,440 2,445 25 3,934 25 2,938 78 1,607 10 2,465 2,688 3,574 521 2,830 10 1,558 89 2,818 22 1,365 4,163 03 5,136 25 1,411 50 2,170 50 830 4,583 2,074 99 5,715 34 5,532 46 2,513 3,520 25 2,182 4,229 50 4,388 73 3,002 2,210



NAMES OF COUNTIES.	APPORTIONMENTS	AM'T RECEIVED.
Granville,	\$ 8,154	\$ 8,115 75
Greene,	2,232	750
Davidson,	6,426	4,727 64
Guilford,	6,879	2,874 70
Halifax,	4,085	3,764 50
Harnett,	3,093	2,399 32
Haywood,	2,850	757 33
Henderson,	2,791	2,291 98
Hertford,	2,550	992
Hyde,	3,669	2,269 50
Iredell,	5,014	4,144 25
Jackson,	2,226	1,100
Johnston,	5,006	5,005 25
Jones,	1,392	1,371
Lenoir,	3,460	2,487 75
Lincoln,	3,323	3,051 50
Macon,	2,513	1,952
Madison,	2,639	1,579 25
Martin,	2,931	2,853
McDowell,	2,305	1,926 25
Mecklenburg,	6,034	3,298 74
Mitchell,	1,864	1,698
Montgomery,	2,368	659 50
Moore,	2,797	2,582
Nash,	3,755	1,015 50
New Hanover,	7,568	5,181 24
Northampton,	3,297	3,192 70
Onslow,	1,483	600
Orange,	5,902	1,181 74
Pasquotank,	2,710	2,710
Perquimans,	2,693	2,692 75
Person,	3,311	2,474
Pitt,	5,451	1,560
Polk,	1,569	1,569
Randolph,	6,204	5,060 58
Richmond,	3,310	1,848 50
Robeson,	6,492	2,119
Rockingham,	4,744	3,942 86
Rowan,	4,999	2,767

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	APPORTIONMENTS	AM'T RECEIVED.
Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey,	\$ 4,521 5,894 2,242 3,760 3,965 1,334 1,262 3,898 9,925 4,084 2,097 2,159 5,454 6,177 3,288 3,889 2,104	\$ 4,123 80 1,224  1,239 50 2,955 1,330 897 50 426 4,876 55 3,769 2,040 50 1,672 10 3,457 33 5,309 33 1,189 16 120 1,778

The amount due any county, November 1st, 1871, may readily be found by subtracting the amount received from the apportionment. .

The following are the returns of the treasurers of the several counties of the State for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871 :

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

J. L. Scott, treasurer, paid from the State fund the following sums in the townships named. No county fund was mentioned.

Patterson township,	\$ 192
Coble's, township,	260
Boon's Station township,	320
Morton's township,	190
Faucett's township,	260
Graham township,	30
Albright's township,	232
Newlin's township,	350
Thompson's township,	180
Melville township,	810

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\$2,324

According to the account in this office, Treasurer of Alamance received \$2,616 during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871, so that there is a discrepancy between his return and the books here of \$292 against him.



## ALEXANDER COUNTY.

J. T. Perry, Treasurer, reports that he has received from the Treasurer of the Board of Education, during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871, \$949,25 and from the county tax \$2,936 98.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS,	COUNTY TAX.	PAID FOR TEACHER'S WAGES.	
		FROM STATE FUND.	FROM CO. FUND.
Millers,	\$ 218 84	\$ 31 50	\$ 204 25
Sharp's,	331 98	210 50	173 50
Gaultney's,	516 94	94 50	378 50
Sugar Loaf,	206 93	62	138 50
Little River,	361 17	196	268
Ellen Dale,	456 55	192	268
Wittenburg,	299 26	162 75	317 25
Taylorsville,	545 31		329
Total,	\$ 2,936 98	\$ 949 25	\$ 2,087
	2,087		
Bal. County Tax,	\$ 849 98		

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	BUILDING.	RENT.	REPAIRS.
Millers,	\$	\$ 4	\$ 4 50
Sharpe's,			87 75
Gaultney's		5	4 50
Sugar Loaf,			1 25
Little River,			6 75
Ellen Dale,	66		105 20
Wittenburg,	40		30
Taylorville,	53		100 99
	\$ 159	\$ 9	\$ 340 94
Total,			\$ 508 94

Paid County Examiner,	\$ 20 00
Balance reported on hand of County Tax,	148 08
Balance not accounted for,	172 95
	\$849 98

The Treasurer accounts for all the State funds which he received, but fails to account for \$172 96 of the county tax.

#### ALLEGHANY.

The County Treasurer, A. J. Carson reports that he has received \$1,191 25 of the State school fund and that he has paid teachers wages the amount of \$873 32.

The books here show that he has received \$1,193 24. He says there was a mistake of two dollars made in counting the money and that he received only what he reported.

He reports no county or township tax.

## ANSON COUNTY.

The Treasurer, F. C. Allen, reports that he received from the State school fund for payment of teachers during the year September 30, 1871, \$1,340, which he disbursed as follows :

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	PAID FOR TEACHERS' WAGES.
Wadesboro' Township,	\$580
Lilesville,            "	240
Marion,               "	200
Ansonville,          "	120
Burnsville,          "	100
Lanesboro'           "	100
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,340

The Treasurer reports nothing received from county taxes, and nothing paid the County Examiner.

The books of this office show that \$1,440 was paid during the year ending September 30, 1871, which makes a discrepancy of \$100 against the Treasurer.

## ASHE COUNTY.

The report of the Treasurer is that he received during the year ending September 30, 1871, \$2,176.25. According to the books of this office he received \$2,313.25. The disbursements are reported as follows :



NAME OF TOWNSHIPS.	PAID FOR TEACHERS' WAGES
Jefferson Township,	\$108.00
Chesnut Hill     "	164.25
Helton            "	150.00
Piney Creek       "	126.00
Staggs Creek      "	366.00
Horse Creek       "	176.85
Laurel            "	164.00
North Fork        "	236.50
Old Fields         "	60.00
Pine Swamp        "	16.50
Peak Creek         "	83.50
Paid County Examiner,	20.00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,779.60

This leaves in the hands of the Treasurers \$533.65, which is not accounted for. He reports that he received no county tax.

#### BEAUFORT COUNTY.

The Treasurer's report has not been received. The books show he received during the year ending September 30, 1871, \$2,608 from the State fund.

#### BERTIE COUNTY.

No report has been received. The Treasurer has received from the school fund of the State during the year ending September 30th, 1871, \$2,410.20.

#### BLADEN COUNTY.

The Treasurer, L. Wilkerson, reports that he received and

disbursed of the State school money \$1,569.60, which agrees with his account in this office. He reports no county school fund.

## BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

The Treasurer, John L. Thees, reports \$2,465 received and disbursed of the State fund, which agrees with the account in this office. He also reports that he received \$1,367.17 from the county school fund, and paid \$422.17 for teachers' wages; \$30 to the County Examiner; \$592.14 for school books and to committees; 32.55 for repairs of school houses, and has on hand a balance of \$128.70. This statement leaves \$161.61 of the county school tax not accounted for. It is not stated for what purpose or upon what authority the payment of \$592.14 was made to school committees.

## BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

No report has been received from the Treasurer; \$2,628 was drawn from the State school fund during the year.

## BURKE COUNTY.

The Treasurer, J. L. Laxton, reports \$3,574 received and disbursed of the State fund, which agrees with the account here.

He reports that he paid the County Examiner during the year \$56.75, which amount was paid on special warrant, issued by County Commissioners, out of common county fund.

He reports no county school tax.

## CABARRUS COUNTY.

The Treasurer J. S. Fisher, reports that he received and disbursed up to September 16th, 1871, \$274 of the State fund, which agrees with the account here.

He reports no county school taxes.

## CALDWELL COUNTY.

The Treasurer John B. Powell reports \$2,451.60 received from the State School fund, which agrees with the account in in this office. This amount has been applied in payment of teachers wages.

He also reports \$869.74 received from county tax. Out of this he paid the County Examiner \$13.50. He paid for blank books, stamps and envelops \$4.40, and retained for his commissions  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the entire State and county fund, \$83.02. He reports the balance of county tax \$768.55 still on hand.

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

No report has been received from the Treasurer.

According to the books here he has received \$1,558.89 from the State fund.

## CARTERET COUNTY.

The Treasurer Jas. C. Davis reports \$899.27, as the amount which was received from the State fund, and distributed in payment of teachers, according Henry Reiger's book, that he resigned on the 1st of Sept. and moved West.

According to the books in this office \$1,136.49 were paid to the Treasurer of Carteret County from Oct. 3rd, 1870 to Aug. 10th, 1871, which shows a balance of \$237.22 against the late Treasurer.

The Treasurer reports received county tax.

## CASWELL COUNTY.

The Treasurer Thomas D. Johnston reports \$1,080, received and disbursed of the State fund, which agrees with the account in this office. He reports no county school tax. \$40 was paid



the County Examiner out of the county funds by the commissioners.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

The Treasurer, G. A. J. Kerd, reports \$1,684.75 received from the State fund. The books of this office show that he received \$2,569.38 during the last school year. He reports that he received from the county tax \$1,438.35. He reports that he paid out \$1,036.50 of the State fund and \$508.05 of the county tax for teacher's wages; \$96.33 for building, \$72.25 for rent, and \$96.85 for repairs, and \$48 to the county examiner, and reports that there is nothing left on hand.

According to the account here, and the treasurer's own account of the county tax there ought to be now in the hands of the treasurer \$2,149.75. And if there was no county tax, that which he reports as county tax being part of the State fund, even in that case he ought to have on hand \$711.40.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

The treasurer, Henry A. London, reports that he received and disbursed up to September 15th, 1871, \$4,381.25 of the State school fund, which agrees with the account in this office. He reports no county school tax.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

No report. The account here shows that the treasurer received \$1,411.50.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

The treasurer reports \$1,075 State fund received and paid out. No county tax. By account here the treasurer received of the State fund \$1,173 during the year ending September

30th, 1871, and \$997.50 the year before which was not reported.

CLAY COUNTY.

The treasurer, Watson Curtis, reports\* \$830 received from State fund, which agrees with account here. He reports county tax \$350, and county capitation tax for 1869, \$125, making \$475. He paid for teacher's wages \$818 of State fund, and \$363.80 of county fund; retained commissions \$28.02; paid County Examiner \$13.90, and contingent expenses for fuel, &c., 9.75, and 71.62 yet on hand to meet a debt of 182 still due teachers.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

The Treasurer J. A. Ware reports \$4,452.25, received up to Sept. 27th, 1871, which agrees with the account here. This sum was paid out for teachers wages.

He reports \$56,27 of county fund paid for rent and repairs, and \$104,15 paid the County Examiner.

He says: "The money which I have on hand from county tax fund, was declared unconstitutional, and I am refunding it by order of the County Commissioners."

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

The Treasurer Francis Tennon reports \$2,074.49, received and disbursed of the State fund, which is fifty cents less than the account here shows. He also reports \$4,801.93, received from the county tax, of which he paid out for teachers wages \$3,645.12, and for rent and repairs \$39,09. He reports that he has paid the County Examiner nothing, and has received nothing for his own commissions. And that he has on hand \$922,69. He will find by calculation that he ought to have on hand \$1,121.22.

## CRAVEN COUNTY.

No report. According to the books here the Treasurer received of the State fund during the year ending September 30, 1871, \$3,667.34.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Treasurer, J. D. Nott, reports \$3,360.46 received and disbursed of the State fund which agrees with the accounts here. He reports \$1,715.14 received from the county tax of which \$998.80 was paid for teachers' wages, \$100 for building, \$4.00 for rent, \$3,52.19 for repairs, \$38.25 paid Southern Express, \$82.54 paid on orders of school committee to pay clerks, &c., and \$139.36 still on hand.

## CURRITUCK COUNTY.

No report. The Treasurer has received nothing. \$1,937 due the county.

## DARE COUNTY.

No report. The Treasurer has received nothing. \$417 due the county.

## DAVIDSON COUNTY.

No report. \$2,278.48 of the State fund was paid the Treasurer during the year ending September 30, 1870, which was not reported.

## DAVIE COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$234 received and paid out for teachers' wages. This agrees with the account in this office.



He also reports that he paid out of the county fund \$232.35 for building, rent, repairs, &c., and that he has \$272.87 of the county fund on hand.

The County Examiner received as paid \$75 by the county commissioners out of the ordinary county fund, and not out of the school fund.

#### DUPLIN COUNTY.

No report. According to the account here the Treasurer received during the year ending September 30, 1871, \$2,108.50.

#### EDGEcombe COUNTY.

The Treasurer, R. H. Austin, reports \$3,915 of State fund received and paid out for teachers' wages, which agrees with account in this office. No county school fund.

#### FORSYTHE COUNTY.

The Treasurer R. F. Sinville reports \$3,046.50 received, and \$3,186.50 paid out for teachers wages during the year, ending Sept. 30th, 1871, of State fund. According to the account in this office, he received of the State fund \$3,233.50.

He reports that he received of the County School fund during the same year \$5,764.05, of which he paid \$1,107.73 for teacher's wages, \$3,890.84 for building several houses, \$24 for rent and \$756.73 for repairs. He paid \$40 to the County Examiner. These sums added together make \$5,819.30. He adds "I also paid for school house sites and some of the clerks of committee's fees."

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Treasurer B. P. Clifton reports he received and paid out for teachers wages up to Nov. 8th, 1871, \$4,154.23, which agrees with the account in this office. That he has on hand \$780.92 of the county capitation tax for 1870.

## GASTON COUNTY.

The Treasurer E. Aderhold reports that he received and disbursed \$1,750 during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871, of the State school fund.

According to the account in this office, he received \$2,647. He reports no county school tax.

## GATES COUNTY.

No report. According to the account in this office \$2,210 of the State school fund was paid to the Treasurer of Gates county, during the year ending September 30th, 1871.

## GRANVILLE COUNTY.

No report. According to the account here the Treasurer received \$7,457.75 during the two years ending September 30th, 1871. On the 16th October, 1871, the Treasurer thinking that he had been charged in this office with more money than he had received, sent an itemized statement of what he had received. On comparing this statement with the books two items, which were charged to him, namely, \$70. May 18th, 1871, and \$80 May 25th, 1871. I found that warrants had been issued for these amounts; that they had been endorsed by the agent of the County Treasurer and paid by the State Treasurer, and are now on file in the office of the State Treasurer. I informed the County Treasurer of this, and requested his report, but it has not been received.

## GREENE COUNTY.

The Treasurer, Thos. Moore, reports \$750 of State fund received and disbursed, which agrees with the account in this office. No county school fund.

## GUILFORD COUNTY.

No report. The books of this office show that \$2,537 10 of the State school fund, was paid to the Treasurer of the county during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871.

## HALIFAX COUNTY.

The Treasurer of Halifax reports Sept. 14th, 1871, that he had received \$2,563 75 up to that time of the State school fund for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871. According to the account in this office he had received \$2,590 75. He reports that the county examiner was paid sixty dollars out of the school fund.

He says "the County Commissioners reconsidered the matter of my compensation and allowed me two per cent. commissions on my receipts and disbursements."

He reports \$1,050 of the county tax school fund on hand.

## HARNETT COUNTY.

The Treasurer, J. G. Brown, reports that he received of the State school fund during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871, \$2,399 32 which agrees with the account here. Of this sum he has paid for Treasurer's wages \$1,963 50 and has on hand \$435 82.

No county tax fund.

## HAYWOOD COUNTY.

The Treasurer H. M. Rogers reports that he received and disbursed, of the State school tax \$443, which agrees with the account here. He reports \$35 received and disbursed of the county tax fund. He adds "the county capitation and special tax have not been collected. The capitation tax for 1870 will be collected very soon. The capitation tax for 1869 was used



by the County Commissioners for ordinary county purposes."

#### HENDERSON COUNTY.

No report. The Treasurer received during the school yeas \$1,383.03 of the State school fund.

#### HERTFORD COUNTY.

The Treasurer, J. A. Vann, reports that he had received and disbursed, of the State school fund, \$712, which agrees with the account here.

No county tax fund.

#### HYDE COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports, but does not report the amount received of the State fund. The books here show that he received during the year ending September 30th, 1871, \$1,469 of the State fund.

He reports that he received of the county school tax \$600 ; that he paid for teachers' wages, \$191.65 of this, and has \$309 of it left. He reports that he has paid out \$310 of the State school fund, and that "the wages of the teachers have not become due in any of the Townships except Currituck as yet for this year.

#### IREDELL COUNTY.

According to the books in this office, the treasurer of Iredell county received \$3,967.75 during the two school years ending Sept. 30th, 1871. Of this sum \$843.50 is reported as paid during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1870, so that \$3,124.25 was paid during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871. The treasurer reports \$2,672.56 of the State school fund paid out during the year, but adds: "This amount, \$2,672.56, including a portion

received from county tax. The amount I do not know at present, until a settlement is had with the sheriff. Having mislaid my cash book, I cannot state how much I have received from the State,"

He reports 855.19 received from the county school tax, of which 562.69 was paid for teacher's wages, 85 for building, 56.07 for repairs, and 18 to County Examiner, which added together make 921.76.

#### JACKSON COUNTY.

The treasurer reports that he has received of the State fund for the year ending September 30th, 1771, 1,000. According to the books here he has received 1,100. He reports that he received 410 of the county tax fund; that he has disbursed 792 of the State fund, and 399.25 of the county fund in payment of teacher's wages, and 12 to the County Examiner.

#### JOHNSTON COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports that he received and disbursed in payment of teacher's wages of the State fund during the past school year \$3,986 50.

According to the books here he received of State fund \$4,039 75.

He reports \$117 30 of the county tax fund disbursed in payment of teacher's wages and \$25 25 paid to County Examiner.

#### JONES COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports that he received and disbursed of the State school fund \$1,371, which agrees with his account here.

He paid \$23 50 to the County Examiner, and reports a balance in his hands of the county capitation tax of 1870, of \$363 10.

## LENOIR COUNTY.

No report. The Treasurer is charged on the books, \$2,362.75 of the State school fund paid during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871.

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln county received during the year ending September 30, 1870, \$1,661.50, and during the year ending September 30th, 1871, \$1,360. The Treasurer reports no county school tax. Nothing paid County Examiner.

## MACON COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports that he has disbursed in payment of teachers' wages of the State school fund, \$2,513. This is the amount to which the county is entitled under the distributions of 1869-'70-'71. But according to the books \$1,953 was the amount received by the Treasurer.

He reports \$2,575 received from the county school tax, of which \$1,849.18 was paid to teachers and \$682.15 is reported to be on hand. Nothing paid County Examiner.

## MADISON COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$1,579.25 received and disbursed of the State school fund during the year ending 30th, 1871, \$1,950 of the county capitation tax was received from former treasurer. He received \$929.53, which was raised by tax on townships, making \$2,528.28 in all. This sum was all paid out for teachers' wages except \$2.25 paid for books, &c., and \$1,12.74 remaining in county treasury.

## MARTIN COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$2,853 State fund received and paid



out, which agrees with the account here. He also reports \$1,811.35 raised by County Commissioners for building, repairing, &c., and after thus using this amount there was a balance of \$965.34 left which the Commissioners used for general county purposes.

#### M'DOWELL COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$1,619.75 of State school money received during the year ending September 30, 1871, which agrees with account here. No county school tax.

#### MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

The Treasurer received of the school State fund during the two years ending September 30, 1871, \$3,028.74. The Treasurer reported \$600.39 for the year ending September 30, 1870, which is correct. The report for the year ending September 30, 1871, should be \$2,428.35.

No county school tax reported.

#### MITCHELL COUNTY.

Treasurer reports \$766 of State fund received and paid out for teachers' wages. No county tax fund.

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Treasurer reports \$559.50 of State money received and paid out.

No county school tax.

Nothing paid County Examiner.

#### MOORE COUNTY.

Treasurer report \$2,582 of State fund received and paid out.

No county school tax.

Nothing paid County Examiner.

#### NASH COUNTY.

Treasurer reports \$820 of State school fund received and paid to teachers. He reports \$78 paid to County Examiner. He adds: "I have received nothing from county tax fund, and the number of school houses has not been returned to me. As the Supreme Court decided that the tax levied for that purpose was unlawful, they have not been fully completed."

#### NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The Treasurer received during the two years ending September 30th, 1871 of the State school fund, \$6,621 21 of which \$1,301 was received during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1870, but not reported, and \$3,820 21 during the year ending Sept. 30, 1871. The Treasurer reports \$3,820 21 of the State school fund received and paid out for teachers wages which agrees with the account here.

He reports \$6,274 18 received from county tax. \$4,094 07 paid for building school houses at Federal Point and in Wilmington. Nothing paid to County Examiner.

County fund on hand for School Houses,	\$2,655 60
"      "      "      "      Fund,	428 57

The Treasurer states, "Sept. 1870, I had on hand \$428 51 of County funds received from former Treasurer, Col. E. R. Brink, which amount I have still on hand. Federal Point levied a tax of \$7,738 61 for the same purpose. Out of these I have paid for one school house at Federal Point and one in Wilmington as stated above, \$106 69 for the one at Federal Point and \$3,087 38 for the one in Wilmington."

#### NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

No report. \$2,025.88 was paid to the County Treasurer

during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871, and of the State school fund.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

The treasurer received of the State school fund during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871, \$320. He reports nothing paid out for teacher's wages, \$93 paid County Examiner.

He states: "The county money has not been paid in yet. There has not been any additional expense for school houses as yet. The free schools are now being commenced, and the money will probably be paid in soon."

ORANGE COUNTY.

The treasurer received and disbursed \$891.74 of the State school fund in payment of teacher's wages. Nothing paid County Examiner. No county school tax.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

The treasurer reports \$1,355 of the State school fund received and paid for teacher's wages during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871. Nothing paid County Examiner. He states: "The county tax not yet collected, and consequently no apportionment by commissioners."

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports that he received and distributed, of the State school fund, during the year ending September 30th, 1871, \$2,032.

That he received from the county tax \$2,697.69 of which he paid for teachers' wages \$875.76, for building school house in New Hope \$150, and for repairs \$355.59, \$32 for rent, and to the county examiner \$39, and has \$1,260 still on hand. This statement accounts \$14,66 more than receipts.



## PERSON COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$2,201.50 received and disbursed of the State school fund for the year ending September 30, 1871.

According to the books here, the Treasurer received during two years ending September 30th, 1871, \$2,234, of which \$112.50 was received, but not reported, during the year ending September 30th, 1870, and \$2,121.50 during the year ending September 30th, 1871.

Nothing paid county treasurer. No county tax school fund.

## PITT COUNTY.

The Treasurer makes no report. He received, during the year ending September 30th, 1871, \$1,340, of the State school fund.

## POLK COUNTY.

The Treasurer received during the year ending September 30th, 1871, or more particularly from Sept. 16th, 1870, to August 21st, 1871, \$1,569. He however reports only \$786 received, and \$776 paid out of the State school fund. He has received \$562 35 of Township school tax, and paid \$98 66 for repairs. \$45 44 for teacher's wages, and has the balance \$418,27 on hand.

He states, "the Board of County Commissioners have audited the account of the Examiner amounting to \$96 45 for his services during the fiscal year. The County Commissioners levied no school tax for said fiscal year. I have received and disbursed in the county the following amounts received from sources other than the State fund and levies of taxes on the Townships as shown in accompanying annual report, to-wit :

1st. Donalson, to School fund, by F. S. Tomlinson,

amounting to

\$57 00

Giving to each Township \$3 56.

2nd.	Sale of School House in Pleasant Grove, Township,	8 42
3rd.	In Concord Township,	2 50
4th.	Amount received from Alfred Thompson, Commissioner of Concord Township for use of schools in said Township,	2 00

I have paid for teacher's wages from the Tomlinson fund \$25 29, and from sale of School House site \$8 42. Amount on hand of Tomlinson fund \$31 71. Balance to the credit of Concord Township, \$4 50."

#### RICHMOND COUNTY.

No report from the Treasurer. \$1,848.50 was paid to the Treasurer during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871, of the State school fund.

#### ROBESON COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$1,002.59 of State fund received during the year, and paid out for teachers wages \$1,35, paid the County Examiner. The books here show that \$1,673.75 was paid during two years ending Sept. 30th, 1871, and that \$406 of this sum was paid during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871, which leaves \$1,267.75 paid to County Treasurer during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1871.

The Treasurer reports nothing received from county tax fund.

#### ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$3,442.75 of the State school fund received up to Sept. 1st, 1871, and paid out for teachers wages. He reports \$825 on hand of county tax.

#### ROWAN COUNTY.

The Treasurer received and paid out of the State school fund \$2,385 during the school year.

He paid County Examiner \$18 out of the old school fund paid to him by D. A. Davis. No county school fund.

## RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

The Treasurer received \$4,123.80 of the State fund during the last scholastic year. He however, reports \$4,098.83 $\frac{1}{2}$  received by him, and \$4,093.81 $\frac{1}{2}$  paid out for teachers wages. No county school tax.

## SAMPSON COUNTY.

The County Treasurer reports I have received and disbursed since 1st Monday of Sept. 1870 \$2,896.74. According to the books here \$3,222.74 was paid to the County Treasurer up to Sept. 30th, 1871, of which 91 was paid in July 1870 and \$326 on the 14th and 30th of Sept. 1871, which gives the amount reported. No county school tax. \$30 paid County Examiner.

## STANLY COUNTY.

No report. Nothing paid to the County Treasurer.

## STOKES COUNTY.

Treasurer reports \$982.20 of the State school fund received and disbursed, and \$182 of the county tax fund paid out for repairs, and 410 yet on hand.

## SURRY COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$2,049.50 of State school fund received and paid out during the school year for teachers wages; \$5.05 paid for repairs, and \$30 to the County Examiner. No county school tax reported.



## TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports, "I have received of the State fund \$1,330; of the county tax fund, \$1,797.88. I have paid out the above, less my commissions, and there is yet due for teachers wages about \$325.

The amount paid County Examiner,	\$ 68.00
Amount paid for rent of school house,	24.00
For school lot,	10.00
Building school houses,	394.82
Paid for firewood,	2.20
Total,	<hr/> \$ 499.02

## TYRRELL COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$240 of State fund received and paid out for teachers' wages. No county tax fund.

## UNION COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports, "I have received and have on hand \$272.84 of the county school tax fund." The account here shows that the Treasurer received \$50 of the State school fund September 30, 1870, which was not reported last year.

## WAKE COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$4,127.81 $\frac{2}{3}$  of the State school fund received and paid out for teachers' wages during the year ending September 30, 1871. No county school tax.

## WARREN COUNTY.

The Treasurer of Warren county received during two years ending September 30, 1871, \$2,561. Of this sum he reported

\$1,505.50 on the 30th of September, 1870, which leaves \$2,055.50 for the year ending September 30, 1871. The Treasurer, however, reports1, \$966.50, which is \$89 less than the amount on the books here. He reports1, \$243.35 of county school tax collected and still on hand.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

No report. \$1,658 has been paid to the County Treasurer during the past scholastic year of the State school fund.

## WATAUGA COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$1,322.35 received of State school fund and \$1,131.67 paid to teachers. No county tax school fund. According to the account here \$1,565.10 was paid to the County Treasurer up to September, 1871, of which \$259.75 was paid to him during the year 1870, which leaves \$1,305.35 paid during the year ending September 30, 1871. Add to this the amount received from former Treasurer \$31, and it will give \$1,336.35 instead of \$1,322.35.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

The Treasurer has received and paid out \$3,402.33 of State school fund. No county school tax.

## WILKES COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports \$2,830 46 of the State school fund received, and \$2,701 77 paid to Teachers, leaving on hand \$128,69.

No county school tax.

According to the books here the Treasurer has received \$2,929 79 of the State school fund during the year ending Sept. 30, 1871.

## WILSON.

The Treasurer reports \$1,064 16 of State school fund received and paid out. No county school tax.

## YADKIN COUNTY.

The Treasurer reports, "I never have received one cent of the school money as yet, this Sept. 22d, 1871." The book here shows that he received \$120, July 20th, 1871.

## YANCEY COUNTY.

No report. The treasurer received \$1,778 up to March 8th, 1871, of the State school fund.

There are many discrepancies between the reports of the treasurers of the several counties, and the accounts in this office. I have not had time to call the attention of the county treasurers to these discrepancies since I discovered them.

I shall at once write to each treasurer, whose returns differ from the account in this office, and ascertain, if possible, where the error lies.

The part of the county capitation tax for the years 1869-'70, which belongs to the school fund, has, in very few cases, been accounted for. It appears to be still in the hands of the several sheriffs.

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REPORT OF COUNTY EXAMINERS.

## ALAMANCE COUNTY.

Rev. Wm. S. Long, County Examiner, reports: that he held five meetings during the year for examination of teachers; that he examined and approved 14 white male teachers, and 6



white female, 5 colored male and 1 colored female—26 in all. His examinations were written. He reports the whole number of public schools in the county 31; of these, 21 white, 10 colored; 3 schools continued longer than four months. There were 5 first grade schools and 26 second grade.

He spent fifteen days in visiting schools and school houses, and received nothing for his services.

All teachers have the registers required by law; some have the old register. There are 9 old school registers on hand.

The teachers employed gave entire satisfaction. The Examiner visited 28 schools during the year.

#### ALEXANDER COUNTY.

The County Examiner, J. T. Deams, made no report.

#### ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

The County Examiner, A. B. Phipps, reports: that he examined orally and approved 32 white male teachers, and 3 colored males; that there are 30 public schools in the county; 27 white, 3 colored; that two school houses were built and furnished during the year, at a cost of \$200; that he visited four schools during the year, and received \$15 for his services; that the County Commissioners refused to do anything for the aid of the public schools, therefore we have not been able to do the amount of good that we could have effected.

#### ANSON COUNTY.

The County Examiner, W. O. Bennett, reports that he examined and approved 13 white male teachers and one white female; that there are nine colored schools in the county. number of white not given; that he received \$10 for his services; that there are no school registers on hand. He states, "we have had but few schools yet, but expect to get

them under way all over the county soon. I find that I cannot get black teachers for the colored schools, as there are none competent to teach, and the whites, who *teach, are not competent*, with one or two exceptions. The condition of this county has been such that but little interest has yet been shown to embrace the advantages of public schools."

## ASHE COUNTY.

The Examiner, J. W. Todd, has made no report.

## BEAUFORT COUNTY.

The Examiner, Jas. F. Latham, reports that he held ten meetings during the year for examination of teachers; that he examined and approved 14 white male and 9 white female teachers and 1 colored male and 2 colored females; that the whole number of public schools in the county is 18, of which 2 were continued longer than 4 months. The whole number of school houses in the county is 20; none built during the year. He spent five days in visiting five schools during the year, and has received no compensation. Ten of the teachers use the register required by law. Six of the registers are on hand in the clerk's office.

## BERTIE COUNTY.

The Examiner, Rev. A. M. Craig, has made no report.

## BLADEN COUNTY.

The Examiner, Dr. W. A. Bizzell, has made no report.

## BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Asa Rags, reports 24 teachers exam-

ined and approved, to wit: 20 white males, 3 white females and 5 colored males; that there are 26 schools in the county, 18 white, 8 colored, 8 continued longer than four months; that there are 33 school houses in the county; that 5 were built during the year; that he spent six days in visiting 14 schools during the year, and received 42 commissions.

He states: "No school registers have reached us. The school committee seems inactive, and school tardy. More schools than money last year seems to inspire distrust."

#### BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Albert H. Dowell, Jr., recently resigned and Erasmus G. Merrimon was appointed in his place. No report has been received.

#### BURKE COUNTY.

The examiner, the Rev. Nelson Falls, has not reported.

#### CABARRUS COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Thos. H. Robinson, reports that, he held seven meetings for examination of teachers, and examined and approved 17 teachers; 8 white males, 4 white females, 2 colored males and 3 colored females. That there are 15 schools in the county; 8 white and 7 colored. That there are 20 school houses in the county; that he spent five days in visiting six schools and school houses, and received no compensation.

He states, "Have had great difficulty in getting public schools started; the colored population take more interest in them than the white. The houses used were those that had been built years ago. Our people put the burden of taxation so heavy they are not disposed to lay additional taxes to support public schools. Several of the schools are still in operation."



## CALDWELL COUNTY.

The Examiner, G. H. Rowan, reports, that he has examined and approved 74 teachers; 61 white males and 12 white females; about 20 applicants were under twenty years of age; that there are 75 school houses in the county; 70 white and 5 colored; that he did not visit the schools much; received \$13 compensation; that the teachers have not the school registers required by law; that he has some on hand.

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Examiner Thomas B. Bانشall has not reported.

## CARTERET COUNTY.

The Examiner Dr. Edgar L. Perkins reports, that he held 3 meetings for the examination of teachers; examined and approved 19; 14 white males, 1 white female, 3 colored males, 1 colored female, that there are 19 schools in the county, 14 white, 5 colored. That there are 20 school houses in the county, that one new house has been built during the year at a cost of \$527. That he visited one school during the year, that he received for his services \$12. That the teachers have no registers that he has none on hand.

He stated "The Peabody Educational Association is the only one in the county. Each member pays \$10 annually. The Association is under the control of a President and five Directors. Under its auspices a school of 165 pupils is kept up at New Port."

## CASWELL COUNTY.

The County Examiner Z. T. Dickey has made no report.

## CASWELL COUNTY.

The Examiner Marcus L. Lawrence has made no report.

## CHATHAM COUNTY.

The Examiner Isham Cox reports six meetings for examination of teachers, and that he examined and approved 47, 30 white males, 8 white females, 5 colored males, 4 colored females. That there were 52 schools in the county, 43 white, 9 colored. That he spent about 20 days in visiting 21 schools, and received \$40 compensation. That there are 30 school registers on hand.

## CHEROKEE COUNTY.

The Examiner, William Beal, reports eight meetings for examination of teachers; that 43 were examined and approved; 25 white males, 18 white females; that there were fifty three schools in the county; fifty white, one colored; there are fifty school houses in the county; one was built during the year. He spent three days in visiting three schools and received forty-five dollars compensation. The teachers have no registers, and the examiner has none on hand.

## CHOWAN COUNTY.

The Examiner, J. A. Ward, reports, that he examined and approved 10 teachers; 2 white males, 4 white females; 2 colored males, and 2 colored females; that he has received no compensation for his services; that teachers and school committees have all failed to report to him; "that the tax, \$2,500, laid by the county last year, and partly collected is now being re-funded."

## CLAY COUNTY.

The County Examiner, W. A. Curtis, reports two meetings held for the examination of teachers, and that he approved, on examination, 7 teachers all white males; that there are nine school houses in the county; that he received twenty-nine

dollars and ninety cents for his services as examiner; that he has fifteen school registers on hand.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Dr. S. N. Durham, makes no report.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

The County Examiner, T. F. Toon, makes no report.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Robert F. Lehman, reports one meeting held for the examination of teachers during the year; that he examined and approved 36 teachers; 13 white males, 5 white females; 10 colored males, 8 colored females; that seven teachers have the registers required by law.

He states: "Our county commissioners levied a tax for school purposes without regard to the equation prescribed for taxation. The collection of this tax was restrained by a decision of the Supreme Court. This decision has paralyzed our efforts, and the operation of the free school system has proved a failure. School committee men take no interest in the schools and neglect to report."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The County Examiner, John X. Smith, reports that he held ten meetings for the examination of teachers; that he examined and approved 36 teachers; 15 white males, 19 white females, 1 colored male, 1 colored female; that there are 50 public schools in the county; 35 white, 15 colored; that there are 50 school houses in the county; that 10 were built during the year; that he was engaged 17 days in visiting 4 schools, and received for his services as examiner \$53.25. All teachers have registers. The Examiner has one on hand.



## CURRITUCK COUNTY.

No report.

## DARE COUNTY.

Dr. E. C. Darly, County Examiner, has made no report.

## DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Rev. J. W. Creel, County Examiner, has made no report.

## DAVIE COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Charles Price, has made no report.

## DUPLIN COUNTY.

The Examiner, Rev. Alexander Kirkland, reports that he held four meetings for the examination of teachers; that he examined and approved 17 teachers; 7 white males and 7 white females and 3 colored males; that he received \$24 for his services as teacher. No reports have been made by committeemen in regard to the public schools.

## EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

The Examiner, W. A. Duggan, reports that he held thirty-eight meetings for the examination of teachers, and examined and approved 40 teachers; 13 white males, 13 white females, 1 colored female; that there are 27 public school houses in the county; 12 white, 15 colored; that one new school house was built at a cost of \$899; that he was engaged 20 days during the year in visiting 20 schools; that he received \$178 compensation for his services; that 27 teachers have the registers required by law. He states "general condition of school

houses bad. Many of the schools reported, were taught in houses donated for that purpose, for a period of four months. Some houses were rented."

#### FORSYTHE COUNTY.

The examiner, Rev. John H. White, reports that he examined and approved 35 teachers; 30 white males, 4 white females and 1 colored female; that he visited 12 schools and received \$80 70 compensation for his services.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The County Examiner, A. Thomas, reports that he examined and approved 25 teachers; 10 white males, 6 white females, 6 colored males, 3 colored females; that there are 26 public schools: 14 white and twelve colored in the county; that he visited 21 schools during the year.

He adds, "I found my work more agreeable this year; the people are better reconciled, and more warm to the cause of education."

#### GASTON COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Eli Paysour, makes no report.

#### GATES COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Mills L. Eure, reports that he examined and approved 37 teachers; 22 white males, 13 white females and 2 colored males; that 30 schools were taught in the county during the year; 18 white and 12 colored; there are 18 school houses in the county, 3 were built during the year. That the attendance at school has been very good, and the interest in education is increasing.

## GRANVILLE COUNTY.

The Examiner, James B. Floyd, reports 32 teachers examined and approved ; 7 white males, 7 white females, 10 colored males and 8 colored females. There are 38 schools in the county, and 40 school houses. The examiner spent 8 days in visiting schools.

## GREENE COUNTY.

The Examiner, J. D. Grimsley, made no report.

## GUILFORD COUNTY.

The examiner, Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, made no report.

## HALIFAX COUNTY.

The examiner made no report.

## HARNETT COUNTY.

The County Examiner, John A. Spears, reports that he examined and approved 21 teachers ; 12 white males ; 4 white females and 5 colored males. No registers on hand.

## HAYWOOD COUNTY.

The County Examiner, W. J. Wilson, reports that he examined and approved 49 teachers ; 37 white males, 10 white females and 2 colored males ; that two of the schools continued longer than four months ; that there are 36 public schools in the county ; 35 white and 1 colored ; there are 36 school houses in the county ; there are 30 School Registers on hand ; there is an association of teachers in the county, and three teachers' institutes have been held during the year. The schools are gener-



ally doing well. The greatest drawback is a want of competent teachers.

## HENDERSON COUNTY.

The County Examiner, W. G. B. Morris, reports that he examined 3 teachers—all white males; that there are 3 public schools in the county and 40 school houses; that two were built during the year at a cost of five hundred dollars; that the teachers all have the school registers; that there are forty school registers on hand.

Hertford COUNTY.

The County Examiner, J. B. Slanter, reports that he has examined and approved sixteen teachers; 3 white males, 3 white females, 6 colored males, and four colored females; that there are ten public schools in the county, 5 white and 5 colored; that 10 teachers have kept the register required by law.

## HYDE COUNTY.

The County Examiner, S. S. Jones, reports that he has examined and approved 13 teachers; 10 white males, one white female, and 2 colored males; that there are 11 schools in the county, 7 white, 4 colored. There are no registers for teachers.

## IREDELL COUNTY.

The Examiner, Prof. J. H. Hill, has made no report.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

The Examiner, James O. Robertson, reports that he examined and approved 12 teachers; 11 white males and 1 colored male; that there were 3 school houses built during the year; that there are no registers for teachers on hand.

## JOHNSTON COUNTY.

The Examiner, Rev. Samuel P. Horton, reports that he examined and approved 45 teachers; 35 white males, 7 white females, 4 colored males and one colored female. The Examiner was engaged 12 days in visiting 12 schools, and received \$24 for his services; that thirteen teachers have the registers required by law, and 7 additional registers are on hand.

## JONES COUNTY.

No report by the Examiner, Edward F. Sanderson.

## LENOIR COUNTY.

The Examiner, Wm. A. Coleman, reports that he has examined and approved 23 teachers; 11 white males, 8 white females, and four colored males. There are 23 public school in the county; 16 white, 7 colored. There are 23 school houses. The Examiner was engaged 15 days in visiting 15 schools, and received as compensation for his services, sixty-three dollars. There are 18 school registers on hand. He states: "Our people are not sufficiently aroused to the advantages of public instruction, and consequently our schools are not properly supported by public opinion."

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

No report by the Examiner, John D. Shaw.

## MACON COUNTY.

No report by the Examiner, T. S. Siler.

## MADISON COUNTY.

The County Examiner reports that he examined and

approved 48 teachers ; 40 white males, 8 white females. There were 40 white free schools and 4 colored in the county, and 44 school houses. The Examiner states that it is almost impossible for teachers to get their pay after their services have been rendered.

MARTIN COUNTY.

No report by the Examiner, Henry H. Lanier.

M'DOWELL COUNTY.

The Examiner, W. F. Craig, makes no report.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

The Examiner makes no report.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

The Examiner, S. C. Vance, makes no report.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Examiner, W. T. H. Ewing, makes no report.

MOORE COUNTY.

The Examiner, A. R. McDonald, makes no report.

NASH COUNTY.

The Examiner, A. W. Bridgers, reports that he examined and approved 23 teachers ; 15 white males, 3 white females, 4 colored males, and 1 colored female. He visited no schools during the year, and received \$78 for his services as Examiner.



Twelve registers are in the possession of teachers. None on hand.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Gen. Allen Rutherford, makes no report.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

The Examiner, Samuel N. Buxton, makes no report.

ONslow COUNTY.

The Examiner, Junius G. Scott, makes no report.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The Examiner, Samuel W. Hughes, makes no report.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

The Examiner, Frank Vaughan, reports that he has examined and approved 28 teachers; 13 white males, 6 white females, 4 colored males and 5 colored females; that there are 30 schools in the county; 19 white, 11 colored; that there are 19 school houses in the county. Four were built during the year at a cost of \$1,000. The Examiner was engaged five days in visiting five schools, and received as compensation for his services \$126. Thirty-six teachers have the register required by law.

PERSON COUNTY.

The County Examiner reports he has examined and approved 20 teachers; 12 white males, 4 white females, and 4

colored males. There 24 schools in the county ; 15 white, 9 colored.

The Examiner was engaged one day in visiting 2 schools. Twelve teachers have the registers required by law.

“ There is an increasing interest in the public schools. Teachers of a better class and qualifications are engaging in the work.”

#### PITT COUNTY.

The examiner, Calvin Cox, reports that he has examined and approved 18 teachers ; 5 white males, 4 white females, 5 colored males and 4 colored females. There are 5 public schools in the county ; 3 white and 2 colored. There are 20 school houses in the county. Five teachers have the registers required by law, and four registers on hand.

#### POLK COUNTY.

The examiner, J. H. Allen, has made no report.

#### RANDOLPH COUNTY.

The examiner, Franklin S. Blair, reports he has examined and approved 70 teachers ; 40 white males, 29 white females, and one colored male. He has learned unofficially that there have been about sixty public schools in the county. He was engaged 30 days in visiting schools. He reports no registers on hand. The interest in free schools is increasing.

#### RICHMOND COUNTY.

The examiner, L. C. Morton, reports that he has examined and approved 23 teachers ; 15 white males, 7 white females, and 1 colored male. There are 21 public schools in the county ; 18 white and 3 colored. The examiner was engaged six

days in visiting three schools and received \$164 25 as compensation for his services as examiner. The teachers all have the old school registers; there are 12 others on hand.

## ROBESON COUNTY.

The County Examiner, D. C. McIntyre, reports that he examined and approved 19 teachers; 11 white males, 7 white females and 2 colored males. There are 20 schools in the county; 16 white and 4 colored. There are 60 school houses in the county; ten were built during the present year. The examiner visited no schools during the year. He received \$60 for his services. Twelve teachers have kept the registers required by law.

## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

The examiner, Rufus H. Smith, makes no report.

## ROWAN COUNTY.

The examiner, Robert A. Knox, reports that he has examined and approved 19 teachers; 17 white males, one colored male and one colored female. There were 19 schools in the county; 18 white and 1 colored.

## RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

The examiner, W. W. Wallace, reports 86 teachers examined and approved; 58 white males, 17 white females and 11 colored males. There were 68 public schools in the county; 60 white and 8 colored.

## SAMPSON COUNTY.

The examiner, B. F. Grady, reports that he examined and



approved 46 teachers ; 32 white males, 10 white females and 4 colored males. There are 32 public schools ; 28 white and 4 colored. There are no school registers on hand, or in possession of teachers.

## STANLY COUNTY.

No report from the County Examiner, S. J. Pemberton.

## STOKES COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Samuel Slate, reports that he examined and approved 21 teachers ; 20 whites, 1 colored. There are 18 schools in the county ; 16 white, 2 colored. There are 72 school houses in the county. The Examiner received for his services \$36.

## SURRY COUNTY.

The County Examiner, James C. Gilmer, reports that he examined and approved 11 teachers ; 8 white males, 3 white females. There were 11 public schools in the county ; 6 white, 5 colored. There are 45 school houses in the county ; 5 were built during the present year. The examiner received \$30 for his services. He was appointed in August 1871, and his report is defective.

## TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Rev. G. W. Brooks, has made no report.

## TYRRELL COUNTY.

The County Examiner, Jo. A. Spruill, reports that he has examined and approved 5 teachers ; 2 white males, 2 white

emales. There are 5 public schools in the county ; 4 white, colored. Five teachers have the registers required by law. There are two others on hand.

## UNION COUNTY.

No report.

## WAKE COUNTY.

The Examiner, E. B. Thomas, reports that he has examined and approved 55 teachers ; 25 white males, 10 white females ; 1 colored males, 8 colored females. There are 43 schools in the county ; 32 white, 11 colored. There are 50 school houses. The examiner was engaged two days in visiting seven school. He has received nothing for his services. Forty teachers have the required registers. Schools have been started in nearly all the townships and conducted with considerable success.

## WARREN COUNTY.

The Examiner, John E. Dugger, makes no report.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Examiner, Lewis C. Latham, makes no report.

## WATAUGA COUNTY.

The Examiner, W. F. Shull, reports that he has examined and approved 25 teachers ; 24 white males, 1 white female. There are 25 schools in the county, and 40 school houses. The examiner was engaged 5 days in examining schools, and received twelve dollars for his services. None of the teachers have registers. There are none on hand.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

The County Examiner, John Robinson, reports that he has examined and approved 4 teachers—3 white males and 1 colored male. He has visited two schools. He has not received nor desired to receive any compensation for his services.

## WILKES COUNTY.

The Examiner, R. A. Spainhour, reports that he had examined and approved 31 teachers ; 29 white males, 1 white female and 1 colored male. The Examiner was engaged 4 days in visiting school houses and received nothing for his services. There are no registers on hand. None of the teachers have them.

## WILSON COUNTY.

The Examiner, E. M. Nadall, has made no report

## YADKIN COUNTY.

The Examiner, Rev. Moses Baldwin, reports that he has examined and approved 38 teachers ; 34 white males, 1 white female, and three colored males. The Examiner visited no schools and received no compensation for his services. There are no school registers on hand or in possession of the teachers.

## YANCEY COUNTY.

The examiner, Thos. E. Ray, reports that he has examined and approved 45 teachers. He is unable to report the number of schools and school houses.

Most of the County Examiners have made incomplete reports, because the material for reports was not furnished by the school committees.



## COUNTY EXAMINERS.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
Alamance,	Rev. W. S. Long,	Graham,
Alexander,	J. T. Deans,	Taylorsville.
Alleghany,	W. C. Fields,	Gap Civil.
Anson,	W. O. Bennett,	Wadesboro'.
Ashe,	J. W. Todd,	Jefferson,
Beaufort,	Jas. T. Latham,	Pantigo,
Bertie,	Rev. A. M. Craige,	Windsor.
Bladen,	Dr. W. A. Bizzell,	Elizabethtown.
Brunswick,	Asa Ross,	Smithville.
Buncombe,	E. H. Merrimon,	Asheville.
Burke,	Rev. N. Falls,	Morganton.
Cabarrus,	Thos. H. Robinson,	Concord,
Caldwell,	Rev. Geo. H. Round,	Lenoir.
Camden,	Thos. B. Bashell,	Camden C. H.
Carteret,	Dr. Edgar L. Perkins,	Newport.
Caswell,	Z. T. Dickey,	Yanceyville.
Catawba,	Marcus E. Lawrance,	Newton.
Chatham,	Isham Cox,	Mud Lick.
Cherokee,	Wm. Beal,	Murphy.
Chowan,	Jeptha A. Ward,	Edenton.
Clay,	W. A. Curtis,	Haysville.
Cleaveland,	Dr. S. N. Dunham,	Shelby.
Columbus,	T. F. Toon.	Fair Bluff.
Craven,	Robert F. Latham,	Newbern.
Cumberland,	John X. Smith,	Fayetteville.
Currituck,		
Dare,		
Davidson,	Rev. J. W. Creed,	Thomasville.
Davie,	Chas. Price,	Mocksville.
Duplin,	Rev. Alex. Kirkland,	Kenansville.
Edgecombe,	W. A. Duggan,	Tarboro'.
Forsythe,	John H. White,	Walkertown.
Franklin,	A. Thomas,	Louisburg.
Gaston,	Eli Pearson,	Dallas.
Gates,	Mills L. Eure,	Gatesville.
Granville,	James B. Floyd,	Wilton.
Greene,	J. D. Grimsley,	Snow Hill.

COUNTY EXAMINERS—(*Continued*.)

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	POST OFFICES.
Guilford,	Dr. Nerus Mendenhall,	Westminster,
Halifax,		
Harnett,	John A. Spears,	Lillington,
Haywood,	W. J. Wilson,	Forks of Pigeon,
Henderson,	W. G. B. Morris,	Hendersonville,
Hertford,	J. B. Slaughter,	Winston,
Hyde,	Jas. M. Watson,	Swan Quarter,
Iredell,	Prof. J. H. Hill,	Statesville,
Jackson,	Jos. O. Robertson,	Webster,
Johnston,	Rev. Saml. P. Horton,	Smithfield,
Jones,	Edward F. Sanderson,	Pollocksville,
Lenoir,	Wm. A. Coleman,	Kinston,
Lincoln,	W. R. Wetmore,	Lincolnton,
Macon,	T. F. Siler,	Franklin,
Madison,	Lewis Palmer,	Marshall,
Martin,	Henry H. Lanier,	Williamston,
McDowell,	Wm. F. Craig,	Marion,
Mecklenburg,	John C. Elms,	Charlotte,
Mitchell,	S. C. Vance,	Grassy Creek,
Montgomery,	W. T. H. Ewing,	Troy,
Moore,	A. R. McDonald,	Carthage,
Nash,	Maj. Josiah P. Jenkins,	Nashville,
New Hanover,	Gen'l. Allen Rutherford,	Wilmington,
Northampton,	Samuel N. Buxton,	Jackson,
Onslow,	James G. Scott,	Jacksonville,
Orange,	Samuel W. Hughes,	Hillsboro',
Pamlico,	Frank Dranghn,	Elizabeth City,
Perquimans,	Dr. Josiah T. Smith,	Hertford,
Person,	Dr. J. T. Fuller,	
Pitt,	Calvin Cox,	Granville,
Polk,	J. H. Allen,	Columbus,
Randolph,	Franklin S. Blair,	Bush Hill,
Richmond,	L. C. Morton,	Rockingham,
Robeson,	D. C. McIntyre,	Lumberton,
Rockingham,	Rufus H. Smith,	Stoneville,
Rowan,	Robert Knox,	Salisbury,
Rutherford,	W. W. Wallace,	Rutherfordton,

COUNTY EXAMINERS.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey,	Rev. B. F. Marable, S. J. Pemberton, Samuel Slate, Lacey J. Nooman, G. W. Brooks, P. H. Wilkins,  E. B. Thomas, John E. Dagger, Lewis C. Latham, Wm. F. Shull, J. W. Cox, Dr. Thomas W. Smith, E. M. Nadall, Rev. Moses Baldwin, Thos. E. Ray,	Clinton, Albemarle, Little Yadkin, Dobson, Darus Rock, Columbia,  Raleigh, Warrenton, Plymoth, Valley Cruis, Goldsboro', Trap Hill, Wilson, East Bend, Bald Creek,



## NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH COUNTY.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		IND.	TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Alamance,	1,346	1,434	627	563		3,970
Alexander,	1,078	931	122	113		2,244
Alleghany,	1,383		111			1,494
Anson,	227		2,197			4,467
Ashe,	3,483		213			3,696
Beaufort,	1,488	1,387	878	830		4,581
Bertie,	798	736	1,022	888		3,444
Bladen,						3,936
Brunswick,	811	764	562	477		2,614
Buncombe,	2,552	2,392	336	360		5,700
Burke,	2,989		932			3,921
Cabarrus,	2,678		1,276			3,954
Caldwell,	1,297	1,229	259	214		2,999
Camden,	980		590		9	1,579
Carteret,	1,106	1,109	454	474		3,143
Caswell,						4,603
Catawba,	3,580		632			4,212
Chatham,	2,147	2,131	1,062	1,059		6,399
Cherokee,	1,479	1,435	29	44	121	3,126
Chowan,	1,042		1,108			2,150
Clay,	843		71			914
Cleaveland,	3,701		630			4,531
Columbus,	1,150	1,156	658	588		3,552
Craven,	3,064		4,161			8,225
Cumberland,	3,709		2,726			6,435
Currituck,						1,937
Davidson,	2,791	2,581	411	447		6,230
Davie,	2,527		1,142			3,669
Dare,	721		115			836
Duplin,	1,548	1,423	1,071	1,120		5,162
Edgecombe,	1,274	1,238	2,183	1,054		6,749
Forsythe,	3,725		789			5,414
Franklin,	2,592		2,863			5,455
Gaston,						3,594

NUMBER OF STUDENTS, *Continued.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		IND.	TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Gates,	836	750	602	548		2,736
Granville,	1,524	1,509	1,927	1,782		6,742
Greene,						2,232
Guilford,	2,732	2,686	988	994		7,400
Halifax,	1,106	969	4,209	2,225		6,609
Harnett,	2,030		1,135			3,166
Haywood,	2,712		198			2,910
Henderson,	1,319	1,129	284	252		2,984
Hertford,						2,550
Hyde,	1,456	1,020	714	497		3,669
Iredell,						5,014
Jackson,	2,070		591		273	2,934
Johnston,	4,379		1,527			5,906
Jones,	568		854			1,522
Lenoir,	998	976	988	938		3,900
Lincoln,						3,323
Macon,						2,513
Madison,						3,171
Martin,	10,63	988	822	834		3,707
McDowell,						2,305
Mecklenburg,	2,205	2,101	1,532	1,369		7,207
Mitchell,	2,344		117			2,461
Montgomery,	1,005	907	370	346		2,628
Moore,	1,462	1,412	489	414		3,778
Nash,	1,182	1,198	755	708		3,863
New Hanover,	3,727		5,061			8,788
Northampton,	975	821	1,177	1,055		4,028
Onslow,	2,059		907		5	2,971
Orange,	3,668		2,029			5,697
Pasquotank,						2,710
Perquimans,	704	681	729	643		2,757
Person,	1,031	1,023	948	861		3,863
Pitt,	3,022		3,028			6,050
Polk,	1,255		338			1,593

## NUMBER OF STUDENTS—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		IND.	TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Randolph,	5,253		983			6,146
Richmond,	No report.					3,310
Robeson,	"					6,492
Rockingham,	"					4,744
Rowan,	"					4,999
Rutherford,	3,836		955			4,791
Sampson,	No report.					5,894
Staully,	996	981	186	168		2,331
Stokes,	No report.					3,760
Surry,	3,247		599			3,846
Transylvania,	619	599	94	70		1,382
Tyrrell,	1,008		449			1,457
Union,						4,385
Wake,	5,831		4,094			9,925
Warren,	893	845	1,946	1,741		5,425
Washington,	610	584	400	397		1,991
Watauga,	915	704	78	70	3	1,770
Wayne,	3,373		2,340			5,713
Wilkes,	5,237		605			5,842
Wilson,	2,416		1,586			4,002
Yadkin,	3,182		527			3,709
Yancey,	No report.					2,104
Estimated total,	229,542		129,280		305	359,124



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*Ordered to be printed.*

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JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, DEPUTY WARDEN, STEWARD, PHYSICIAN, &c., OF THE PENITENTIARY.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*To the General Assembly of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : In conformity with the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Directors elected by you met at the office of the Penitentiary on the 17th of April last, and organized by electing M. A. Bledsoe President of the Board, and assigning the duties of Clerk to C. H. Coffield. After the organization of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners who were present delivered to them an inventory of the public property in their hands and under their control, a copy of which is herewith filed. The Commissioners also reported that all the funds drawn by them from the Public Treasury had been expended, and that they had overdrawn on the Raleigh National Bank the sum of three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty cents, and that the unpaid bills of the Steward, M. Grausman, amounted to two hundred and seven dollars and ninety cents, which the Board of Directors ordered

to be paid. The Board of Directors were informed by the Commissioners that all the contracts for the materials and construction of the prison buildings had been made and filed in the office, and that the duties of the Board of Directors were restricted in reference to the buildings to having the materials used, and the work executed, according to the contracts which had been made by them. The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on the 1st day of November, 1870, as per report of the Deputy Warden, was 202. On the 17th of April there were 268 prisoners. Since that time, to the 1st of November, 1871, we have received into the prison 121 convicts, making the aggregate number received during the year 187, and the whole number in confinement 389, of whom 13 were discharged by Executive pardon, 25 by expiration of sentence, 5 by death, 3 by escape. Total discharges 46, leaving in confinement on the 1st of November, 1871, 343. All of which will more fully appear in the report of Captain Everard Hall, the present able and efficient Deputy Warden of the Penitentiary, which accompanies this report. Your Board have made requisitions upon the Treasury Department for the sum of Eighty-four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, and have drawn in cash from the Treasury the sum of seventy-two thousand and five hundred dollars, and obtained warrants which have not been paid by Treasurer, but assigned to Coleman & Bros., twelve thousand and two hundred and forty dollars, making the aggregate amount drawn and expended by them from the 17th of April to 1st of November, 1871, eighty-four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, to which sum add the amount drawn and expended by the Board of Commissioners from the 1st of November, 1870, the end of the last fiscal year, to 17th of April, 1871, sixty-one thousand dollars, and you have the aggregate amount of cash expended on account of the Penitentiary for all purposes during the fiscal year ending November 1, 1871, of one hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, less the sum of two thousand eight hundred and



sixty-three dollars and thirty-two cents, amount of Steward's estimate for November, 1871. To which add amount of cash expended as per report of Commissioners for the fiscal year ending 1st of November, 1870, one hundred and four thousand dollars, making the aggregate amount of cash expended upon the Penitentiary to the 1st of November, 1871, two hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-eight cents; to which add the value of the convict labor as per report of the Superintendent, fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, and you have the total amount which the Penitentiary has cost to the 1st of November, 1871, three hundred thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For a detailed statement of all these expenditures, we respectfully refer you to the reports of the Deputy Warden, Superintendent and Steward, which it will afford us and these officers much pleasure, whenever it may be necessary and desirable, to explain to your honorable body.

The work upon the prison buildings has progressed steadily but not as rapidly as was anticipated when the Commissioners made their last annual report. The contractors, Messrs. Coleman & Bros., have evinced a disposition to push forward the work as rapidly as possible under the circumstances, but their efforts have been much retarded by the limited means at the command of the Board. We have made requisitions for the amount of the estimates of the contractors (less the 10 per cent. reserved under the contract) and to meet current expenses, but the Public Treasurer has been unable, or at any rate failed, to pay warrants which we held upon him for the sum of twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars, which warrants have been assigned to Messrs. Coleman & Bros., in payment of monthly estimates for stone work, they agreeing to receive them as cash and collect them when the special funds collected for the Penitentiary should be paid into the Public Treasury by the Sheriffs as provided by act of the last General Assembly.



The failure in completing the permanent cells during the past summer, as was contemplated, rendered it indispensably necessary to erect, at considerable expense, temporary accommodations for the rapidly increasing number of convicts, which we have been compelled, under the present law, to receive into the prison. These temporary buildings, stockades, &c., are likely to prove in the end almost an entire loss. We therefore respectfully but earnestly suggest to your honorable body, as a matter of economy, the adoption of such measures as will secure the completion of the permanent cells at the earliest practicable moment, believing, as we do, that the ultimate cost of the establishment will be materially affected by the length of time consumed in its erection. The Board would further suggest that, in their judgment, the number of cells contemplated by the contract (500), will be insufficient for the probable number of convicts which will be sent here. They are informed that without detriment to the symmetry of the building two more tiers of cells, 450 in number, can be erected on the three tiers contracted for, which will cost comparatively very little. Your honorable body will at once perceive that it will cost the State at least four times as much to erect these cells at any point disconnected from the present buildings. For a detailed estimate of the cost of these 450 additional cells, you are respectfully referred to the report of W. J. Hicks, Superintendent.

Upon assuming the management of the Penitentiary, the Board found, as might reasonably have been expected in organizing a new institution, that the discipline was not as good as the necessities of the prison required, but under the auspices of the present incumbents there has been, we are pleased to say, a marked improvement, and at present the business of the prison is conducted in a more satisfactory manner. There is yet, however, room for still greater improvement, which we confidently expect to accomplish under the energetic and persistent efforts of the present officers and employees of the prison. We have experienced much difficulty

in retaining a disciplined and reliable guard, which resulted unavoidably from the fact that we could only retain them as long as they chose to stay, and when guilty of negligence or dereliction of duty, the only means of enforcing the discipline was to discharge them, the consequence being that if as soon as a guard learns his duty he does not choose voluntarily to perform it, we are driven to the necessity of dismissing him and appointing another, who may prove to be no better; thus perpetually endangering the escape of the prisoners.

It affords us pleasure, however, to state that the guard, as a general thing, have evinced a commendable disposition to perform their duty, and if the Legislature will authorize the Board to enlist the guard for a term of years, and uniform them and subject them to rules and regulations of the United States army, we are satisfied that under the experienced eye of the accomplished soldier, Col. G. H. Faribault, as Sergeant of the Guard, that we shall soon have a guard upon whom we can confidently rely in any emergency which may arise.

Under existing laws, the Board of Directors have no authority to pay the actual and necessary expenses of recapturing and returning to the prison the convicts which have from time to time escaped. We hope the Legislature will take such action in the premises as the public interest demands.

The Board of Directors would respectfully suggest that their short experience in the management of the Penitentiary satisfies them that the interest of the State and the convicts would be greatly promoted if the General Assembly would so modify the existing law that the term of imprisonment and the pardon of the executive shall depend, to some extent, at least, upon the conduct of the prisoner and the recommendation of the officers and directors of the Penitentiary. Such a law would doubtless have a most salutary effect upon the minds and conduct of the prisoners, and render the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the prison a comparatively easy matter.

There is one other matter to which we respectfully invite the



attention of the General Assembly. One of the prisoners is, we are informed by our physician, a hopeless lunatic. He is a source of much trouble and inconvenience in the prison, cannot be made to labor and of course ought not to be punished. Would it not be better to provide by law for the transfer of such cases to the Insane Asylum.

The Board cannot close this report without commending in the highest terms, the officers of the Penitentiary for the zealous, able and efficient manner in which they have and are still discharging their respective duties, and the employees for their prompt obedience and fidelity in their respective positions.

The Board of Directors cordially and earnestly invites such committee as your honorable body may deem it proper to appoint to visit the Penitentiary and investigate its management, deeming it not only a duty, but a pleasure to aid to the extent of their ability, the committee in arriving at a just conception of the magnitude of the establishment, and a thorough understanding of its past history, its present condition and its prospective cost and value to the people of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. BLEDSOE,  
*President of the Board.*



## REPORT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF PENITENTIARY.

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OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT,  
NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,  
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1871.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors  
of the North Carolina Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN:—As your assistant architect and superintendent of the building, I beg leave to submit the following report for the year ending November 1st, 1871.

Since my last report the following temporary buildings have been erected: Four rooms, 17 x 17 feet each, have been added to the original office building for overseers, storerooms, &c. Twelve cell buildings, 20 x 20 feet each, and covered by one roof. Above these cells a large airy room, 32 x 150 feet, has been fitted up for the use of convalescents during the day time, thereby saving the expense of a new building for that purpose. Substantial iron gratings have been placed in the old, as well as the new cell buildings; the original arrangement not affording proper ventilation.

A hospital building 22 x 58 feet, and a guard's room 22 x 40 feet have been erected. A wagon gate has been placed in the south line of the stockade, to afford access to the garden. Four acres of ground in the rear of the stockade have been enclosed by a good substantial fence for a garden, and is now covered with a fine crop of turnips.

A guard-walk twenty-nine hundred and ninety-seven feet in length, three and a half feet wide, twelve feet from the ground, and three feet below the top of the stockade, has been erected, which has added greatly to the efficiency of the guard and the security of the inmates.

The above improvements have cost the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and one dollars and thirty-two cents, \$ 8,901.32

To which add amount for temporary buildings in last report including cost of Penitentiary site, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and six cents. 37,298.06

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Total cost of temporary buildings to Nov. 1, 1871, \$46,199.38

The new building has progressed as rapidly as the means provided would justify. The hope was entertained at the date of my last report, that a portion of the cells would be completed, and ready for use this fall, but a lack of money to vigorously prosecute the work, has prevented its realization. The following table will give the amount of work done on the new prison building for the past year, also from commencement:

From Nov. 1st, 1870, to Nov. 1st, 1871, there has been laid

3,162 cubic feet of concrete,	
21,165 " " " footings,	
121,024 " " " masonry,	
costing the sum of ninety thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty cents, (\$90,872 60.)	

Ten per cent. retained,	\$ 9,087 26	
Convict labor,	12,905 84	\$21,993 10
Total amount paid contractors,		68,879 50

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\$90,872 60

To which add amount in former report, Nov. 1st, 1870, being

6,385 cubic feet concrete,
24,415 " " " footings,
14,817 " " " masonry,
307,577 brick,

costing, including the amount paid  
Major Levi T. Scofield for draw-  
ings, superintendent, &c., thirty-  
four thousand seven hundred  
and eighty-two dollars and fifty-  
one cents, \$34,782 51

Less 10 per cent. retained on con-  
tractor's estimate, \$2,629 17  
Less convict labor, 3,274 83      5,904 00

---

Cash outlay to Nov. 1st, 1871, of \$28,878 51

Giving a total of work done on building from commence-  
ment to Nov. 1st, 1871, of

9,547 cubic feet of concrete,  
48,580    "    "    " footing,  
135,841    "    "    " masonry,  
307,577                      brick,

costing, including Major Scofield's  
fees as above stated, the sum of \$125,655 11

Less 10 per cent. retained on con-  
tractor's estimate of \$11,716 43  
Less convict labor, 16,180 72      27,897 16

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Total cash paid on contract to Nov. 1, 1871, \$97,757 96

Total cash paid on temporary buildings and  
penitentiary site to Nov. 1st, 1871, 46,199 38

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Total cash expended in building departments, \$143,957 34



## CONVICT LABOR.

Total labor of convicts from November 1st, 1870, to November 1st, 1871, fifty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-six and a half days, amounting to \$36,316.73 $\frac{3}{4}$ , divided as follows :

	DAYS.			
Kitchen,	8,128 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	at 65 cents.,	\$	5,283 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hospital,	950,	at 65 cents.,		617 50
Bakery,	628 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,	at 65 cents.,		408 36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shoe Shop,	1,554 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	at 65 cents.,		1,010 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carpenter,	899 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	at 65 cents.,		584 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blacksmith,	480 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,	at 65 cents.,		312 16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Grading,	23,375 $\frac{3}{4}$ ,	at 65 cents.,		15,194 23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coleman,	21,509 $\frac{3}{4}$ ,	at 60 cents.,		12,905, 85
	57,526 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,		\$	36,316 73 $\frac{3}{4}$

To this add labor in report, November 1st, 1870, 27,188 $\frac{1}{2}$  days, amounting to \$17,399.65 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and you have the total labor of the convicts since the commencement, which is 84,715 days, amounting to \$53,716.39 $\frac{1}{2}$ , divided as follows :

Kitchen, Wash-room, &c.,	11,442 $\frac{1}{4}$	at 65 cents.,	\$	7,437 46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hospital,	1,118 $\frac{1}{4}$	at 65 cents.,		726 86 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bakery,	628 $\frac{1}{4}$	at 65 cents.,		408 36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shoe Shop,	2,141 $\frac{1}{2}$	at 65 cents.,		1,391 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carpenter Shop,	1,383 $\frac{3}{4}$	at 65 cents.,		899 43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blacksmith Shop,	808	at 65 cents.,		525 20
Grading Grounds,	40,225 $\frac{1}{4}$	at 65 cents.,		26,146 41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coleman Brothers,	26,967 $\frac{3}{4}$	at 60 cents.,		16,180 68
			\$	53,716 39 $\frac{1}{2}$

In this connection, I would respectfully suggest that you take steps for the completion of the fourth tier of cells, which will require only the iron door-frames and bedsteads, also the addition of a fifth and sixth tier, which will increase the capacity of the prison to nine hundred and fifty, and can be made at a comparatively small cost. The additional four hundred and fifty rooms will not make it necessary to add to the expense, or in any way alter the original design of the building, and will cost only one hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents each, (\$171.50). Making a total increase, for the addition of the four hundred and fifty cells, of the sum of seventy-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, (\$77,175).

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to express to you my thanks for the uniform courtesy extended to me by your honorable Board; and for your promptness in considering suggestions and recommendations made by me, from time to time. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very Respectfully,

W. J. HICKS,  
*Asst. Arch. & Sup't. of Building.*

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF EVERARD HALL, DEPUTY WARDEN.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors  
of the State Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN: Your Deputy Warden begs leave to make the following report:

As you are aware, I entered upon the duties of this office on the 15th of September last. This was to me, I am free to



confess, a new and untried field of labor. Yet it may not be amiss for me to assure you, that I am making myself familiar somewhat with the multifarious duties of the position. That the office is a very responsible one, especially when regarded in a moral point of view, will not be questioned by those who are at all acquainted with the details of a well regulated "State's Prison." For it is the Deputy Warden who has to cope with and control many of the fiercest and most abandoned characters in the State—"men" who have graduated in all the schools of vice, and sunk themselves to the lowest depths of degradation. These fellows have to be dealt with *very discreetly*, yet so firmly that there must be no flinching or wavering from the line of duty, else they would soon become the "masters of the situation."

The laws of the State imperatively demand, (and very *justly* too,) that they be deprived of their liberty—cut off from all intercourse with "society," whose laws they had violated, and *compelled to "earn their bread"* by the "sweat of their brows." This sentence of the courts the Deputy Warden is expected to carry out strictly to the letter. But it really does seem almost a moral impossibility to improve the "moral status" of this class of convicts by any ordinary course of prison discipline. Still patience and untiring zeal on the part of the Deputy Warden, may possibly meet with a partial success. At all events, I shall continue to hope and strive for the best results.

There is, however, another class of prisoners who I think may be materially benefited by a proper course of prison discipline. I allude to those who are younger and *may* have just entered upon a career of "crime." To deal wisely, firmly, yet humanely with these "*fallen ones*," involves *much* responsibility on the part of the Deputy Warden. And on his unceasing and well directed efforts in his department depends, in great measure, the success of a "Penitentiary" as a reformatory institution.



I cannot help feeling that there is much reason to hope that many of this class of prisoners, confined in an institution where habits of sobriety and industry are strictly enforced, and where lessons of obedience are daily inculcated, may eventually be restored to their families and friends better fitted every way for the homely duties of life and the requirements of good citizenship. If your Deputy Warden can be instrumental in bringing about any *such* results, he will feel indeed that his labors have been rewarded.

I would earnestly recommend to your honorable body that steps be taken, as early as practicable, to prepare a temporary place of religious worship for the prisoners, many of whom I have reason to believe would highly appreciate the privilege, while there is no doubt that the pastors of the various churches in Raleigh and vicinity would take pleasure in imparting religious instruction to the prisoners whenever invited so to do.

As to the general good conduct of the prisoners, as well as the officers and employees of the prison, I have only to say, that I am assured by parties who have long held positions of trust in the establishment, that its present discipline compares very favorably with that of any other period since it was founded.

I am glad to have to report that severe punishments are by no means frequent, and confined chiefly to "*leading spirits*" among the worst class of prisoners. Four (4) have recently been "gagged," one hour each, for boldly attempting (and nearly succeeding) in cutting out from their cells, and are now wearing "balls and chains" as a punishment for their rashness, and as a warning to others of the same stamp.

The Prison-guard, under the handling of our new sergeant, Colonel Faribault, is getting on finely, and bids fair, soon to become all that is desired in point of efficiency.

It becomes my duty to lay before you the following official statement:

There were confined in the Penitentiary November 1st, 1870,	
Prisoners of both colors and sexes,	202
Received during the year ending October 31st, 1871,	187

Total number confined at different periods during the year,	389
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	25
“ “ executive pardon,	13
“ “ death,	5
“ “ escape,	3
Total discharges,	46 46

\*Leaving in confinement November 1st, 1871, 343

The tables accompanying this report present many valuable statistics, in relation to the prisoners.

I am gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EVERARD HALL,

*Deputy Warden.*

Of the 187 prisoners received during year ending Nov. 1st., 1871.

129 were convicted of larceny,

2	“	“	“	horse stealing,
1	“	“	“	stealing goods,
1	“	“	“	receiving stolen goods,
1	“	“	“	robbery and burglary,
3	“	“	“	assault with intent to kill,
2	“	“	“	assault with deadly weapons,
2	“	“	“	felony,
11	“	“	“	burglary,
1	“	“	“	rape,

\*Male, Whites, 69 ; Females, White, 1 ; Male Colored, 257 ; Female, Colored, 16 : Total, 343.

2	were convicted of murder,
3	“ “ “ forgery,
4	“ “ “ barn burning,
4	“ “ “ arson,
5	“ “ “ attempt to rape,
2	“ “ “ bigamy,
7	“ “ “ manslaughter,
1	“ “ “ conspiring to murder,
1	“ “ “ stealing,
1	“ “ “ felonious killing,
4	“ “ “ assault and battery,

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 187

## COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	36
Indians,	1
Colored Males,	142
Colored Females,	8
<hr/>	
Total,	187

Of the prisoners received during the year, the following four have been discharged by Executive pardon.

Will-saw-yah, Indian, May 23, 1871; James Mansfield, May 29, 1871; Jackson Maynard, October 4, 1871; Washington Sharp, October 13, 1871.

## DIED.

Hilliard Garret, May 22, 1871.

## ESCAPED.

J. W. Davis, July 15, 1871; L. P. Thompson, June 12, 1871.

Making in all seven discharges of those received the past year, ending November 1, 1871.



## (TABLE A.)

TABLE SHOWING THE "CRIMES" FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS CONFINED DURING THE YEAR WERE SENTENCED.

Arson,	12
Assault and battery,	8
Arson and burglary,	1
Assault with deadly weapons,	4
Burglary,	29
Bigamy,	4
Conspiring to commit murder,	1
Barn burning,	5
Forgery,	4
Felony,	5
Highway robbery,	1
Murder,	8
Manslaughter,	18
Malicious mischief,	1
Felonious slaying,	2
Poison,	1
Larceny and burglary,	1
Robbery,	14
Rape,	6
Attempt to rape,	13
Receiving stolen goods,	1
Horse stealing,	18
Larceny,	234
Total,	389

Of these 389 convicts in prison during the year, 29 were tried for the second offence, 4 were tried for the third offence, 1 was tried for the fourth offence, and 1 was tried for the fifth offence ; 4 have been sentenced to the penitentiary the second time.

## (TABLE B.)

SHOWING TERM OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

Sentenced for life,	6
“ “ 40 years,	1
“ “ 30 “	1
“ “ 25 “	1
“ “ 20 “	13
“ “ 15 “	3
“ “ 12 “	1
“ “ 10 “	55
“ “ 8 “	2
“ “ 7 “	6
“ “ 6 “	5
“ “ 5 “	85
“ “ 4½ “	1
“ “ 4 “	25
“ “ 3 “	85
“ “ 2½ “	3
“ “ 2 years and 1 month,	1
“ “ 2 “	74
“ “ 1½ “	7
“ “ 1 year and five months,	1
“ “ 1 year,	12
“ “ 10 months,	1
Total,	389

## (TABLE C.)

SHOWING THE COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE SENT.

Alamance,	3	Johnston,	7
Alexander,	3	Jones,	1
Alleghany,	2	Gates,	1
Anson,	2	Lenoir,	8
Beaufort,	7	Lincoln,	2
Burke,	2	Macon,	2
Bertie,	3	Martin,	3
Bladen,	1	Madison,	1
Brunswick,	2	McDowell,	6
Buncombe,	11	Mecklenburg,	6
Cabarrus,	6	Montgomery,	2
Caldwell,	5	Mitchell,	1
Carteret,	1	Moore,	4
Caswell,	3	Nash,	6
Catawba,	2	New-Hanover,	10
Chowan,	6	Northampton,	2
Chatham,	6	Onslow,	1
Columbus,	10	Orange,	3
Camden,	2	Pasquotank,	8
Craven,	17	Perquimans,	12
Cumberland,	1	Pitt,	3
Cleaveland,	1	Richmond,	2
Currituck,	2	Robeson,	8
Davie,	12	Rockingham,	3
Davidson,	10	Rowan,	7
Duplin,	8	Sampson,	2
Edgecombe,	5	Stokes,	12
Forsythe,	3	Surry,	6
Franklin,	12	Wake,	33
Gaston,	1	Wayne,	6
Granville,	2	Wilson,	7
Guilford,	10	Warren,	9
Halifax,	11	Washington,	4
Henderson,	1	Wilkes,	6
Hertford,	7	Yadkin,	1
Hyde,	1		
Iredell,	10	Total,	389
Jackson,	3		



## (TABLE D.)

## SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THE PRISONERS.

Virginia,	16
South Carolina,	9
Georgia,	5
District of Columbia,	2
Kentucky,	1
Tennessee,	3
Ohio,	1
New York,	1
Pennsylvania,	1
England,	2
Ireland,	2
France,	1
North Carolina,	344
Unknown,	1
	—
Total,	389

## AGE OF PRISONERS.

There are under 20 years of age,	108
“ “ over 20 and under 50,	257
“ “ over 50 years of age,	24
	—
Total,	389

## SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS.

There are married,	177
“ “ single,	196
“ “ widowers,	13
“ “ widows,	3
	—
Total,	389

(TABLE D)—*Continued.*

## COLOR.

Males, white,	86
Females, white,	1
Males, colored,	286
Females, colored,	16
<hr/>	
Total,	388
Indian,	1
<hr/>	
	389

## EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Of this number of convicts only	4 have liberal educations.
“ “ “ “ “ “	59 can read and write.
“ “ “ “ “ “	62 can read only.
“ “ “ “ “ “	264 can neither read nor write.
<hr/>	
Total,	389

## NAMES OF CONVICTS SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

	Color.	Former Residence.	Age.	Sex.	Offence.	Date of Admission.
Alexander Willis,	Col.,	Raleigh,	23	M.,	Murder,	Jan. 6th, 1870.
George Bayline,	Col.,	Halifax,	30	M.,	Murder,	Jan. 6th, 1870.
Nero Davis,	Col.,	Orange,	23	M.,	Murder,	Jan. 12th, 1870.
Jennie Greeh,	Col.,	Orange,	17	F.,	Murder,	April 27th, 1870.
Josiah Henderson,	Col.,	Lincoln,	16	M.,	Murder,	Oct. 4th, 1870.
Jacob Manual,	Col.,	Cumberland,	44	M.,	Murder,	Nov. 14th, 1870.

## REPORT OF D. C. MURRAY, STEWARD.

STEWARD'S OFFICE,  
NORTH CAROLINA, PENITENTIARY,  
Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1871.

*Honorable Board of Directors, North Carolina Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I respectfully submit the annual report of my department for the fiscal year, ending 1st November, 1871.

A tabular statement of articles, from whom bought, and the prices paid, is shown in detail and regular date in large book A, subject to your inspection.

The annexed statement No. 1, embraces the amount I have disbursed for general expenditures from 17th April, 1871 to 1st November, 1871.

Statement No. 2 exhibits amount paid by former steward, M. Grausman, for like expenses from 1st November, 1870, to 17th April, 1871.

## STATEMENT NO. 1.

## EXPENDITURES.

Provisions,	\$ 9,058.83
Clothing and Bedding,	4,126.02
Shoes and Leather,	1,257.43
Furniture,	418.55
Fuel and Light,	628.20
Arms and Ammunition,	90.00
Sundries,	1,226.67
Medicines,	1,582.78
	————— \$ 18,388.48



Amount brought forward, \$ 18,388.48

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Provisions,	\$ 8,412.00
Clothing and Bedding,	2,358.57
Shoes and Leather,	1,024.92
Furniture,	380.00
Fuel and Light,	830.06
Arms and Ammunition,	15.70
Sundries,	501.54
Medicines,	338.54
	<hr/>
	\$ 13,861.63
Aggregate total from Nov. 1, 1870,	<hr/>
to Nov. 1, 1871,	\$ 32,250.11

I have expended for provisions from 17th April, to November 1st, 1871.

For officers, overseers, and guards,	2,383.83
For convicts,	6,675.00

Total, as per statement No. 1. 9,058.83

The average number of officers, overseers and guards from 17th April to November 1, 1871, is 50 ; the cost therefore of feeding one, per day, is 23 cents. Average number of convicts is 306, which gives the cost of feeding one, per day, at 11 cents.

In the absence of any specified account kept by former Steward of shoes manufactured and repaired, and of provisions consumed separately by guards and prisoners, I am unable to give the number of shoes made and repaired, or a separate division of provisions used by each class.

There have been manufactured in the Prison Shoe Shop for inmates 534 pairs of new shoes at \$1.75, \$934.50; 385 pairs of old shoes half-soled at 50 cents, \$192.50, from 17th April, 1871, to November 1, 1871. Amount received from work done in shoe shop for employees, \$169.85.

Your attention is called to the accompanying aggregate account, embracing, as it does, all expenditures paid for the Institution during the fiscal year ending November 1, 1871.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. MURRAY, *Steward.*

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AGGREGATE ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES OR  
DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA  
PENITENTIARY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1871.

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DISBURSED BY D. C. MURRAY, PRESENT STEWARD.

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Cash paid for provisions,	\$	9,058	83
Cash paid for clothing and bedding,		4,127	22
Cash paid for shoes and leather,		1,257	43
Cash paid for furniture,		418	55
Cash paid for fuel and light,		628	20
Cash paid for arms and ammunition,		90	
Cash paid for sundries,		1,226	67
Cash paid for medicines,		1,582	78
Cash paid for Deputy Warden, pay-roll,		11,142	66
Cash paid for temporary buildings,		6,030	94
Cash paid for new building,		46,089	43
Cash paid Alfred Dockery, Director, expenses,		96	
Cash paid C. H. Coffield, Director, expenses,		150	
Cash paid G. W. Thompson, Director, expenses,		114	50
	\$	82,013	21

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DISBURSED BY M. GRAUSMAN, FORMER STEWARD, FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1870, TO APRIL 17, 1871.

For Provisions, clothing, salaries, etc.,	\$ 23,510	09		
For permanent and temporary buildings, &c.,	37,877	21		
			\$ 61,387	30*
Total,			\$ 143,400	51

\*This amount, \$ 61,387.30, was overdrawn by former Board of Commissioners, and paid by present Board of Directors.

D. C. MURRAY,

*Steward.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. WM. G. HILL, PHYSICIAN.

*To the Directors of the State Penitentiary :*

GENTLEMEN : In compliance with the regulations established for the government of the Institution, I now submit my report of the sanitary condition of the prison during the year ending the 31st of October, 1871, being the second year for which I have had charge of its medical department.

The admissions since the 1st of November, 1870, have been, according to the report of the Deputy Warden, as follows : White males, thirty-six ; Indians, one ; colored males, one hundred and forty-two ; colored females, eight ; making the total number of admissions one hundred and eighty-seven.

Of the one hundred and eighty-seven admitted, one hundred and fifty-one were received in good health, and thirty-six in imperfect.

The following table will show the sickness introduced into the Penitentiary by the thirty-six prisoners who were received in imperfect health :



## TABLE OF THE SICKNESS OF PRISONERS ON ADMISSION.

*Syphilitic*.—Secondary Syphilis, 2 ; Gonorrhœa, 5 ; Chronic Urethritis, 1.

*Thoracic*.—Incipient Phthisis, 1 ; Chronic Cough, with scrofulous diathesis, 1 ; Chronic Disease of the Heart, 1.

*Scrofula*.—Scrofulous Caries of the bones of the leg, 1 ; Scrofulous enlargement of the Glands of the Neck, 1.

*Abdominal*.—Chronic Diarrhœa, 1 ; Inguinal Hernia, 5 ; Double Inguinal Hernia, 1 ; Dysentery, 1.

*Rheumatic*.—Acute Rheumatism, 1 ; Chronic Rheumatism, 1.

*Nervous*.—Epilepsy, 1 ; Paraplegia, partial, 1.

*Various*.—Atrophy of the muscles of the leg and thigh, 1 ; In bad health and much emaciated from previous long confinement in jail, 1 ; Anchylosis of knee from gun shot wounds, 1 ; Leg amputated and hand badly contracted from previous injuries, 1 ; Psora, or Itch, 7.

During the months of November and December, 1870, the health of the convicts was excellent ; only a few cases of sore-throat, slight rheumatic, and other minor affections occurring. In the month of January, there was the usual amount of winter diseases, colds, sore-throat, and rheumatism. In February and March, much sickness occurred, pneumonia, tonsilitis, ulcerated sore-throat, catarrhal fever and rheumatism were the prevailing diseases. Eighteen cases of pneumonia were treated. The above diseases continued in the month of April, with sporadic cases of diarrhœa, dysentery and intermittent fever. About the 20th of April, measles became epidemic, eighty-one cases were under treatment. Measles, ordinarily as it appears in families, in private practice, is comparatively a mild affection, easily managed. But, when it occurs where a number of persons are congregated together, as in armies, or extensive prisons like this penitentiary (especially if overcrowded), it often becomes a most formidable disease, and the *sequelæ* are more to be dreaded, than the primary attack. It proved a great scourge to both armies during our late civil war. It assumes under

the above conditions, what medical writers term, a putrid type, marked by extreme debility, and attended or followed by dysenteric diarrhœa, difficult of management,—more dying of the intestinal affection, than all the other *sequelæ* of the disease. Such has been the course of this epidemic. Seventy-eight of the cases were complicated with or followed by dysenteric diarrhœa.

By the 1st of June, bowel complaints had become epidemic, principally dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera-morbus. Many of the cases were violent, not yielding readily to treatment. The new cells you had erected, about this time, with increased ventilation in the old cells, contributed greatly to the comfort and health of the prisoners.

About the middle of July, scorbutus, or scurvy, that loathsome disease, made its appearance, and the number of cases rapidly increased, till sixty-three men were smitten with it. This terrible disease is rarely met with in this country, many physicians never having seen a case of it. During the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early part of the present centuries, it was very common; and the accounts of its ravages given by historians and medical writers are in the highest degree revolting. It is occasionally complicated with other diseases, which greatly aggravate the danger; of these, the most fatal is dysentery. Many of those attacked had but recently recovered from diarrhœa, or dysentery, causing greater difficulty in their treatment. Scurvy is beyond doubt a blood, disease, that fluid becoming greatly depraved. It is not caused by contagion, nor impure air, nor by over-crowding, nor by continued use of salt provisions; neither are all these agents competent to produce it. The one, essential cause, is the privation, for a considerable time, of fresh vegetables in sufficient quantity. As soon as scurvy appeared, I directed full rations of potatoes three times a week, to all the convicts, and onions and potatoes daily to those affected with it. The sub-acid fruits being decidedly anti-scorbutic, apples were used, lemon-juice,—considered by high medical authority almost a specific in scurvy,



whether as a preventative or remedy,—was freely administered, and with marked beneficial effect. The above dietary treatment, with such medicines, as were indicated, proved efficient, and entirely satisfactory. In a few weeks, most of these patients had recovered; the remainder are now convalescent, and, in a short time, this disease will doubtless altogether disappear. The remarkable drouth during the past summer, occasioned such a scarcity of vegetables in this section of country, that it was exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to procure vegetables in sufficient quantity for the penitentiary. As there will be a garden connected with this institution next summer, it is to be hoped that we may be spared another outbreak of this disease; but to guard against it as far as possible, I would recommend a large addition of vegetables to the dietary of the penitentiary. Persons in confinement require good, solid, substantial food, both of meat and vegetables,—and these varied. I consider such dietary a sanitary matter of the first importance, and the cost will be trifling in comparison with the loss of labor from sickness, and the increased expenditure for medicines, &c., which would assuredly result from a failure to adopt it. In the months of September and October, considerable sickness continued to exist among the prisoners. Bowel complaints, intermittent fever and ophthalmia, were the prevailing diseases, but were easily managed. The following surgical cases have been treated, viz:

One gun-shot wound of the thigh, ball extracted at the groin; one penetrating wound of the thigh; one fracture of the thigh; one fracture of the clavicle; one severe contused injury of the foot, with other minor cases.

I take pleasure in stating that the sanitary condition of the penitentiary, at the present time, is much improved, and with the approach of cold weather, we may expect greater improvement.

Five deaths have occurred, *all colored*.

Case 1st. Jack Scott, a delicate man, aged 29 years; in hospital frequently during the winter, for cough and erratic



pains about the chest; attacked with measles May 5th. The disease ran its usual course for five or six days, when pneumonia supervened, complicated with dysenteric diarrhoea; died on the 15th of May.

Case 2d. Hilliard Garrett, aged 19; sound on admission; attacked with diarrhoea on 22d of May. That night, as I was informed, he drank quantities of cold water, and was taken with cholera-morbus. His cell-mates gave no alarm, and his condition was not known till next day, when he was brought to hospital in a state of collapse. Prompt treatment was instituted with the most powerful internal and external remedies. Reaction could not be effected; he died two hours and a half after he was received at hospital.

Case 3. Frank Moore, aged 21 years, had been under treatment for dysentery several days, and was improving. On the night of the 15th of June, he ate and drank imprudently; was received at hospital next morning (16th) in collapse; died on the 17th of June.

Case 4th. Richmond Moore, aged 55 years, an infirm man died of typhoid dysentery on the 20th of June.

Case 5th. Rufus Derrick, aged 18 years, as in the case of Hilliard Garrett, lost his life, in all probability, by his cell-mates not making known his condition, which they could easily have done. He was but slightly sick on the 23d of June; was ordered from the pump that afternoon, where he was drinking water imprudently, contrary to positive orders, and was attacked at night with cholera-morbus. Mr. Cordon, Superintendent of Hospital, being informed of his condition next morning, visited him immediately, but he died in fifteen minutes after he first saw him.

There are in the Penitentiary: Whites—males 69; females 1. Colored—males 267; females 16. Total, 343 convicts. Five deaths having occurred during the year, the rate of mortality is within a fraction of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

I feel thankful to a merciful Providence, considering the large number treated, the severity of the cases and the untavor-

able circumstances in which they were placed, that the mortality has not been much greater.

That disease has been multiform and more prevalent here than in similar institutions of the country, should not be attributed to the location, which is eminently a healthy one, nor to remissness or neglect on the part of its management. Adequate cause for such disproportion may be found in the fact, that the Penitentiaries of the other States have been completed and thoroughly appointed, with cells well ventilated and warmed, while here the buildings are being constructed, and the convicts engaged in their erection are necessarily exposed to vicissitudes of weather, having temporary quarters which cannot, with due regard to the safe-keeping of the prisoners, be rendered thus comfortable and salubrious.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging my great indebtedness to the kind and efficient Superintendent of the Hospital, Mr. J. G. M. Cordon, for the patience and alacrity with which he has seconded my efforts in behalf of the sick; also, to the nurses, (convicts detailed for that purpose) for their prompt and faithful services, and their kindness and attention to the sick under their immediate care.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. HILL,

*Physician to State Penitentiary*









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Doc. No. 8.]

[SESS. 1871-'72.]

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

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MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR RELATIVE TO  
THE INSANE ASYLUM.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh N. C., 4th Dec. 1871.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration, the report a Special Committee of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, upon the subject of "the best and most economical mode of providing for the insane of the State," to which I earnestly invite your attention.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

*Governor.*

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RALEIGH, Dec. 4, 1871.

*To His Excellency, TOD R. CALDWELL,*

*Gov. of North Carolina:*

SIR.—As the President of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, I have been instructed to



forward to the Legislature the report of the Special Committee upon the subject of "the best and most economical mode of providing for the insane of the State," together with the action of the board thereon at a meeting held on the 29th ultimo, accompanied with such remarks as I may deem fit.

Beleiving that it is proper I should approach the Legislature in this matter through your Excellency, I have herewith forwarded these documents, and respectfully ask that, your Excellency will, at your earliest convenience, give them their proper direction.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's Ob't. Servant,

CHS. E. JOHNSON,

*President.*

Mr. Kemp P. Battle moved that the President of the Board be requested to submit the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly as an expression of the feelings of this Board. Adopted unanimously.

The following was presented by Dr. Pride Jones :

WHEREAS, The Insane Asylum is now filled to its utmost capacity, and there are now two hundred and fifty applications for admittance on file ; and whereas, we deem it our duty to endeavor to obtain the means of providing for the treatment and cure of at least three hundred additional patients ; therefore

*Resolved*, That we would respectfully ask of the Legislature an appropriation of at least fifty thousand dollars towards the erection of additions to the present building for the accommodation in part of the insane of North Carolina not now under treatment, to be so expended as to bring into use each ward as completed, the work to be carried on under the direction and in accordance with plans and specifications to be adopted by the President and Executive Committee of this Board, and of the Superintendent of this institution. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. K. P. Battle moved that the President of this Board

transmit the above to the Legislature with such remarks as he may deem fit. Adopted.

A true copy from the minutes.

W. E. ANDERSON,  
*Secretary.*

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## REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of "the best and most economical mode" of providing for the insane of the State, with instructions to report at this meeting, beg leave to submit the following as the result of their inquiries and deliberations.

First, That it is now a recognized fact, that "the best and most economical mode" of taking care of the insane—curables and incurables—is to furnish them with hospital accommodations suitable for their custody, care and cure; and therefore that, as our present hospital accommodations are insufficient for these purposes and might be easily enlarged, additional buildings for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty or three hundred more patients should be erected in immediate connection with the present Asylum, constituting the whole, one hospital for the curables and incurables together, because such an arrangement is deemed best for both classes.

Second, That your committee are decidedly of the opinion, after thorough investigation and thoughtful consideration, that it is very much more economical to adopt the above plan, than to undertake at present the erection of another hospital in a different part of the State; and that it is at the same time best, because these additions to the present Asylum would be sooner rendered available than any hospital that could be built elsewhere in the State, and because further, it will afford the Superintendent of the present Asylum the means of properly classifying his patients, thus enhancing the value of the insti-



tution under his charge, for upon such classification, in the language of a distinguished alienist, Dr. Gray, of Utica, New York, the power of an institution both to cure and care for the insane is largely dependent."

CHS. E. JOHNSON,  
E. BURKE HAYWOOD.  
C. T. MURPHY,  
*Committee.*

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*To the Honorable, General Assembly,  
of the State of North Carolina :*

In obedience to instructions from the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, at a meeting of that body held on the 29th ultimo, I herewith transmit, for the consideration of the Legislature, the report of a Special Committee of the Board of Directors upon the subject of "the best and most economical mode" of providing for the insane of this State and the action of the board thereon, together with the following remarks.

In the consideration of all matters relating to "the best and most economical mode" of providing for the insane neither of these facts, which are beleived to be of paramount importance, should ever be overlooked. Neglect of either will defeat the objects and purposes contemplated in providing for the custody, care and cure of the insane.

First, That, as well in a moral as in a legal point of view, the insane are not to be regarded as responsible for their actions and conduct.

Second, That it is believed to be a great and fundamental principle, that morbidly disordered mental states and condition are to be regarded as diseased actions, and in their character, extent and duration can only be duly appreciated, properly measured and wisely treated by a knowledge of the facts, that



such disordered and diseased minds result from a primarily disordered and diseased conditions of these physical organs upon which they are dependent for their manifestations, or upon the diseased condition of other organs acting sympathetically on these.

A recognition of the almost or quite universal opinion of the moral state and legal condition of the insane, expressed in the first of these propositions, necessarily excites for them the tender sympathies and lively interest of every enlightened and humane citizen of the State, while it clearly shows that they should become the objects of the watchful supervision and fostering care of the commonwealth.

The celebrated Erskine, when Lord Chancellor of England, in expounding the great principles of the common law, declared, in respect of its applicability to this unfortunate class of citizens, "*that it fell to the king to take care of those who could not take care of themselves.*" And a late distinguished scholar and philanthropist, Horace Mann, in earnestly advocating the interest of the insane before the Legislature of Massachusetts, said, "*the insane are the wards of the commonwealth;*" thus, with touching truthfulness, indicating their morally helpless and legally dependent condition. And so, also, the framers of our Constitution, contemplating the subject from the same enlightened stand point, have, by constitutional enactment, provided that all the insane shall be taken care of at the public expense.

Thus we find that every interest in the State is appealed to in behalf of the insane. Not only the enlightened philanthropist and humanitarian has his sympathies aroused and actively directed toward their welfare, but every tax payer is personally appealed to in their behalf. For neither those who are best off in the matter of this world's goods, nor those who happen not to be fortunes' favorites, can tell whether the next victim of this dreaded affliction shall be from a circle where abundant means, intelligent conversation and genial manners constitute the charm of social life and indicate an advanced civil-

ization and improvement, or from amid those whose honest labor and daily toil constitute the foundation, support and happiness of families, communities and States ; or from among the wretchedly poor, to take care of whom is surely the best policy of the State. In either case, the Constitution provides that the sufferer shall be taken care of at the public expense. And why not ? Each property holder pays his taxes in proportion to his means, and each provides for his own support and the support of the poor, *who cannot be taken care of*, according to his ability to do so. The richer man pays more, and the man of smaller means pays less for the attainment of the same great and beneficent purpose. But it is of the nature of things, and in accordance with the best interest of society and the truest policy of the State, that the man of means should not only take care of himself in this connection, but that he should materially aid in taking care of his poor neighbor. It is the legitimate result of an advanced and improved civilization, besides being an imperceptible christian obligation and duty.

From the principle in theory recognized in the second proposition, it follows as a postulate in practice, that the insane should receive such remedial treatment as will most effectually contribute to their restoration to health and mental soundness.

For this purpose we are persuaded that it is "best and most economical," and from the lights before us deem it to be a measure of the first importance, to collect them in hospitals supplied with every provision for their care and cure. Indeed, a judicious economy, apart from philanthropic considerations, would suggest and seek to provide the means for the earliest treatment of all cases of mental disease as they occur, for the simple reason that the sooner any disease is placed under treatment, medical and hygienic, the earlier, in all probability will a cure be effected. Thus we are told by those who are familiar with this subject, that at least eighty per cent. of the recent cases of insanity are most materially benefited, or entirely cured by prompt and proper hospital treatment. It would therefore seem the dictate of economy, and wisdom, and philanthropy to



give our insane the opportunity of receiving promptly the best medical care and treatment which the science of the times will afford. Few diseases are believed to be more amenable to proper treatment than insanity, if taken in its earliest stages, and no disease is more intractable and attended with greater risks to families and the community after it has once become fixed.

If these statements be true, and all experience and observation will confirm their truth, it is most apparent that with our present hospital for the insane in this State, crowded to its utmost capacity, justice cannot be done towards a large class of those that have recently become insane. A very large majority of them must indeed remain insane, unless more extended provision is made for their treatment at the earliest day practicable. Moreover, there is a large class of chronic insane scattered in different parts of the State, who are a burden and source of distress and anxiety to their families and to the communities of which they are members, for whom such hospital accommodation should be provided, so that the two classes of recent and chronic insane may be placed in the same hospital to the material advantage of both parties, and more economically to the State.

And here, of course, the question will be asked—At what point in the State should these additional accommodations for the insane be provided? The Board of Directors, unanimously adopting the report of their Special Committee, believe that they should be in immediate connection with the present Asylum buildings, and placed under the same organization and management.

There are many good reasons for this opinion. In the first place, these additions to the present Asylum, for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty or three hundred more patients, can be provided at much less expense than it would cost to build another Asylum elsewhere in the State for the accommodation of a like number of patients. By this course we should get rid of the heavy cost of a large centre building, and, at the same time, be able to utilize for these additions the



forces and means now employed for the purposes of lighting, watering, ventilating, warming and heating the present Asylum. Again, it has been ascertained by experience, that five or six hundred patients—curables and incurables together—under the same organization and management, can be cared for and heated, and with advantage to all, for a less sum per capitum, than the same number, and with equal advantage, can be cared for and heated in two separate establishments. And again, these additional provisions for the accommodation of the insane can be much sooner gotten ready for use, than any like amount of accommodation could be furnished in another and a new Asylum, besides affording means for the superintendent of the present institution to make a better classification of the patients under his care and treatment, than is at present practicable with the limited accommodations at his command.

These facts and circumstances are believed to be of sufficient interest to justify bringing them to the attention of the General Assembly, and therefore, your directors respectfully ask for them that consideration from your honorable body, which the importance of the subject, in your judgment may demand.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON

*Pres. of the B'd of Direc. of the Insane Asylum.*

*Ordered to be printed.*

JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

## SENATE RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be instructed to ascertain and report at as early a day as practicable an accurate statement of the public debt, and its accrued interest to the first day of October, 1871, showing the date of issue of bonds, under what authority issued, and the purposes for which issued, in classes; the amount of unfunded interest, and the sum necessary to be raised and expended by the State in the event of a payment of the interest which falls due on the first days of January, April, July and October, 1872, and whether and how the same are secured otherwise than by the faith of the State.

## REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the accompanying resolution in regard to the public debt, respectfully report that they have waited some time for the printing of the Treasurer's report, but, as they are ordered to report as soon as practicable, deem it best to submit the information called for at once.

## 1. ANTE-WAR DEBT.

Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, 1848-'9,	\$ 50,500
Gaston & Weldon Railroad and Neuse & Tar Rivers, 1849-'50,	25,000

North Carolina Railroad 1848-'9,	1,855,000
“ “ “ 1854,	939,000
Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, 1854,	45,000
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road, 1854,	10,000
Tar River 1854-'55,	15,000
Insane Asylum 1854-'56-'58,	71,000
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad 1854-'56,	1,351,500
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, 1856-'57,	324,000
Western Railroad, 1858-'59,	386,000
Western North Carolina Railroad, 1854,	1,136,000
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail- road, 1858,	1,013,000
For certain purposes, 1858,	1,011,700
Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Com- pany, 1854 and 1858,	145,500

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8,378,200

Bonds and registered certificates of Literary Fund, 1867,	383,045
“Old” or “ante-war debt” including \$383,- 045 held by the board of education, which is in the form of a certificate issued in lieu of old bonds,	\$ 8,761,245
Accrued interest,	1,588,515

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\$10,349,760

2. BONDS ISSUED AFTER MAY 20, 1816, AND PRIOR TO MAY 20, 1866,  
FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT PURPOSES.  
(BY AUTHORITY OF ACTS OF 1860-'61.)

Western Railroad, October 1861,	\$ 200,000
W. N. C. Railroad, October 1861,	220,000
W. C. & R. Railroad, July 1862,	493,000



## ORDINANCE OF CONVENTION.

Chatham Railroad, January 1, 1863,	215,000
	<hr/>
	1,128,000
Accrued interest,	383,550
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,511,550

3. BONDS ISSUED FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS SINCE THE CLOSE OF  
THE WAR, NOT SPECIAL TAX.

Western N. C. Railroad, under act of 1854, and 1866 and '67, issued in 1866-'67 and 68,	\$ 2,562,000
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail- road, act of 1860-'61, issued in 1866-'67,	453,000
	<hr/>

Bonds issued since the war under acts passed before, in aid of internal improvement pur- poses,	3,015,000
Accrued interest,	542,700
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,557,700

4. Bonds issued under acts passed since the war for internal improvement purposes, <i>not</i> <i>special tax</i> , viz :	
Under ordinance of Convention of 1868 to Chatham Railroad Company,	\$ 1,200,000
To Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad Com- pany,	150,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,350,000
Accrued interest,	234,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,584,000

5. Bonds issued since the war to fund accrued interest and past due bonds, viz: Under act of 1866,	\$2,417,400
Under act of 1868,	1,721,400
Accrued interest,	744,984
	<hr/>
	\$4,883,784

6. Special tax bonds issued under acts passed in 1868-'69, and since repealed by act of 8th March, 1870: viz: Bonds to Eastern Division of Western N. C. Railroad Company,	\$273,000
Western Division of said Road,	6,367,000
Western Railroad Company,	1,320,000
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company,	3,000,000
Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad Company,	300,000
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Company,	147,000
	<hr/>
	\$11,407,000
Accrued interest,	1,475,670
	<hr/>
	\$12,882,670

7. Bonds pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Court, viz: Bonds issued to Chatham Railroad Company, now outstanding,	\$350,000
Penitentiary on Deep River,	100,000
	<hr/>
	\$450,000

This statement shows all bonds *issued by the State* now outstanding. Leaving out the bonds (\$350,000) issued to the Chatham Railroad, which have been expressly declared unconstitutional, and including the Penitentiary bonds, \$100,000, which though coming within same principle, have not been judicially pronounced void, we have the following

## SUMMARY OF DEBT.

The principal of the entire debt is	\$29,900,045.00
The total amount of accrued interest thereon to October 1st, 1871, is	\$4,987,419.45
Total amount of principal and interest is	\$34,887,464.45

This statement does not, however, include other liabilities of the State. Adding these we have

## BONDS ENDORSED BY THE STATE,

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad (Convention of 1868,)	1,000,000.00
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## APPROPRIATIONS BY CONVENTION, 1868, (BONDS NOT YET ISSUED )

North-western North Carolina Railroad,	300,000.00
Western Railroad,	500,000.00

## BONDS OUTSTANDING DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Chatham Railroad, act of 1868-'69,	350,000.00
Interest to Oct. 1st, 1871,	63,000.00
Total,	\$413,000.00

The liability of the State, then, on October 1st, 1871, including all classes of obligations outstanding and bonds authorized which can be issued, amounts to \$37,100,464.45.

To pay the accrued interest stated above \$4,987,464.45 would require a tax of 41-6 per cent on \$120,000,000 the value of real and personal property of the State and to pay the interest for one year on \$29,900,045 the principal of the State bonds outstanding not expressly pronounced unconstitutional



(which amounts to nearly \$1,800,000,) would require a tax one and a half per cent making five and two-thirds per cent up to October 1st, 1872. But as we cannot collect the tax before that time, we will have to make the calculation up to Oct. 1st, 1873, inclusive, which would make 7 1-6 per cent tax which we must levy at once to discharge all interest now due and which shall accrue up to Oct. 1st, 1873.

This supposes that we have made no liability for our endorsement and that the \$800,000 of bonds authorized are not called for, and that we make no provision for the bonds declared unconstitutional. But if we fund all interest up to Oct. 1st, 1871, into new bonds one and three-quarters per cent will pay the interest up to Oct. 1872. But as we could not get the tax collected before that time, we must fund up to Oct. 1st, 1872, and provide for a tax of nearly two per cent to raise interest from that time up to Oct. 1st, 1873. To raise the interest during 1872 upon the principal, old or ante-war debt, including the certificates of Literary Fund, would require a tax of nearly one half of one per cent, and to provide for that now due and which shall accrue to that time, would require a tax of one and three quarters of one per cent. But if we fund up Oct. 1st, 1872, a tax 3-5 of 1 per cent, or 60 cents on the \$100 would raise the necessary interest up to Oct. 1st, 1873. Of course, if there are any dividends from North Carolina Railroad it would reduce the above calculations. If 6 per cent should be paid, 30 cents on the \$100 would pay one year's interest on balance of principal old debt after deducting the bonds issued to North Carolina Railroad, or 40 cents to raise interest, on the whole of the old debt (exclusive of these bonds,) with interest funded to October 1872, from that time to October 1st, 1873. Leaving out the [bonds declared unconstitutional the principal of the outstanding Bonds of the State (exclusive of special tax bonds,) is \$18,500,000 in round numbers; on deducting penitentiary bonds \$18,400,000, on which there was on October 1st, 1871, an accrued interest of \$3,500,000. Interest on the principal of this debt for one year would require a tax of

90 cents on the \$100, or three and three quarters of one per cent to pay the interest now due, and which will accrue to October 1st, 1872, amounting to \$4,500,000. If we fund to October 1st, 1872, we will have a debt (exclusive of special tax bonds and bonds declared unconstitutional,) amounting to \$23,000,000 and the interest from that time to October, 1873, will be \$1,380,000, requiring a tax of one and three-tenths of one per cent., or \$1.30 on the \$100 from that time forward to raise interest on our legal debt. This is the supposition that the State is not subjected as endorser, and no further bonds are issued, and only those recognized which are not special tax, or declared unconstitutional. In answer to that part of the resolution, which asks what bonds are secured otherwise than by the faith of the State, the committee report that they find in regard to the \$2,000,000 of bonds issued to the North Carolina Railroad in the laws of 1848-'49, Chapter 82, Section 41: "That as security for the redemption of said certificates of debt, the public faith of the State of North Carolina is hereby pledged to the holders thereof, and in addition thereto, all the stock held by the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company hereby created shall be, and the same is hereby, pledged for that purpose; and any dividends of profit which may, from time to time, be declared on the stock held by the State as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of interest accruing on said certificates; but until such dividends of profit may be declared, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay all such interest as the same may accrue, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." Also that the charters of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company, Chapter 232, Section 10, of Laws of 1854-'55, and of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Chapter 228, Section 38 of same laws, contain identically similar provisions in regard to the pledge of the State stock in those corporations, as security for bonds of the State with which the said stock was obtained. The act of



1854, Chapter 32, Section 1, under which the additional million of preferred stock in North Carolina Railroad was obtained, also gave the same pledges and securities for the faithful payment and redemption of the bonds then issued. Also by reference to chapter 106 of laws of 1866-'67, ratified the 19th day of December, 1866, entitled "an act to enhance the value of the bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and for other purposes," that section 1 prescribes "that the Public Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed, whenever it shall become his duty under the provisions of said act, passed at the sessions of 1854-'55 and 1860-'61, to issue bonds of the State to the amount of fifty thousand dollars or more, to mortgage an equal amount of the stock which the State now holds in the North Carolina Railroad, as collateral security for the payment of said bonds, and deliver, with each several bond, a deed of mortgage for an equal amount of stock in said North Carolina Railroad, said mortgage to be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Comptroller, to constitute a part of said bond, and to be transferable in like manner with it, as provided in the charter of said Western North Carolina Railroad Company; and further, that such mortgages shall have all the force and effect in law and equity of registered mortgages without actual registry."

There are no other bonds that the Committee are aware of, secured by pledge of State stock. In a good many cases corporation bonds were received in exchange for Company bonds, but there is no pledge that one class shall be applied for the redemption of the other. The State's interest in the various corporations and the bonds received in exchange are shown by the following statement :

ASSETS OF THE STATE OF N. C. OBTAINED BY ANTE-WAR BONDS.

Capital Stock in N. C. R. R., 1848,	\$ 2,000,000
Capital Stock in N. C. R. R., 1854,	1,000,000



Capital Stock in A. & N. C. R. R.,	1,266,500
“ “ W. N. N. C. R. R.,	1,198,000
“ “ Western R. R.,	400,000
“ “ Albemarle Canal,	350,000
“ “ Roanoke Navigation Company,	50,000
	<hr/>
	6,464,500
Bonds of W. C. & R. R. Co.,	980,000
Interest to October 1870,	404,700
	<hr/>
	7,849,200

ASSETS OBTAINED BY BONDS ISSUED DURING THE WAR UNDER ACTS  
PASSED PRIOR THERETO.

Stock in W. N. C. R. R., October 1861,	220,000
Stock in Western R. R., “ “	200,000
	<hr/>
	420,000
Bonds of W. C. & R. R. R., July 1862,	520,000
Interest to October 1870,	257,400
Bonds of city of Raleigh, January 1863,	14,000
Bonds of R. & G. R. R., January 1863,	20,000
	<hr/>
	1,231,400

ASSETS OBTAINED BY BONDS ISSUED SINCE THE WAR NOT SPECIAL TAX.

Capital Stock in W. N. C. R. R.,	2,563,000
Capital Stock in Western Railroad paid by W. C. & R. Railroad bonds,	500,000
Coupons on bonds of Western Railroad,	225,000
	<hr/>
	3,288,000
Bonds of Chatham Railroad Company,	1,200,000
Interests to October 1870,	180,000
	<hr/>
	4,668,000

## ASSETS OBTAINED BY SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

Capital Stock in W. N. C. R. R. (E. D.)	273,000
“ “ W. N. C. R. R. (W. D.)	6,367,000
“ “ W. C. & R. R. R.,	3,000,000
“ “ Western R. R.,	1,320,000
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	10,960,000
Bonds of W. & T. R. R.,	300,000
Interest,	36,000
Bonds of A. T. & O. R. R.,	147,000
	<hr/>
	11,643,000

\$500,000 of 2d mortgage bonds of W. C. & R. R. R. Co., deposited to secure the State for \$1,000,000 of 1st mortgage bonds endorsed.

Whole amount of Stock,	20,707,500
Bonds and coupons,	4,664,100
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Total,	25,371,600
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If the Western Railroad demand appropriation of convention of 1868, State is entitled to return of bonds of W. C. & R. R. R. (3d mortgage,) \$500,000.

Bonds of Chatham Railroad company received for bonds declared unconstitutional, \$350,000 and interest \$63,000.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. GRAHAM,

For the Committee.

Capital Stock in A. & N. C. R. R.,	1,266,500
“ “ W. N. N. C. R. R.,	1,198,000
“ “ Western R. R.,	400,000
“ “ Albemarle Canal,	350,000
“ “ Roanoke Navigation Company,	50,000
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Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. GRAHAM,

For the Committee.

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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JAMES H. MOORE, State Printer and Binder.

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## REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Joint Committee on the Insane Asylum, beg leave to submit the following report :

At the request of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, the joint committee met with the Board at an adjourned meeting held at the Asylum, on Wednesday, the 25th ult., for the purpose of considering and discussing with the members of the Board the subject for which they were mainly called together, viz : "The best and most economical means of providing additional accommodations for the insane of the State." After a free and full discussion of the subject, aided by the labors of a sub-committee of the board, consisting of the chairman, (Dr. Charles E. Johnson) and two other members, it was unanimously "resolved to memorialize the present session of the Legislature to make an appropriation for the erection of additional wards or wings to the main building," thereby rendering available each ward as soon as completed for the reception of patients.

It will be seen by reference "to the annual report of the board of directors, Superintendent and Physician," page 17, that the number under treatment during the year ending October 31st, 1871—was 146 males and 136 females, making a total of 276. There were discharged for the same period, nineteen males and twelve females, making thirty-one. There were admitted during the year, twenty-seven males and seven-



teen females, making forty-four. By further reference to report, page 19, it will be seen that "there are now on file 250 applications for admission, some of these are as yet acute and might, by timely treatment, be restored, others are dangerous to themselves, their families, and the community; and, are kept under constant restraint, in jails or otherwise, in different parts of the State."

Thus it will be readily seen how great the need for action by the Legislature at this time. It has been clearly demonstrated by the most eminent specialists that eighty per cent. of the recent or acute cases if timely and properly treated recover, and of the cases allowed to pass into the chronic stage, only a very small per cent. ever again enjoy the blessings of reason or intelligence.

Your Committee made a thorough inspection and examination of the Asylum in its various departments and feel gratified at being able to report to the General Assembly that in its every appointment there is manifest evidences of skillful management, careful attention and scrupulous cleanliness within the wards, and well kept, well arranged and well aired courts without for recreation, exercise and amusement of the inmates.

There was no appropriation made during the past year for improvements or repairs, but by strict and systematic economy sufficient has been saved to carry on to completion several necessary and even indispensable improvements, consisting in part of improved heating apparatus, improvement in ventilation, gas-works, summer house, new court, new lightning rods green-house, farm, garden, orchards and front grounds, &c.

Your committee are of the opinion that besides providing for the ordinary support of the institution a small additional appropriation should be made for the purpose of repairing the kitchen, for erecting a tenement for employees and some other needful and almost indispensable repairs. For these last named purposes the Committee recommend an appropriation of



thousand dollars. For the annual appropriation, the same as last year—forty thousand dollars.

Before closing their report, your committee, feeling so fully impressed with the absolute and overwhelming importance of providing increased hospital facilities for the proper and careful treatment of this unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens, would most respectfully beg leave to unite with the Board of Directors in urging upon this General Assembly to grant an appropriation in accordance with their request of fifty thousand dollars, for the extension of the building.

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Branch, { C. T. MURPHY, Chm'n,  
JACOB McCOTTER,  
W. L. LOVE,

House Branch, { F. N. LUCKEY, Chm'n,  
JOHN L. HENDERSON,  
J. O. WILCOX.



Doc. No. 11.

Sess. 1871-'72

Ordered to be printed.

James H. Moore, State Printer and Binder

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE  
CHARGES OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

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For this report, including testimony (576 p.)  
see: C351.98  
N87f

For the report, without testimony (23 p.)  
see: VCp351.98  
N87f



Doc. No. 11.

Doc. No. 11.

Ordered to be printed.  
James H. Moore, State Printer and Binder

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE  
CHARGES OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

For this report, including testimony (25 p.)  
see: 70921.98  
1897

For the report, without testimony (25 p.)  
see: 70921.98  
1897

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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## RESOLUTIONS OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*Resolved.* That the Finance Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to report a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the State including the Educational Fund for the fiscal years ending the 1st days of October, 1869, 1870 and 1871, and present the same in such shape in sufficient detail to enable the Senate to see whether and to what extent, there has been economy and reduction of expenses in the different departments of the government.

### REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the foregoing resolution report the following tabular statements showing first the receipts and disbursements of the Educational Fund for the years named, and then the receipts and disbursements of the Public Fund.

#### EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1st, 1869.

Balance Oct. 1st, 1868,		\$ 2,777.83
Auction tax,	\$130.98	
Jape Fear Navigation Company,	3,250.00	
Entries of vacant lands,	990.80	

Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures,	\$1,469.89	
Retailer's tax,	4,026.75	
Sale of White Marsh Swamp,	2,000.00	
Sale of State stock in W. & W. R. R.,	148,000.00	
Sale of State stock in W. & M. R. R.,	10,000.00	
Refunded,	2.00	
	<hr/>	169,870.42
		<hr/>
		\$ 172,648.25

## DISBURSEMENTS DURING SAME PERIOD.

Expense account,	\$6,158.18	
Loan to University of N. Carolina,	3,000.00	
State Loans,	158,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$167,158.18
		<hr/>
		\$5,490.07

RECEIPTS OF EDUCATIONAL FUND, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
OCTOBER 1st, 1870.

Balance October 1st, 1869,		\$ 5,490 07
State Loan of April, 1869, repaid,	158,000.00	
Interest on the same,	6,320.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 164,320.00
Auctioneers' tax,	193.17	
Fines, penalties and forfeitures,	6,711.91	
Entries of vacant lands,	1,848.46	
Poll taxes,	136,076.92	
Retail Licenses,	24,823.30	
	<hr/>	169,653.76
Special tax of 1870,		22,905.82
		<hr/>
		\$ 362,369.65



## EXPENDITURES.

Investment in special tax bonds,	\$150,000.00	
Loan to University,	10,000.00	
Loan to Institute Deaf and Dumb,	2,000.00	
Rev. J. W. Hood's salary, services, &c.,	1,778.60	
D. A. Jenkins' services and Exp.	131.20	
W. H. Soper's services,	75.00	
W. J. Riddick, Court cost,	29.20	
Tax on polls refunded,	415.15	
Paid to Teachers,	38,981.86	
	<hr/>	\$ 203,411.01
		<hr/>
		\$ 158,958.64

EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER  
1st, 1871.

Balance October 1, 1870,		\$ 158,958.65
Auctioneer's tax,	242.78	
Retailer's tax,	13,166.14	
Poll tax,	83,526.88	
County Capitation tax,	17,688.95	
Common Schools refunded,	33.00	
Entries of vacant lands,	2,020.45	
Fines penalties and Forfeitures,	5,214.80	
Loan to Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind (repaid,)	2,077.67	
Public School tax of 1869-'70,	70,070.22	
Swamp Lands,	12,991.35	
Sale of bank bills,	52.64	
	<hr/>	207,084.97
		<hr/>
		\$ 366,043.62

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Common Schools,	\$174,753.20	
County cap. tax refunded,	895.23	
Expense account,	882.65	
Poll tax,	966.42	
	<hr/>	177,497 50
Balance October 1, 1871,		<hr/> \$188,545.12

RECEIPTS OF GENERAL FUND FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER  
1st, 1869.

Balance general fund, Oct. 1, 1868,		\$147,258.01
Accrued and retained interest on bonds,	\$20,027.48	
Constitutional convention tax,	29,768.77	
Executive Mansion, (appropriation returned,)	4,451.44	
Taxes for indigent patients in insane asylum,	18,312.75	
Taxes for indigent patients in Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution,	2,625.00	
Pay patients in Insane Asylum,	680.00	
Public tax,	192,869.91	
Navigation dividends,	300.00	
Sales of State property,	10.00	
Tax on insurance companies,	4,354.84	
Tax on attorney's license,	242.25	
Tax on seals,	227.00	
Tax on corporations,	369.50	
Tax on National Bank dividends,	701.18	
Weights and measures,	337.50	
	<hr/>	275,277.63
		<hr/> \$ 422,535.63

Amount brought forward,	\$ 422,535.63
State loans,	258,000.00
	<hr/>
	680,535.63
Sale of N. C. R. R. Co. Bonds,	117,600.00
	<hr/>
Total,	798,135.63
Expenditures,	787,428.98
	<hr/>
Balance October 1st, 1869,	\$ 10,706.65

## EXPENDITURES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1st, 1869.

State loan of April, \$18,000, and August, 1868, \$100,000, repaid,	\$118,373.43
Adjutant General Department,	\$1,965.56
Artificial Limbs,	975.00
Auditor's Department,	4,110.54
Agricultural Societies,	50.00
Agent Cherokee Land,	714.23
Binding Laws,	6,596.96
Capitol Square,	3,087.73
Copying laws,	1,608.60
Convention,	89.46
Contingencies,	76,506.64
Department Public Instruction,	3,566.66
Executive Department,	7,752.65
Fugitives from Justice,	6,830.04
General Assembly,	191,102.10
Geological Survey,	5,004.69
Judiciary,	54,130.55
Keeper of Capitol and Weights and Measures,	1,054.17
Presidential Election,	1,144.10
Public Tax Refunded,	449.35
Public Arms,	60.00



Public Printing,	\$28,085.10	
Quarantine Regulations,	4,168.43	
Resolutions of General Assembly,	2,701.54	
Revised Code,	6,600.00	
Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,	2,311.35	
State Library,	1,124.04	
Superintendent Public Works,	2,550.00	
Senatorial Election,	11.16	
State Department,	3,903.25	
Treasury Department,	6,082.96	
Weights and Measures,	1,397.36	
		<hr/> 425,735.12
		<hr/> \$ 544,108.55
Insane Asylum,	66,267.38	
Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	37,000.00	
		<hr/> 103,267.38
		<hr/> 647,375.93
Militia,		1,864.91
		<hr/> 649,240.84
Marion and Asheville Turnpike,	1,871.78	
Carteret and Craven Turnpike,	720.00	
McDowell and Yancey Turnpike,	3,000.00	
		<hr/> 5,591.78
		<hr/> 654,832.62
Penitentiary,		21,200.55
		<hr/> 676,033.17
Interest on State Debt,	272.81	
Interest on Coupon Bonds,	111,123.00	
		<hr/> 111,395.81
		<hr/> \$787,428.98

## RECEIPTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1ST, 1870.

Balance general fund October 1st, '69,	\$	10,706.65
Blank books and stationery (repaid,)	\$7,396.05	
Convention tax,	1,742.26	
Contingencies,	25.00	
Public tax,	483,196.45	
Quarantine regulations,	125.00	
Sale of State property,	560.00	
Tax on Express Companies,	462.88	
Tax on Insurance Companies,	14,420.00	
Tax on Corporations,	275.89	
Tax on Attorney's Licenses,	266.00	
Tax on Seals,	27.50	
	<hr/>	508,497.03
		<hr/>
		\$ 519,203.68
Western N. C. Railroad Company, (section 19, chapter 20 of laws of 1868-69',	\$3,000.00	
W., C. & R. Railroad, (accrued in- terest,)	1,250.00	
	<hr/>	4,250.00
		<hr/>
		\$523,453.70
Funding (Souther & Co.,)	302.08	
N. C. Railroad dividends,	180,000.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$703,755.76
Marion & Ashville Turnpike (spe- cial tax) of 1869,	7,147.04	
	<hr/>	
		\$710,902.80

N. W. N. C. Railroad, (special tax of 1869,)	\$57,628.01	
W. N. C. Railroad, (special tax of 1869)	201,605.41	
W., C. & R. Railroad, (special tax of 1869,)	143,998.92	
W & T. Railroad, (special tax of 1869,)	38,418.60	
Western Railroad, (special tax of 1869,)	43,208.75	
	<hr/>	484,859.69
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,195,762.49
Penitentiary (special tax of 1870,)		22,905.82
		<hr/>
		\$1,218,668.31
Deducting from the receipts the expenditures, would leave the balance of the general fund in the Treasury on October 1st, 1870,		1,127,214.10
		<hr/>
		\$91,454.21

Adding to the above balance the sum of \$22,905.82 would make \$114,360.05, the amount reported by the Public Treasurer. But as this sum of \$22,905.82 had been collected from the special tax of 8 1-3 cents on the \$100 for school purposes, the Committee prefer deducting it at this point and to show the true balance of the general fund. This will explain why the receipts and disbursements of the fiscal year ending October 1st, 1871, are less than the amount stated by the Auditor as the Committee do not consider a transfer of the amount of \$92,976.04, to which the general fund had no claim, to the paucational fund as an expenditure or disbursement.



## EXPENDITURES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1st, 1870.

G. W. Swepson, President W. N.

C. R. R. loan of April, 1869.

repaid,	\$83,126.57	
Interest on same,	3,567.23	
Loan from Educational fund,		
(April, 1869) repaid,	158,000.00	
Interest on same,	6,320.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 251,013.80
Auditor's Department,	\$5,029.13	
Adjutant General's Department.	900.00	
Appropriations for artificial limbs,	510.00	
Agricultural Societies,	1,550.00	
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal,	975.60	
Contingencies,	57,884.82	
Capital Square,	3,805.75	
Copying Laws,	863.25	
Department of Public Instruction,	3,962.96	
Department of Public Works,	3,430.40	
Distributing Laws,	337.50	
Executive Department,	9,024.75	
Fugitives from justice,	7,195.68	
General Assembly,	161,431.70	
Geological Survey,	5,000.00	
Investigating Committees,	788.85	
Judiciary,	58,302.90	
Keeper of Capitol and Weights and Measures,	949.92	
Public Printing,	34,503.43	
Presidential and Senatorial Elec- tions,	537.80	
Public arms,	60.00	
Public Charities,	172.00	
Public tax refunded,	12,173.97	
Quarantine regulations,	1,831.32	

Resolution of General Assembly,	\$432.50	
Revised Code,	7,600.00	
State Department,	6,263.71	
State Library,	1,179.82	
Sheriffs for settling taxes,	4,354.32	
Treasury Department,	7,762.50	
Tax refunded to Insurance Companies,	10.78	
Turnpike in Carteret and Craven,	1,785.00	
		<hr/> 400,700.27
		<hr/> \$651,714.07
Insane Asylum,	63,780.99	
Insane Asylum, expense account,	1,091.05	
Institution for Deaf, Dumb, Blind,	39,218.53	
		<hr/> 104,090.57
		<hr/> \$755,804.64
Militia,		74,742.70
		<hr/> \$830,547.34
Marion and Asheville Turnpike,		7,775.44
		<hr/> \$838,322.78
Penitentiary,	74,000	
Convict Account,	4,188.29	
		<hr/> 78,188.29
		<hr/> \$916,511.07
Inteeest, State Bonds, (Souter & Co.)	1,776	
N. W. N. C. R. R. (special tax refunded,)	53.72	
W. N. C. R. R. (oupons paid),	137,776.26	
W. C. & R. R.       "       "	29,530.93	
Western R. R.       "       "	30,338.47	
W. & T. R. R.       "       "	11,227.65	
		<hr/> 208,927.03
		<hr/> \$1,127,214.10

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER  
1ST, 1871.

Balance Oct. 1st, 1870,		\$ 91,454.22
Blank books and stationery (re- paid,)	\$3,208.73	
Contingencies,	160.00	
Executive Department,	11.70	
Mileage refunded,	1.20	
License tax, non-resident agents,	3,250.00	
Land redeemed by delinquents,	884.90	
Public taxes,	215,101.96	
Sale of State property,	20.00	
From State property,	168.60	
Tax on insurance companies,	14,502.26	
Tax on express companies,	385.10	
Tax on corporations,	225.00	
Tax on seals,	366.50	
	<hr/>	\$ 238,185.95
		<hr/>
		\$329,640.17
Marion and Asheville Turnpike,		4,497.12
		<hr/>
		\$334,137.29
N. W. C. R. R., (special tax of 1869,)	2,996.88	
W. N. C. R. R., (special tax of 1869,)	10,489.16	
W. C. & R. R. R., (special tax for 1869,)	7,492.11	
W. & T. R. R., (special tax for 1869,)	1,997.93	
Western R. R.,	2,247.69	
	<hr/>	\$ 25,223.77
		<hr/>
		\$359,601.16



Amount brought forward,	\$359,461.06
State loans,	150,000.00
	<hr/>
Penitentiary tax,	\$50 9,461.06
	70,070.22
	<hr/>
Deduct expenditures,	579,531.28
Balance Oct. 1st, 1871,	552,603.93
	<hr/>
	\$ 26,927.35

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1st, 1871.

Auditor's Department,	\$ 2,758.32
Adjutant General's Department,	1,151.50
Artificial Limbs,	50.00
Agricultural Societies,	1,550.00
Contingencies,	36,274.78
Corporation Tax Refunded,	75.00
Council of State,	20.00
Congressional Election,	18.00
Convention,	216.80
Capitol Square,	1,617.00
Copying Laws,	1,006.00
Committee on Fraud and Corruption,	1,688.83
Distributing Laws,	895.25
Department Public Instruction,	1,779.87
Department Public Works,	1,213.25
Executive Department,	5,305.14
Fugitives from justice,	3,450.45
General Assembly,	117,949.17
Geological Survey,	3,750.00
Investigating Committee,	34.00
Judiciary,	49,040.20

Keeper of Capitol,	\$545.40	
Keeper of Weights and Measures,	278.33	
Public Printing,	22,292.01	
Public Charity,	10.40	
Public Tax Refunded,	610.99	
Public Arms,	280.00	
Presidential Election,	23.60	
Quarantine Regulation,	1,057.84	
Resolution of General Assembly,	2,998.17	
Revised Code,	2,500.00	
State Department,	2,784.98	
State Library,	1,265.53	
Special Tax Refunded,	427.65	
Sheriffs for settling taxes,	2,243.40	
Treasury Department,	4,330.38	
		<hr/>
		\$271,482.04
Idiots and Lunatic (not in asylum,)	1,817.11	
Insane Asylum (expense account,)	1,998.00	
Insane Asylum, (support account,)	84,977.80	
Istitution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	48,281.47	
		<hr/>
		\$ 137,074.38
		<hr/>
		\$408,556.42
Marion & Asheville Turnpike,	451.08	
		<hr/>
		\$409,007.50
Impeachment Trial,	13,098.08	
		<hr/>
		\$422,105.58
Penitentiary,	113,500.00	
Convict account,	16,998.35	
		<hr/>
		\$552,603.93

The Committee also present a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the first quarter, from October 1st, 1870, to

January 1st, 1871, of the fiscal year ending October 1st, 1871, so that the reasons may be shown of a reduction in some of the items and the increase in others, especially those relating to the Insane Asylum and the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC FUND FOR 1ST QUARTER OF FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING OCTOBER 1ST, 1871.

Blank Books and Stationery,	\$2,404.13	
Tax on Express,	111.08	
Tax on Insurance Companies,	1,911.73	
Public Tax,	132,893.50	
Tax on Seals,	5.50	
	<hr/>	137,325.94
Marion and Asheville Turnpike,		2,905.08
		<hr/>
		140,231.02
Penitentiary,		48,513.25
		<hr/>
		\$188,744.27

DISBURSEMENTS FOR FIRST QUARTER OF FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCT.  
1, 1871.

Agricultural Societies,	\$1,500.00
Artificial Limbs,	50.00
Auditor's Department,	1,308.32
Adjutant General's Department,	700.00
Capitol Square,	699.50
Copying Laws,	21.00
Contingencies,	9,284.66
Department Public Instruction,	867.99
Department Public Works,	750.00
Executive Department,	1,900.00



Fugitives from Justice,	\$532.00	
General Assembly,	38,126.84	
Geological Survey,	1,250.00	
Investigating Committees,	34.00	
Judiciary,	13,760.00	
Keeper of Capitol Weights & measures,	158.32	
Presidential Election,	23.60	
Public Charities,	10.40	
Public Printing,	1,898.37	
Public Arms,	227.50	
Revised Code,	1,700.00	
Sheriffs settling Taxes,	1,792.00	
State Department,	1,444.99	
State Library,	228.09	
Treasurers Department,	818.50	
	<hr/>	80,087.39
Insane Asylum,	30,000.00	
Insane Asylum expense account,	326.25	
Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	21,000.00	
	<hr/>	51,326.25
Marion & Ashville Turnpike,		451.08
Penitentiary,	15,000.00	
Convict account,	7,330.74	
	<hr/>	22,330.74
		<hr/>
		\$153,195.46

It is but just to the new Board of Directors who have been in charge of the Insane Asylum and the Institution since the 1st of January, 1871, to make the following extract from the report of the superintendents of the Insane Asylum.

“The fiscal year does not close until the 31st of December, therefore the Treasurer’s report embraces the operations of ten months only. The sum of \$13,977.80 of the amount drawn from the Public Treasury, was the balance of the annual appropriation of 1870, turned over to Col. Anderson, after his

qualification of Treasurer of the Asylum on the 8th of January last. About \$6,000 of this amount settled the indebtedness of that year's expenses for support, unpaid on the 31st of December, leaving nearly \$8,000, as the unexpended amount of the appropriation of last year. In consequence of this saving, the General Assembly made a reduction of \$8,000, in the usual annual appropriation for this year.

Of the present year's appropriation our Treasurer has drawn \$51,000 (\$41,000 prior to Oct. 1st, 1871,) leaving the balance of the appropriation still unexpended. With this amount, notwithstanding the diminished appropriation, the institution will be sustained for the remaining two months of the fiscal year without any indebtedness for support or improvements made."

We find from the report of the President of the Board of Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution that, "there was a balance on hand of \$1,500 of the former appropriation, with a number of Accounts standing on the books of the mechanical departments, amounting to \$500. From this amount, only \$145, have been realized." Of the \$40,000 appropriated at the last meeting of the Legislature to defray the expenses of the Institution for 1871, "\$36,500 of the appropriation have been drawn, which has so far defrayed the expenses to the 1st of December. The remainder \$3,500 will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the present month, the fiscal year ending Dec. 1st, 1871. During the present year, the Board paid \$5,159.29 of the old debt, leaving a balance of \$400."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. GRAHAM,

*Chairman.*



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*Ordered to be printed.*

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REPORT OF WILLIAM H. FINCH, DELEGATE TO  
NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 6, 1871.

*His Excellency Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, my report with accompanying documents as special delegate, under your appointment, to the National Insurance Convention of the United States, lately held in New York. This body, composed mainly of State officials, having in charge the supervision of the insurance business, in their respective sovereignties, convened on the 18th of October, and adjourned on the 30th. The proceedings of the Convention are enclosed. Twenty-nine States were represented and great harmony and unanimity prevailed.

For a long time the diverse legislation of some of the States on the subject of insurance has caused great inconvenience and unnecessarily burdened both companies and policy-holders, and this meeting was called by several of the most accomplished insurance commissioners of the country, in order, if possible, to reconcile the difference and to bring about such uniformity in this regard as would inure to the benefit of the public, the States and for the insurance interest.

The action of this Convention was, of course, entirely recommendatory, but as coming from officers and delegates, not acting in the interests of corporations or companies, but in those



of their several communities and commonwealths, it is hoped that the suggestions made will be considered and adopted by all the States, and that legislation being conformed to the views set forth, all retaliatory laws may be abolished, inter-State comity in this regard be established, on a firm basis, and the gratifying spectacle presented of many bodies in one, moving voluntarily and in harmony to subserve and protect the interests of the whole people, and to strengthen and maintain the integrity of corporations holding the immense fiduciary insurance trusts of the country.

Insurance of every kind, like many other institutions, once experimental, has now become a necessity in the world.

Onerous taxation and prohibitory laws, tending to cripple the legitimate operations of that interest, are burdens upon the people themselves and while our revenues should be carefully strengthened by drafts from every legitimate source, it should be remembered that burdens on the payments made to corporations holding trust funds are an overtax on money expended for a necessity by the citizen, and are burdens upon the parties holding the obligations of such institutions. Prohibitory laws instead of fostering, tend to circumscribe and dwarf home institutions. When a Company of a State enforcing such statutes decides to extend the area of its business territory, it finds itself beset by laws of other States passed in retaliation, and such State finds the "chalice" of prohibition commended to its own consideration.

Taking it as a fact, that insurance is a necessity, those communities not having or not organizing capital in its establishment, must find it elsewhere. The laws of trade govern here as in other departments. If home companies can furnish a supply equal to the demand, so much the better, and having done so, let them have "free course and run" to spread their protection over the firesides and business enterprises of other States.

In this connection I would state a fact of which you are doubtless aware, that the home companies of North Carolina

desire no protective legislation. It speaks volumes for their stability and evinces a fearless determination to submit willingly to the searching criticisms of fair competition. Nor has the State levied any onerous burdens. Very slight changes only are necessary in our State to bring about uniformity if it is desired.

Illinois, prior to the late disastrous conflagration, had by her legislation (intending but sadly failing to foster home-companies) driven from her borders many staunch corporations of this kind. The capital of Illinois and Chicago not diverted into other channels, was insufficient to insure the immense property there, and the inexorable law governing supply and demand, demanded it from the plethoric vaults of the Eastern States. The consequence of unwise legislation was a development of the fact that that unhappy city would otherwise have been the recipient of perhaps three or four times the amount of insurance money she now draws from the sound companies of the East. That State with such a convincing proof of her error will speedily retrace her steps.

The nearer we approach "free trade" in insurance, the nearer we approximate equity and justice to the public and the companies. Home institutions based upon a solid foundation need not fear competition, on an equal footing from outsiders. Until more companies are formed within our borders, our people must seek a part of their insurance without our limits even after availing themselves of the benefits of our own companies to the full extent allowed by them. Until a sufficient amount of capital is embarked in these enterprises to insure the lives and property of the citizen in any State, the demand will exceed the supply, and the consequence is inevitable. And here, by way of parenthesis, I would respectfully submit, that, with the uniform laws suggested, there is no reason why Raleigh, or Wilmington, or Charlotte, or, any other town in our State might not by the formation of other good companies, extend their lines toward every point of the compass, and be in the Insurance business to North Carolina, what Hartford and New



Haven are to Connecticut, and New York city is to that State. Should other counsels prevail, and our good old State should overburden outside corporations, or home companies, when ours start out, we shall find ourselves hedged in by laws passed in retaliation. A course, as it will be seen, at once crippling efficiency, and retarding if not entirely preventing healthy growth; it being borne in mind, the successful growth of Insurance Companies depends, in a great measure, upon the distribution of their risks over an extended area.

The Convention recommends the following action on the part of each and all the States. This is merely a condensed summary, the details will be found in the proceedings and documents herewith:

1st. The appointment of an officer of the State to supervise a bureau to be entitled the "Insurance Department," to which all companies operating in the State, shall report, and whose standing it shall be his duty annually, and oftener if necessary, to ascertain, or that these duties be devolved upon some officer already an officer of the State.

2d. The enactment of a law the draft of which is submitted herewith.

3d. That the deposit required by States for the security of all policy-holders shall be made only in the States where a company may be organized, and that the certificate of the officer having in charge the insurance interest of each State, that the company has made such deposit, and is, in other respects, healthy, according to the uniform standard adopted, shall enable such company to operate in any and all other States of the Union, on presentation of the certificate to the proper officer. There is no special recommendation on the subject of taxation with the exception that if gross receipts are taxed in a State, such tax should not be more than one and a half per cent. and this in lieu of all other taxes.

4th. That each company shall appoint one attorney or agent in each State to accept service mesne or civil in any of the courts of the State or United States.



A complete copy of proceedings of the convention and other papers will be handed you for transmittal to each member of the ensuing Legislature should you deem proper.

The action of this Convention may be fairly taken as a pledge on the part of those Northern States where large numbers of insurance officers are doing a large business, that all restrictive legislation where it may exist, will be repealed. This movement for inter-state reciprocity was inaugurated by States having the most liberal statutes in regard to companies of other States, and it is with reasonableness and consistency that they respectfully ask a careful consideration by the Executive and law making power of the different States, of recommendations made by twenty-nine States, through a body of Representatives, composed of State officials, insurance experts and others, made unanimously after mature deliberation and discussion.

I beg leave to remark that the views herein expressed are those of the Convention, and are in no wise given as my individual opinions (however they may agree with mine) but as those of a body having in charge the interests of the people of the States and the stability of insurance companies. The two interests being identical.

In conclusion, I would state that your appointee was received by the Convention, composed of men from different and extreme sections of the Union, of differing and diverse religions and political sentiments, with the utmost kindness and cordiality. That nothing occurred to mar the harmony of our deliberations, or to disturb our pleasant official and personal intercourse.

The one absorbing effort of the whole seemed to be earnestly to endeavor to devise means to promote the interests of policy holders, and to maintain throughout the Union a staunch, healthy, and reliable insurance system, and to encourage in every possible manner the facilities for sound underwriting.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. FINCH,

Special Delegate National Insurance Convention.



*Ordered to be printed.*

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THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD  
OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19th, 1871.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly:*

The Board of Public Charities by some oversight have failed to make their report to this Department, as provided and required by the Constitution, until to-day. I now have the honor to transmit it herewith and to invite the attention of your honorable body to the suggestions contained.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

Governor.

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REPORT.

*To His Excellency* TOD R. CALDWELL,

*Governor of North Carolina:*

SIR: The time being at hand when the Board of Public Charities should present their report, they would submit the following. The Board having been so fortunate as to secure the



valuable services of W. J. Palmer, rendered gratuitously, were enabled to present their first report in such a form as to attract public attention and lay before the people much valuable information. The second report, as required by law, was special in its character, and was prepared entirely by one member of the Board, but laid before the General Assembly at its last session at a period so late that it could not receive any attention. Since the resignation of Mr. Palmer, the Board have not been able to find any competent gentleman who was able gratuitously to render to the State such service as was required. The official and private duties of the several members of the Board are such as not to permit them or any one of them to collect and prepare such material of fact from the existing amount of crime or want in the State, or from the experience of other nations and States, as would be valuable for a report to lay before your honorable body and the people of the State. This work would give occupation to much of the time and labor of any gentlemen. But to secure economy in the management and success in realizing the objects of the existence of penal and charitable institutions of the State, it would be the pleasure of the Board to search out all such information as would aid the General Assembly to legislate effectually for the suppression of crime and the diminution of poverty—the tax-payers of the State too should be informed on the questions that so much interest them. A great State such as ours where reputation for justice and humanity would reflect honor upon its people, must guard by wise statutory laws the *rights* of the unfortunate and criminal, so that they be protected against the possible tyranny and brutality of keepers, or the nefarious greed of such, as would grow rich out of the wretchedness and want of those who cannot protect themselves. The Board would respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly to the matter of making legal provisions for the humane treatment of the the criminal and the unfortunate, and make parties offending accountable before the law. The Board regret their inability to lay before the Leg-

islature and the people of the State an extended report of the condition and statistics of the State and County institutions that are under their care, the material of which has been furnished them according to law. They are satisfied that its circulation among the people of the State would incite them to make the most remote jail or poor house a credit to the State, and make North Carolina the State where justice and mercy are tempered more nearly after the divine model. This may be done—the Board has for its great object to aid in this purpose, and they would most cheerfully give of their time and labor to this end. However it would be impossible for the Board to accomplish this noble mission without the services of a secretary who shall, at Raleigh, keep the office, take charge of their papers; who shall collect from the county reports fact and figures as to the increase or reduction of the amount of crime and want, the classes from whence these flow, and aid to indicate remedies.

For this reason, while they cheerfully serve the State and the cause of humanity, they respectfully ask the General Assembly to appropriate a small amount to pay a reasonable salary to a competent secretary to the Board, who shall render the services indicated to the State.

The expenses of the Board are only such as relate to one meeting and are trivial in amount.

The term of ———, as a member of this Board, expires with the present General Assembly.

While the Board trusts that they can with confidence call the attention of the General Assembly to these several points, and also to their special report on “the causes of crime and poverty,” made to the General Assembly at the close of last session, they have the honor to be,

Respectfully,

G. WM. WELKER, *President.*

EUGENE GRISSOM,

C. T. MURPHY,

G. W. BLACKNALL.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the various offices of the Church of the

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE RELATIVE TO THE STATE  
LIBRARIAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, N. C., 27th Nov., 1871.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly :*

I have the honor herewith to transmit for your consideration the annual report of the State Librarian, and respectfully invite your attention to the suggestions therein contained.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TOD. R. CALDWELL.

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OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARIAN,  
RALEIGH, NOV. 27, 1871.

HON. TOD. R. CALDWELL, *Governor of the*  
*State of North Carolina :*

YOUR EXCELLENCY : In obedience to the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying report on the Library, and request that the same may be laid before the General Assembly.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

THEO. H. HILL,

*State Librarian.*

## REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : I send you, as required by statute, a list of the books added to the Public Library, during the present year. No catalogue of the books belonging to the Library has been published since 1866, and I have no data from which to compute increase or diminution of catalogue from that date to February of the present year, when I entered upon the duties of the office. The catalogue of 1866, aggregated over eight thousand volumes, including the Law Library and the Libraries of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. A new descriptive catalogue of the Library is much needed. The *old* one, as heretofore, may furnish the Librarian with a partial index to the contents of his Library, but is of little use to the visiting public.

In July last I commenced preparing a thorough catalogue but abandoned it, after making considerable progress, for the reason that the honorable, the Trustees of the Library, were not fully assured of authority to publish it when completed, the statute providing *only* for an *original* catalogue, and subsequent reports to the General Assembly of its increase or diminution. I would respectfully suggest that I be allowed, with the approval of the Trustees, to complete and publish said catalogue. The annual appropriation for the increase of the Public Library is only five hundred dollars. Much of this is necessarily expended by the Trustees for the improvement of the Law Library, and for binding, lettering, etc., for the Public and Legislative Libraries. For these reasons the Public Library *proper* is singularly deficient in valuable miscellaneous works pertaining to all departments of modern Belle Lettres.

The greatest need of the Library, however, is *room* for its prospective increase. There is no place *now* for the accessions

it receives through exchange of books and documents with other States. The Legislative Libraries are full to repletion. Library documents, State and Federal, cumber the shelving in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the cry is "still they come." Many of these documents are of but little value, and many are duplicates that are in the way; but the laws of the United States and of the several States, together with statistical, financial and scientific contributions annually received are certainly worthy of preservation.

The erection of a suitable Library building on Capitol Square would greatly tend to the enlargement and improvement of the Library, in every respect, and render it much easier of access. The rooms at present occupied cannot be enlarged, and the Library must cease to grow, or be allowed room for expansion.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THEO. H. HILL,

*Librarian.*



LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO PUBLIC LIBRARY SINCE THE 16TH OF  
FEBRUARY, 1871.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,	1	VOLS.
Rawlinson's Herodotus,	4	
Curtius' History of Greece,	1	
The Descent of Man, (Darwin,)	2	
Milman's History of Latin Christianity,	8	
Prose Writers of Germany, (Hedge,)	1	
Soule's Dictionary of Synonymes,	1	
Allibone's Dictionary of Authors,	3	
The Reign of Law, (Argyle,)	1	
Books and Reading, (Porter,)	1	
The Iliad of Homer, (Bryant,)	2	
Roman Imperialism, (Seeley,)	1	
Indo-European Tradition and Folk-Lore, (Kelly,)	1	
Old North State in 1776, (Caruthers,)	1	
Bourrienne's Memoirs,	1	
The War between the States, (Stephens,) 2d vol..	1	
Memoirs of the War, (Lee,)	1	
Impeachment Trial of W. W. Holden,	3	
Trial of Prof. J. W. Webster,	1	
Selections from the Writings of Thomas H. Genin, contributed by Jno. N. Genin, N. Y.,	1	
Boeckh's Public Economy of the Athenians,	1	
Edinburgh Review, 80 vols, in	40	
London Quarterly Review, 22 vols. in	11	
Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. XVII,	1	
Washington Astronomical and Meteorological Obser- vations, U. S. Naval Observatory, 1868,	1	
Catalogue California Law Library, 1870,	1	
"    "    General Library, 1870,	1	
Connecticut Senate Journal, 1871,	1	
"    House    "    "	1	
"    Public Acts, 1871,	1	
"    Private Laws, 1857-1865,	1	
"    Legislative Documents, 1871,	1	
"    Special Acts and Resolutions, 1871,	1	
Georgia, Conley's Analysis of the Constitution,	1	
Illinois, Debates of the Constitutional Convention, 1870,	2	

	Indiana, Laws 1871,	1
Iowa.	Acts of Assembly (2 copies) 1870,	2
"	Senate Journal 1870,	1
"	House Journal 1870,	1
"	Legislative documents 1870,	2
"	Geology of, 1870,	2
Kansas.	Laws 1871,	1
"	Documents 1871,	1
Louisiana.	Catalogue State Library, 1869,	1
"	Civil Code,	1
"	Revised Civil Code, 1870,	1
"	Code of Practice, (J. O. Fuqua,) 1	
"	Acts, 1868-'69-'70,	3
"	Revised Statutes, 1870,	1
"	House Journal, 1870,	1
"	Senate Journal, 1870	1
"	Acts extra session, 1870,	1
"	Documents, 1869-'70,	2
"	Debates of the Senate, 1870,	1
"	Report of Joint Committee on the	
"	conduct of the election,	1
Nevada.	Statutes, 1871, (2 copies,) 2	
"	Senate Journal, 1871, (2 copies,) 2	
New York,	Fifty-second Annual Report of	
	Trustees of State Library,	1
North Carolina.	Public Laws, 1870-71,	10
"	Private Laws 1870-71,	10
"	Legislative Documents 1870-71,	10
"	House Journals, 1870-71,	10
FOR SENATE LIBRARY.		
"	Public Laws, 1870-71,	16
"	Private Laws, 1870-71,	16
"	Legislative Documents,	16
"	House Journal,	16
"	Senate Journal,	16
FOR HOUSE LIBRARY.		
"	Public Laws, 1870-71,	18
"	Private Laws, 1870-71,	18
"	Legislative Documents, 1870-71,	18



North Carolina,	House Journal, 1870-71,	18
“	Senate Journal, 1870-71,	18
South Carolina,	Acts, 1870-71,	1
Ohio,	Executive Documents, 1870,	2
“	Railway Report	1
“	Senate Journal, 1870,	1
“	House Journal, 1870,	1
Vermont,	Laws, 1870,	1
“	General Statutes, 1862—Appen- dix, 1870,	1
“	Legislative Documents, 1870-71,	1
“	Senate Journal, 1870-71,	1
“	House Journal, 1871-72,	1
Virginia,	Acts of Assembly, 1870-71,	1
West Virginia,	Acts, 1871, (2 copies),	2

In addition to the above the following Reviews, Magazines and Newspapers are regularly taken at the Library, and bound when volumes are completed, viz:

Edinburgh	Review,
London Quarterly	“
British Quarterly	“
American Law	“
Southern	“
Blackwoods Magazine,	
Nature,	
Daily Sentinel,	Raleigh, N. C.,
Daily Carolinian,	“ “
Carolina Era,	“ “
Friend of Temperance,	“ “
Wilmington Journal,	
Charlotte Democrat,	
Greensboro' Patriot,	
Asheville Pioneer,	
Elizabeth City Carolinian,	
Weldon Roanoke News,	
Tarboro' Southerner,	
Carolina Watchman. Salisbury,	
Reconstructed Farmer, Tarboro'.	



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*Ordered to be printed.*

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## ADJUTANT GENERALS REPORT.

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ADJUTANTS GENERALS OFFICE,  
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1871.

*To His Excellency, TOD R. CALDWELL,  
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, as required by charter 70 of the Revised Code, in relation to matters pertaining to this office.

On my appointment as Adjutant General in August last, it was my intention at once to commence the re-organization of the Militia of the State, which had from numerous causes been postponed, since the adoption of the new constitution. Upon examining the various laws, however, which had been passed by the General Assembly, I found that under the manipulation of legislation, the Militia laws had been left in such a state of chaos, it was impossible for me to proceed to any satisfactory end, and I therefore abandoned the project until the Legislative should again assemble, in the hope that that honorable body would take some action in the matter that would make the laws in regard to the Militia operative.

The public exigency required that in the meantime a militia organization should be had in Robeson county, for the purpose of co-operation with the civil authorities in resisting a gang of

outlaws in that county, and to this end, the 58th and 59th Regiments of Militia, under the law of 1868, were organized, the men enrolled, and officers appointed to the same, after I had assumed the duties of the office.

In order that a proper understanding of the present condition of the Militia laws may be had, it will be necessary for me to call your attention to previous legislation on the subject. During the late war, the number of acts passed by the General Assembly relating to the Militia would fill a respectably-sized volume, and completely revolutionized the provisions of the old Militia law of the Revised Code. The Constitutional Convention of 1868, incorporated an article into our present Constitution declaring that all able bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the Militia (with certain exceptions,) and it also declared "that the General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and disciplining of the same," &c. During the same session a general act was passed which put in force all Militia laws then unrepealed, which were not inconsistent with the new constitution.

At the first session of the General Assembly, under the new Constitution, (chap. 22, laws of 1868) an act was passed entitled "an act to organize the militia of North Carolina," which, in the first seven sections of the act provided for the organization of the militia, the commissioning of the officers, the enrolling of white and colored men in separate companies, and an oath to be taken by both officers and men. In the next fifteen sections the act provided for the organization of volunteer infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments, and for their pay and equipment; for a detailed militia and the manner of their use, besides various other provisions appertaining to their organization, arms, equipment and discipline. The 23d section of the act repealed all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of the act, and thereby swept from the statutes nearly every vestige of the old law of the revised code, if any remained after the legislation had on the subject during the



war, and at the same time repealed all the provisions regarding the militia passed during the war, which had been declared in force by the Convention. This act of 1868, was amended at the session of the General Assembly of 1869-70, (chap. 173, p. 211,) abolishing the clause prescribing an oath for the militia, and otherwise qualifying the provisions of the previous act. At the session of the General Assembly of 1870-71, sections 8 to 22 inclusive, of the law of 1868, containing nearly all the operative features of the act, were repealed, and nothing remains but the mere skeleton of the act, without any provisions whatever for organizing the militia. The repealing section of the act of 1868 was retained and thus the law at present stands.

From the records of the office, I have ascertained that my predecessor had made some effort toward the organization of the militia previous to the repeal of the operative sections of the law of 1868. From the roster for that year, the record of the appointment of colonels of regiments for all or nearly all the organization as provided for in the Revised Code is made, but I cannot ascertain if any of the appointments were ever accepted, or if any of the regiments were organized and enrolled. It seems that the further organization was abandoned on the repeal of sections 8 to 22 of the act of 1868.

I would respectfully recommend that a new law be enacted, incorporating the main features of the act of 1861, chap. 17-pp. 18-46, only adding other provisions, which the necessities of our changed condition require. In regard to the colored element, added to the militia by the new constitution, the law as it now stands provides for their enrolment in separate companies from the whites, but in the same regiments, and no provision is made for officers for said companies. I would go further, and recommend that they be enrolled in separate regiments and battalions, and commanded by officers of their own color. I think such a provision would add to the efficiency of the militia, and prevent much dissatisfaction on the part of both classes.

The records of this office contain no list of the arms and



equipments belonging to the State, so far as I have been able to find, and I am not therefore prepared to make an official report in regard to the same. The arsenal and its contents have been placed under the immediate charge of the Keeper of the Capitol, by the Legislature. From a report of a commission appointed at the last session to inspect and invoice the contents of the arsenal, and which is in the possession of the Keeper of the Capitol, I learn that there are in the arsenal about 520 Springfield rifles, 610 bayonet scabbards, 488 cap pouches, 652 cartridge boxes, 447 cartridge box belts, 447 waiste belts, 365 gun-slings, 227 screw-drivers and wrenches, 503 knapsacks, 310 canteens, besides other implements belonging to the arms and accoutrements of a soldier. Also a quantity of cooking utensils, picks, spades, hatchets, axes, &c. There are also 225 assorted tents, tent-poles, pins, flies, &c., 174 woolen blankets, 856 rubber blankets, 295 regulation hats, 1,197 forage caps, 180 blouses, 1,216 infantry coats, 1,185 overcoats, 98 pr. pants, 348 pr. drawers, 465 pr. socks, 211 shirts and 106 pr. shoes. These latter are perishable articles, and if they remain in the arsenal a much longer time will be so moth-eaten as to be of no value. I recommend that they be sold, and the proceeds be paid into the Public Treasury.

Since the commission made its report, the State Penitentiary has been furnished with 25 Springfield rifles and accoutrements, for the use of the guard, and the county authorities of Robeson have been loaned 100 stand of arms and accoutrements and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. I have also, in accordance with an old usage, loaned Col. Wm. Bingham, for the use of his military school, eighty rifles and equipments, which will be returned in as good order as received, whenever they may be called for.

By a letter received from the Major of Ordinance, in charge of the Ordinance Department, dated Washington, October 12, 1871, I am advised that the following arms and ammunition (North Carolina's quota up to that date, under act of 1808,

chapter 55,) are now at the Springfield armory, ready for issue to this State upon my receipt for the same :

595 Springfield breach-loading Muskets, calibre	
50, at 22.80 each,	\$13,566.00
15,000 ball metallic cartridges, calibre 50, at \$30	
per 1,000,	450.00
15,000 blank metallic cartridges at \$20,	300.00

As the authority of this office does not extend to the payment of freight and the other expenses necessary to their transfer to the arsenal in this place, the above arms still remain at the Springfield armory.

In conclusion, I would add, that the military organization, which I attempted to institute under the law in Robeson county during the past fall, to subdue a gang of outlaws who have for sometime overawed that section, resulted in failure. The law is too much out of joint to perfect an organization which would be effective for such a purpose ; and from local causes I doubt if even the organized militia of the county, without strict discipline, would accomplish their capture. The Indian characteristics of the banditti, the peculiar character of the section in which they operate, and other local causes, render operations against them by militia as ordinarily organized, of doubtful practicability. An independent body of men, raised for this especial purpose would, in all likelihood prove successful, and it would be eminently proper, if authority was given by law, to that end.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. GORMAN,

*Adjutant General North Carolina Militia.*





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Doc. No. 17.]

[SESS. 1871-'72.]

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSANE ASYLUM,  
IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION ADOPT-  
ED DECEMBER 8TH.

RESOLUTION.

*Resolved by the Senate,* That the Committee on the Insane Asylum and on the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind be requested and instructed to report as early as practicable the cause of the increase of expenditures for these institutions for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1871, over the preceeding fiscal year ending October 1, 1870; and what amount will be necessary for the support of these institutions during the fiscal year ending October 1, 1872, and all expenses necessary for the support of idiots and lunatics during the same fiscal year for which the State will be held liable under previous legislation; and the exact amount, as near a possible, for the support and maintenance of said institutions on their present basis for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1873.

The committee to whom was referred the enclosed Senate resolution, beg leave in regard to that part of the resolution relating to the Insane Asylum, to report:

That previous to 1869 the fiscal yeard of the Institution ended on the 30th September, that by section 36, chapter 67, of Acts of 1868-69, ratified March 9th, 1869, the fiscal year, thereafter, was made to close the 31st December of each and every year, making that particular year run through a period of fifteen months.

The appropriation for the support of the Institution, for the fiscal year of 1870, corresponding with the calendar year, was forty-eight thousand dollars, (\$48,000,) for the annual average of one hundred and sixty patients, and at the rates of \$300 for each patient over the annual average of one hundred and sixty for the time in Asylum. Also, the sum of \$12,000 for purchases and improvements—*See Chapter 13, Acts of 1869-70.*

The appropriation for the support of the said Institution for the fiscal year 1871, as will be seen by reference to chapter 122, acts of 1870 -71, was \$40,000, for the annual average of one hundred and sixty patients, and at the rates of \$300 for each patient over the annual average for the time in the Asylum. The present fiscal year does not close until the 31st December, inst.—but the committee believe from the report of Colonel Wm. E. Anderson, the Treasurer of the Asylum, that the appropriation will be sufficient for its support to the close of the year without any indebtedness.

It will thus be seen that there is no “increase of expenditures” for the fiscal year, 1871, over the previous fiscal year—but a decrease of \$8,000 for support alone, and no appropriation for improvements and repairs, making the entire appropriation less by nearly \$20,000.

In regard to the first part of the second clause of the resolution, the committee beg leave to report, that in their judgment the same amount of appropriation as for the present fiscal year of 1871 will *support* the Institution for the next fiscal year of 1872, upon the present basis, which is two hundred and forty-five (245) patients.

The amount of appropriation necessary for the “support and maintainance” of the said Institution for the fiscal year 1873 of course depends somewhat upon circumstances not easy to determine with accuracy, but the committee believe that if the necessary repairs and improvements should not be considerable, the present *basis* will be sufficient, with a small appropriation for the repairing of the kitchen and bakehouse



for increase of accommodations and security against accidents by fire.

In regard to the "necessary expenses for the support of idiots and lunatics for the next year, for which the State will be held liable under previous legislation," the committee beg leave to refer the Senate to the constitutional provisions making them all chargeable upon the State, and to chapter 167, acts of 1869-'70, ratified March 28th, A. D. 1870, making the State treasury liable to the amount of \$100 for the support of each person refused admission at the asylum and maintained by the county authorities. The number on file refused admission at the Institution for want of room, is about 250. If all these were to comply with the aforesaid mentioned act, it would amount to the sum of \$25,000.

To complete this subject as called for by the said resolution, it is necessary to mention an additional charge upon the public treasury for the transportation of patients *to* and *from* the asylum, amounting to a few thousand dollars, as provided for by section 27, chapter 67, acts of 1868-'69, ratified March 9th, 1869.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. T. MURPHY,

*Chairman.*



for increase of accommodations and security against accidents  
 in fire. The committee have also recommended that the  
 in regard to the necessary expenses for the support of  
 whole and inmates for the next year, for which the State will  
 be held liable under previous legislation, the committee beg  
 leave to refer the Senate to the constitutional provisions  
 making them all chargeable upon the State; and to chapter  
 187, acts of 1869-70, ratified March 28th, A. D. 1870, making  
 the State liable to the amount of \$100 for the support  
 of each person refused admission at the asylum and main-  
 tained by the county authorities. The number on file refused  
 admission at the institution for want of room, is about 250.  
 That these were to comply with the aforesaid mentioned act,  
 it would amount to the sum of \$25,000.  
 To complete this subject as called for by the said resolu-  
 tion it is necessary to mention an additional charge upon the  
 public treasury for the transportation of patients to and from  
 the asylum, amounting to a few thousand dollars, as provided  
 for by section 27, chapter 47, acts of 1868-69, ratified March  
 28th, 1869.

C. T. MURPHY,

Chairman.

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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## REPORT OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON HOUSE BILL TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred House Bill 232, respectfully recommend its passage. They desire to submit some of their reasons for this recommendation.

The general law in reference to legislative control over cities is, "That the creation of municipal corporations does not deprive the Legislature of complete control of their citizens; it has still power to amend their charters, enlarge or diminish their powers, overrule their action whenever such action is deemed unwise, impolitic or unjust, and even to abolish them altogether in the LEGISLATIVE DISCRETION."—*Cooley, Const. Lim. p. 192.*

The Legislature has power to annul and revoke the charter of any city and *in its discretion* to establish some other means of governing the city. And "if the Legislature should think proper in any case to assume to itself these powers, we must suppose it has been done because the local administration has proved imperfect and inefficient, and a regard for the general well-being has demanded a change."—Page 170. This power has been exercised by the Legislature of this and of other States.

The Constitution requires, section 4, article 8: "It shall be the duty of General Assembly to provide for the organization of cities," &c., &c.

This imposes a duty. It is suggested that the administration of affairs in the city of Wilmington requires some reform:

taxes for city purposes being excessive and burdensome. As a remedy we are asked to bestow upon the citizens of that town the privilege of cumulative or unrestricted suffrage.

The committee finds that there is nothing in the Constitution of North Carolina, or in the Constitution of the United States that prohibits this assembly from complying with this request. And as the question of the adoption of "unrestricted suffrage" in the election of United States officers has been investigated in Congress, we avail ourselves of the result of that investigation for the information of this House. Mr. Buckalew, from the select committee on representative reform, (March 1869,) in his report advocating the introduction of "unrestricted suffrage" first describes *the various modes of voting* generally in use; and then adds "the *unrestricted or free vote* obtains where the voter has assigned to him a number of votes equal to the whole number of persons to be elected, and is permitted to cast them according to his own discretion and choice without legal restraint."

He also uses the following language :

"Superiority of the free vote. \* \* \* In brief, the free, or unrestricted vote combines the advantages of other plans without their imperfections, while it is not open to any strong objection peculiar to itself."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The free, or cumulative vote, or any like reform may be introduced simply by the enactment of a statute."

The United States Senate Committee urges its adoption as follows:

"Arguments for its adoption. The first consideration to be taken into account is its simplicity and convenience." It is easily understood, convenient of application, and will readily adopt itself to all new or changed conditions of political society.

"Its conformity to republican principles."

The unrestricted or free vote is in strict conformity with democratic principles, and realizes more perfectly our ideas of



popular government. All electors will participate really in choosing representatives, and all will be *represented in fact*. Now the beaten party choose nothing, unless it be mortification and are not represented at all. An elected official is an antagonist and not a representative of those who oppose his election; his opinions are opposed to theirs and their will he will not execute."

They add: 1st, it is just. The unrestricted or free vote should be permitted, because it is just. "It secures the elector from the peril of utter disfranchisement." "One mass of voters will not vote down, defeat or disfranchise another mass." It will substantially strike disfranchisement from our electoral system. It extends popular power on a principle of equality, limits disfranchisement and provides the voter with necessary facilities for the exercise of his right of suffrage

2ndly. It will check corruption. The unrestricted or free vote will greatly check corruption at elections. It will take away the motive to corrupt, and thus strike an effectual blow at the source of a great evil.

3rdly. In the Southern States the free vote will now allay antagonism of race. Under it one race cannot vote down and disfranchise the other; each will obtain its due share of power without injustice to the other, and there will be no strong and constant motive to struggle for the mastery.

A majority of this committee (U. S. Senate committee consisting largely of Republicans,) hold that colored suffrage is allowable and expedient; that the objections to it are to a great extent misconceived, and the fears felt and expressed by many as to its results, will not be realized. But all must agree that this great experiment of extended (colored) suffrage, being once determined on, it should have a fair trial. And those who sincerely believe that the experiment will have bad results must approve this plan of voting (the unrestricted vote) which will certainly mitigate its possible evils."

"Now, by extending to the elector that freedom of choice and of selection which the law has heretofore forbidden, we

can strike out almost entirely the element of disfranchisement ; and the reform, while it will be rich and fruitful of results in the purification of elections, in imparting energy and wisdom to government and contentment to the people, will also be strictly republican in character and democratic in principle, and will apply more perfectly than ever before those ideas of self-government which inspired our ancestors when they established our political institutions."

The Committee desire to recapitulate :

1st. That this Assembly have full power to grant the privilege desired.

2d. That it is the duty of this Assembly, enjoined by the Constitution, to prevent abuses of taxation in cities and towns in the State.

3d. That it is proper some change should be made in the case of Wilmington, and the privilege of unrestricted suffrage is calculated to accomplish good, and in some degree to prevent abuses of taxation.

4th. That the proposed reform is in accordance with republican principles, for while it will leave the control of the city with the colored people, who are in the majority, it will render it possible for the white race, comprising the bulk of the property holders to secure partial representation in the Board of Aldermen. These latter are now practically disfranchised, and are excluded from participation in the city government, whose burdens they have to bear. The operation of this change will be to give them a minority representation in their government. The Committee have information that a similar mode of voting, recognizing the principle of minority representation prevails in the election of certain State officers in New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and in England for some members of Parliament, and has been applied with very beneficial results to municipal elections in several cities of Pennsylvania.

The Committee recommends the passage of the bill.

S. A. ASHE,

*For Judiciary Committee.*



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*Ordered to be printed.*

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REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF SENATE AND SPEAKER  
OF HOUSE IN REFERENCE TO THEIR ACTION IN  
APPOINTING RAILROAD PROXIES AND DI-  
RECTORS.

*To the General Assembly of the  
State of North Carolina:*

We have the honor to report that, under the authority of  
“an act to change the method of appointing the proxies and  
directors in all the corporations in which the State has an in-  
terest, ratified the 6th day of April, 1871,” we proceeded in  
due time, to make the following appointments:

FOR THE ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY.

*For Proxy*—Charles Latham.

*For Directors*—David M. Carter, P. H. Winston and T. H.  
Gilliam.

FOR THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

*For Proxy*—John H. Haughton.

*For Directors*—T. P. Whitney, George W. Dill, C. C.  
Clark, John Hughes, W. H. Oliver, James P. Bryan, James  
M. Parrott and L. W. Humphry.



## FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

*For Proxy*—Thomas Bragg.

*For Directors*—Robert Strange, John D. Whitford, W. T. Dortch, Josiah Turner, jr., D. M. Barringer, Charles E. Shober, R. W. Allison.

## FOR THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

*For Proxy*—C. A. Henderson.

*For Directors*—F. N. Luckey, A. C. Cowles, Hugh Reynolds, Joseph C. Mills, Loch McCorkle, L. L. S. Corpening, E. A. Alston and David Coleman.

Gov. Bragg and Gen. Barringer declined the appointment ; the former because of ill-health and absence from the State, the latter because of pressing engagements. No other appointment was made for the reason that on the 3d day of July, Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, granted an order at the instance, nominally, of one Stafford, a citizen of Maryland, directing an injunction to be issued against us, unless we should show cause to the contrary, on the 13th September. Such an order, we understand, is held by the courts of the United States to be an restraining order, and had we proceeded further after its service upon us, we should have been liable to be proceeded against for a contempt. On the 13th September we showed cause why an injunction should not issue, through our counsel, Hon. W. H. Battle and Hon. D. G. Fowle, who argued the case with great ability. We felt it to be our duty, under the circumstances, to employ eminent counsel, and we did so with the understanding that they must look to the Legislature for their compensation. We trust the General Assembly will make suitable provision for it.

No decision was rendered in the case at the adjournment of the United States Court in September, but at the present regular term his honor Judge Brooks has discharged the order made by Judge Bond, and dismissed the bill.

You are aware that there was no meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and that the old board of directors claimed the right to hold, and did hold over.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, held at Morehead City, in the month of June, 1871, there occurred a division of the private stockholders in reference to the legal representatives of the State. Hence two different boards of directors were organized with their respective officers. The Honorable C. C. Clark was made president under our appointment and the directors on the part of the individual stockholders who joined them in the meeting. The governor's appointees, with their supporters, are still holding and operating the road. Legal steps were at once taken by Mr. Clark, by order of the directors, to dispossess them and the said suit is now pending.

We made no appointments for what was formally the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, for the reason we regarded the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, consolidating the road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, as valid, but agreeable to the provisions of this act and the general authority vested in us, we appointed, as we have before stated, the proxy and directors for the Western North Carolina Railroad, selecting therefor the same gentlemen you had, shortly before, indicated as you preference.

The gentlemen appointed by us for the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company were received by that company without objection or delay at their last annual meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. J. JARVIS,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*

E. J. WARREN,

*President of the Senate.*





*Ordered to be printed.*

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REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

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RALEIGH, Jan. —, 1871.

*To the Honorable, the President  
of the Senate of North Carolina :*

SIR: In response to a resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 12th inst., requesting me to furnish an account of pay received by the 1st N. C. Regiment of State troops, known as "Clarke's Regiment," &c., I have the honor to submit the enclosed abstract of payments made to said regiment, filed in this office.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. GORMAN.

*Adj. General.*

Ordered to be printed

# REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL

Balance Jan. — 1872

To the Honorable the President

of the Senate of North Carolina:

Sir: In response to a resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 12th inst., requesting me to furnish an account of pay received by the 1st N. C. Regiment of State troops, known as "Clarke's Regiment," &c., I have the honor to submit the enclosed abstract of payments made to said regiment, filed in this office.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. GORMAN.

Adj. General.

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS MADE TO NORTH CAROLINA STATE TROOPS AT RALEIGH, N. C., BY R. T. BERRY, QUARTERMASTER NORTH CAROLINA STATE TROOPS.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	RANK.	COMMENCEMENT AND EXPIRATION.		PERIOD PAID FOR		PAY PER MONTH		SUBSISTENCE	CASH ADVANCED.	BAL. FY.		AMOUNT OF STOPPAGES.		BALANCE PAID		REMARKS.
			From	To	Mo'n.	Days	Dolls.	Cts			Dolls.	Cts	Dolls.	Cts	Dolls.	Cts	
1870 Sept. 1	Wm. J. Clarke,	Colonel,	June 5	July 1		16	110					65 75					Commutation of quarter, fuel and servants are included under "total pay."
" 1 2	" "	"	July 1	Sept. 1		2	291 66½					51 33					
" 13 3	" "	"	Sept. 1	" 12		12	291 66½					48 60			1,865 64		
" 5 4	J. Q. A. Bryan,	Lt. Colonel,	June 6	July 1		15						98 76					Commutation of quarter is included under "total pay."
" 5 5	" "	"	July 1	Sept. 5		2 5						41 66			640 42		
" 30 6	R. T. Berry,	Maj. & Q'r.	" 6	" 30		2 6	208 66½					96 97					
" 30 6	" "	Lt. & Q. M.	" 6	July 26		16	150					96			686 97		
" 5 7	M. F. Arendell,	Surgeon,	" 14	Sept. 5		1 23									367 95		
" 5 8	Thomas R. Emery,	1st Lieut.,	" 12	" 5		2 3									315		
" 5 9	Robt. Hancock, jr.,	Captain,	June 6	July 1		15		13 10			50	71 10	63 10				
" 5 10	" "	"	July 1	Sept. 1		2	150					30			308		
" 5 11	A. W. Simpson,	1st Lieut.,	" 1	" 1		2	125					30	50		200		
" 5 12	George D. Culley,	2d "	June 2	July 1		6						25 80					
" 5 13	" "	2d "	July 1	Sept. 1		2	116 66					53 32			259 12		
" 5 14	Enlisted one Co. A.														1,066 59		
" 5 15	Jno. N. Gant,	1st Lieut.,	June 4	July 15		1 1	125					32 16					
" 5 16	" "	Captain,	July 5	Sept. 1		1 16	150	4 80		50	20	54 80			304 36		
" 5 16	R. F. Laswell,	2d Lieut.,	June 4	July 15		25	116 66					97 16					
" 5 17	" "	1st Lieut.,	July 5	Sept. 1		1 16	125	13 65		50	39 66	63 65			225 17		
" 5 17	Enlisted men Co. B.														1,133 92		
" 5 18	C. B. G. Cole,	1st Lieut.,	June 20	July 1		10						45 57					
" 5 19	" "	1st "	July 1	Aug. 29		1 29	125					245 82					
" 5 20	" "	Captain,	Aug. 29	Sept. 1		2	150	3 30			10	3 30			296 99		
" 5 21	Alfred D. Gentry,	1st Lieut.,	" 9	" 1		22	125								91 66		
" 5 22	Wm. Gillispie,	2d "	" 9	" 1		23	116 66								88 24		
" 5 23	Enlisted men Co. C.														741 71		
" 5 24	W. W. Nichols,	1st Lieut.,	July 6	Aug. 29		1 23	125					206 05					
" 5 25	" "	Captain,	Aug. 29	Sept. 1		2	150					20			216 05		
" 5 26	E. S. Wallace,	1st Lieut.,	July 2	Aug. 29		1 27	125					221 59					
" 5 26	" "	" "	Aug. 29	Sept. 1		3	125	37 70		50	12 48	87 70			146 47		
" 5 27	Louie C. Roach,	2d "	July 1	" 1		2	116 66	21 40			233 32	21 40			211 92		
" 5 28	Enlisted men Co. D.														697 31		
" 5 29	George P. Willie,	Captain,	July 8	Sept. 1		1 22	150	18		50	260	68			192		
" 5 30	James D. Dudley,	1st Lieut.,	" 8	" 1		1 22	125				216 69				216 69		
" 5 31	Israel B. Abbott,	2d "	" 8	" 1		1 22	116 66								202 16		
" 5 32	Enlisted men Co. H.														1,915 09		
" 5 33	Henry J. Hogan,	1st Lieut.,	July 6	Sept. 1		1 25	125	2 40			225	2 40			222 60		
" 5 34	H. H. Hitchcock,	H. Steward,	" 20	" 14		1 26	30								56		
" 16 35	H. M. Miller,	Major,													90	Advanced on account of pay.	
" 5 36	J. R. Harrison,	Captain,													50		
Balance paid.																\$ 12,007 13	



ABSTRACT OF PATENTS MADE

DATE	INVENTOR	AGENT
1877	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1878	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1879	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1880	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1881	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
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1891	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
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1894	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1895	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1896	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1897	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1898	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1899	John A. Smith	John A. Smith
1900	John A. Smith	John A. Smith

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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REPORT OF SENATE BRANCH OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM, AND ON SENATE RESOLUTION No. —

*To the President of the Senate of North Carolina :*

Your Committee on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, to whom has been referred the report of the Principal of said institution, beg leave to report that they have visited the said institution, conferred freely with the directory and officers, and take pleasure in reporting the affairs of the institution, in its various departments, to be in a promising condition, and apparently conducted and managed with care and economy ; and we beg leave specially to report, in response to a resolution of the Senate, in regard to the expenses of the institution during the past fiscal year, that in our opinion more than ordinary economy has been observed in the expenditures of the appropriation made at the last session, by the present Board. It will be remembered that the Legislature, at the last session, changed the fiscal year of this institution, so that the same should begin on the 1st January and end on the 31st December of each year. By act, passed during the official terms of the last Board of Directors, and ratified on the 21st day of December, 1870, fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated to this institution, which was almost entirely expended under the directions of the old Board, who retired from the control of the institution, and were succeeded by the present Board on 1st February, 1871. Of this appropriation, there was left and turned over to the present Board, at that date, \$2,850.63,

\$1,569.16 of which was applied to the salaries of the officers of the institution for January, 1871, and the balance, \$1,281.47, carried to the amount of \$40,000, appropriated for the fiscal year aforesaid, from 1st January, 1871, to 1st January, 1872. To this sum has also been added, during the year, small incomes from the mechanical departments of the institution, which has been applied to its support. Of the appropriation of \$40,000, increase as we have shown by the balance from the old Board, and the small profits from the shops, the amount expended during the first eleven months of the fiscal year, (including \$5,159.29 paid in discharge of debts contracted prior to January 1st, 1871, by the old Board,) is \$38,504.40, which left a balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board, on the 1st day of December, 1871, of \$770, and in the State Treasury, applicable to the support of the institution for December, 1871, a balance of \$3,500.

Thus it will be seen that the expenses of this institution have been much reduced, notwithstanding the expenditures for repairs and improvements, and new furniture and bedding have amounted to nearly \$3,000.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. GILMER,  
*Chairman.*



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*Ordered to be printed.*

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## REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to investigate in full the accounts of Jas. H. Moore, Public Printer, under his contract, the 13th day of December, 1870, in discharge of the duty assigned them, ask leave to submit the following report :

In pursuance of the instructions to said Committee, to use this method of commutation known, as the quad em, and to engage the services of three impartial practical printers, one to be selected by the Committee, one by the Auditor, and one by the Contractor. David C. Dudley, Sr., was selected by J. H. Moore, John C. Gorman, by the Auditor, and J. C. Marcom, by the Committee, who being duly sworn to perform the duty assigned them by the Committee, proceeded to investigate the accounts of the Public Printer, applying the aforesaid rule, and have reported to the Committee a tabular statement, which is herewith annexed with the following results: The said printers report a difference of four millions four hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-one quad ems, between the computation of said printers, using the quad em, as the unit of computation, and the estimate of the Public Printer, who used the long em as the unit of computation in rendering his accounts, that being the amount on which the estimate of the Public Printer exceeded the estimate of said printers, and the aforesaid printers state as the difference in cost at seventy-five cents per thousand quad ems, of three thousand

three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents, that being the amount overdrawn by said Public Printer from the treasury. They also state that their examination of the accounts of the Public Printer extends only to the twenty-first of Sept. 1871. The accounts, since that time, to the time of reporting not having been presented to the Auditor, and that they have confined their report to three hundred and four pages of June Term of Supreme Court Reports, the bills for remaining portion of said Term not being presented.

They have incorporated in their report one hundred and eighty-four pages of the impeachment trial ordered to be printed by the General Assembly. Thus making one hundred and eighty-four pages more than appears in the bound volume.

The above report is very respectfully submitted to the House of Representatives.

L. BROWN, *Chairman*,  
JESSE FLYTHE,  
W. F. LOFTIN,  
J. L. ROBINSON,  
JNO. W. DUNHAM.

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### REPORT.

#### *To the Committee of the Legislature:*

We, the practical printers called by you to audit the accounts of James H. Moore, State Printer, beg leave to submit the within statement as the result of our labors. It is as near correct as it is possible for us to make it from the printed matter furnished us, and the bills of the State Printer in the Auditor's office.

The Committee would add that by the accounts we received from the Auditor's office it appears that only three hundred

and four (304) pages of the June term of the Supreme Court reports have been heretofore audited, and we have therefore confined ourselves to those pages. The remainder of the June number of the reports from page six hundred and fifty-six (656) will have to be audited hereafter, when the bills for the same are presented.

We have also incorporated one hundred and eighty-four (184) pages of the impeachment proceedings in our estimate, which were re-printed by order of the General Assembly, thus making one hundred and eighty four (184) pages more than appears in the bound volumes.

DAVID C. DUDLEY, SEN.,

JOHN C. GORMAN,

JAS. C. MARCOM,

*Committee.*



## TABULAR STATEMENT

*Of Printing Executed by James H. Moore, State Printer, and Audited by Committee of General Assembly, to Sept. 21, 1871.*

SUBJECT MATTER.	STATE PRINTER'S COUNT AS PER BILLS IN AUDT'S OFFICE.		COMMITTEE'S COUNT.	
	PAGES.	PER LETTER M.	PAGES.	PER M. QUAD.
Bills, Resolutions, &c., for Session of 1870-'71,	489	984,733	489	658,420
Public Documents, " " "	338	935,576	344	670,820
House Journal, " " "	756	1,471,932	740	959,040
Senate Journal, " " "	752	1,464,146	736	953,856
Impeachment Proceedings,	2,994	5,905,686	2,930	3,894,902
Laws of 1870-'71, Public and Private,	1,108	3,345,761	1,138	2,730,472
Kirk's Muster Rolls,		751,108		743,668
Supreme Court, January Term, 1871,	357	597,000	362	549,576
Supreme Court, June Term, from page 352 to 656 inclusive,	304	596,733	304	440,460
		16,052,675		11,601,214
		11,601,214		
		4,451,461		
		75		
		22,257,305		
		31,160,227		
		\$3,338.59(575		mills.

Difference,

Difference in cost at 75 cents per 1,000 per em quad,

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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## OFFICE KEEPER OF THE CAPITOL,

JANUARY 21st, 1872.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor and pleasure to transmit this, my first report, in relation to the capitol, buildings and grounds, arsenal, &c. I trust the recommendations I have made will receive a favorable consideration from your honorable body.

## CAPITOL BUILDING.

I have employed one man, whose duty it is to look after the building, keep it clean and neat, inside as well as outside ; also to attend the privy, and keep it in proper condition ; when not engaged in this way, he is instructed to assist the gardener in working the square and gathering fertilizers. For this service he is allowed one dollar per day for each and every working day.

## WATCHMAN.

One watchman for the capitol, arsenal and grounds, to whom is paid one dollar and fifty cents per night.

## CAPITOL GROUNDS.

I have employed in working the grounds, beautifying the same, attending the walks and shrubbery, one man, an expe-

rienced gardener, who is paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for each working day. When not thus engaged, he attends to the cutting of wood and gathering fertilizers.

#### ARSENAL.

This building, situated on the Square, and by law, under the care of the Keeper of the Capitol, has received my attention. By an act of the last session, a Committee, consisting of Wm. H. High, Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret and James McGowan, were appointed to examine and take an inventory of all the arms, clothing and camp equipage, belonging to the State in the building. The Committee performed their duty carefully and made their report according to law, one to me and a duplicate to his Excellency, Gov. Caldwell, both of which are on file in the respective offices. I would recommend the sale by auction, or otherwise, of all the perishable property in the Arsenal, consisting of tents, clothing, blankets, &c. The dampness of the building, moths and other insects will soon render them entirely useless to the State.

By order of the Governor and Adjutant General I loaned to Messrs. McDairmid and Howell, agents from Robinson county, the following arms and ammunition for the use of said county: 100 Springfield rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition. Under the same authority Mr. D. C. Murray, steward of the penitentiary, received 20 Springfield rifles with bayonets. I have received, however, back these 20 and 35 additional, which is said to have been loaned to that institution before I came into office. I am constrained to say these arms which had been loaned by the State to the penitentiary have been returned in very bad order.

Under the same authority Major Bingham, superintendent of a military school in Orange county, received 80 Springfield rifles with all the necessary accoutrements. Ammunition and these arms were in good order, being among the best in the arsenal.



## WOOD.

I have enough wood cut and packed away from the old stock to answer the wants of the State until February or March, and even perhaps longer. I ordered some of the decayed trees in the square and on the public lots to be cut down. By this means 25 cords of wood was added to the stock on hand.

## RENT OF BUILDINGS.

An act of your honorable body invested me with authority to rent out all the buildings and shanties owned by the State near the city, except the governor's mansion and those occupied by common schools. In discharging this duty, I have encountered much difficulty and trouble, owing to the inability of many of the tenants to pay promptly the rents when due. The shanties are in a dilapidated condition, the rain leaking through the roofs and rendering them almost untenable. In addition to this they are used by the lowest class of our colored population, who cannot procure another place to domicile.

I would respectfully recommend that these shanties be repaired and made comfortable, to the end that a better class of tenants may be induced to rent them, thus more than repaying the State for the outlay. There are four or five buildings of a better class formerly used for public school purposes, but for many years have been used by other tenants, such as teachers of paid schools, and others who have paid no rent to the State.

I would respectfully recommend that these buildings be rented as other property of the State, at least until they are used for common or public school purposes. On this point I would be pleased to have instructions from your honorable body.

From rents I have received \$327, and I hold Mr. Regan's note for \$100, which will be paid. Agreeable to law, the \$327

have been paid over to Governor Caldwell. Mr. Regan's note for \$100, and \$25 for hay cut from the square, will be paid in due time, which will be handed over to the Governor when paid in.

There is some \$50 due the State from rent of shanties, which, I am compelled to say, the collection will be doubtful.

#### ROOF OF THE CAPITOL.

The roof the capitol is in a leaky condition. The plastering has fallen down in the rotunda and other rooms in the capitol. The best interest of the State calls for repairs in this matter. The lightning rods on the capitol are said to be imperfect and almost useless. The marble mantles over many of the fire-places, in various rooms in the capitol, are broken and disfigured from the heat of the fire. I respectfully recommend that the lightning rods be replaced with new and improved ones, and that the over heated and disfigured mantles be replaced with soap-stone, which can be procured in this county, and which will withstand the action of heat. This material can be procured cheap and does not cost much to dress it. Marble does not stand the heat from the long fires made.

#### HORSE AND CART FOR USE OF THE STATE.

I respectfully recommend that a horse and cart be purchased for the use of the State, in transporting fertilizers for the square, and gravel for the walks. The Secretary of the State and other departments, require considerable drayage in transporting boxes and other goods sent to and from their respective offices. If the State owned a horse and cart, all the expense of drayage would be saved, and enable the Keeper constantly to have fertilizers, and gravel for the walks, at small cost to the State.

#### FERTILIZERS FOR THE SQUARE.

The City of Raleigh having used the Baptist grove a lot owned by the State for dumping manure gathered from the

streets of the city. I petitioned the Board of Commissioners of said city for the use of said manure dumped on said square for the use of the State; the petition was granted, and by this means procured 150 loads of manure. I have composted in addition to this on the square 80 loads of good fertilizers from scrapings in the Baptist grove and various places in the city, I have been enabled to collect 100 loads additional, in all 330 loads, it is hoped this addition of fertilizers will enrich the improved-soil of the square and please the eye of the stranger and citizen who may wander along its walks.

I most respectfully recommed your Honorable Body to purchase a new flag for the State House, the present one is in a very dilapidated state.

Yours most Respectfully,

PATRICK MCGOWAN.

*Keeper of the Capitol.*





Doc. No. 24.]

[SESS. 1871-'72.

*Ordered to be printed.*

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE FIRST QUARTER FOR THE  
PRESENT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1st, 1872.

	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS
1871.		
October,	\$ 3,877 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 10,072 06 $\frac{1}{3}$
November,	9,626 26	9,901 02
December,	20,498 48 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,669 75
	\$ 34,002 64 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$ 29,642 83 $\frac{1}{3}$

## EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS.

EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF  
THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE DERIVED DURING THE FIRST  
QUARTER OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JANUARY  
1ST, 1872.

Auctioneers,	\$	188	69
Entries of Vacant Lands,		1,751	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures,		1,257	35
Polls and County Capitation Tax, 1870,		1,818	31
Retailers,		27,223	42
Roanoke Navigation Company,		250	
Swamp Lands,		1,513	50
	\$	34,002	64 $\frac{3}{4}$

## EDUCATIONAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSE-  
MENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE MADE.

Common Schools,	\$	29,404	25 $\frac{1}{8}$
County Capitation Tax, (for 1870) refunded,		152	58
Transferred from Educational to Public Fund,		86	
	\$	29,642	83 $\frac{1}{8}$



## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

OF THE PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FIRST QUARTER FOR THE PRESENT  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1ST, 1872.

	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS	
1871.				
October,	\$	11,992 66	\$	19,853 38½
November,		278,298 62		172,598 38
December,		333,281 41		100,048 94½
	\$	623,572 69	\$	292,500 71

## PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS  
OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE DERIVED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER  
OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1ST, 1272.

Public Taxes,	\$ 274,777 46
Asylums,	94,349 04
Code of Civil Procedure,	1 25
Deficiency in Treasury,	112,385 41
Penitentiary,	134,910 34
License Tax,	3,100
Stationery,	1,926 75
Quarantine Regulations,	337 25
Refunded,	10
Insurance Companies,	1,643 08
Tax on Seals,	20
Redeemed Land,	306 27
Tax on Telegraph Companies,	406 84
Bank Dividends,	399
	\$ 623,572 69

## PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSE-  
MENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE MADE DURING THE 1ST  
QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1ST, 1772.

Auditor's department,	\$ 225
Adjutant General's Department,	100
Agricultural Societies,	1,800
Contingencies,	4,465 58
Capitol Square,	111
Convicts,	2,979 89
Fraud Commission,	1,047 10
General Assembly,	41,288 50
Fugitives from justice,	493 90

Geological Survey,	\$ 1,250
Executive Department,	1,437 50
Department of Public Instruction,	375
Impeachment Trial,	77 40
Idiots and Lunatics,	2,218 08
Insane Asylum,	20,000
Insane Asylum expense account,	649
Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	11,500
Judiciary,	11,885
Keeper of the Capitol,	375
License tax refunded,	50
Public Charities,	11
Public Tax refunded,	85 01
Penitentiary,	28,200
Public Printing, (practical printers,)	15
Quarantine Regulations,	500 50
Resolutions of the General Assembly,	158 20
Refunded on redeemed Land,	2 25
State Department,	750
State Loans,	156,000
Sheriffs for settling taxes,	3,250 70
State Library,	137 50
Treasury Department,	1,312 50
Weights and Measures,	50
	<hr/>
	\$ 292,500 71





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*Ordered to be printed.*

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## REPORT OF N. W. WOODFIN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, N. C., November 24, 1871.HON. E. J. WARREN, *President of the Senate* :

SIR: I have *this day* received a letter and a report from Hon. N. W. Woodfin, chairman of the commission appointed by an act of the General Assembly to investigate the affairs of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, &c. I now have the honor to transmit herewith said letter and report in further compliance with a resolution adopted by the honorable body over which you preside, on the 21st instant.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

*Governor.*

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NOVEMBER 22d, 1871, (On the Potomac.)*To His Excellency* T. R. CALDWELL,

*Dear Sir* :—I enclose a report, hastily gotten up, while our negotiations were going on for a settlement of our suits and claims against S. W. Hopkins & Co. and others. These negotiations were often interrupted and apparently set , but

renewed from time time, and closed finally about 10 o'clock, Monday night. The terms there agreed and subscribed by all parties or the attorneys for the absent ones, were the next day made in five agreements, and all signed except by Gen. Davis, Agent North for the Florida Railroad Company and for Gen. Littlefield. He was prevented by a sudden attack of illness. One copy will be forwarded on his signature being had and and that of S. W. Hopkins, whose attorney, had signed, but proposed that he should alone execute it on his expected return on to-day.

In the report I omitted to state that the sale of the Swepson land had been postponed for six months, as part of the agreement on which he paid about \$184,000. Since then the mountain tracts in the deed in trust have been contracted to Col. Steers & Co at \$100,000, payable in six months from June last. This Mr. Swepson procured by consent of the trustees and railroad company. The ability of the purchasers to pay may not be certain, but if carried out, the mortgaged premises would probably pay the note intended to be secured thereby at \$164,000; otherwise, the land, if sold at auction, may not pay the half of the debt. The other claim in suit against Mr. Swepson in Wake Superior Court for \$87,000, is referred to Judge Battle and Gov. Bragg to sue. Having used over \$225,000 with almost a certainty of \$300,000 at any early day, with reasonable hope of other \$300,000 in this last agreement to compromise. If these last claims on Mr. Swepson turn out as expected, it will be seen that about a million of dollars will yet be realized from these lands so generally pronounced worthless. If anything shall be saved of the money for Judge Reade by Gen. Littlefield as President, say from two to three hundred thousand dollars, it will be in addition to the sum here relied on. I am now satisfied that Gov. Reid will not surrender him to answer for crimes in North Carolina, at any rate, not until they fall out again. It is therefore intended to hold him to bail in the Federal Court in Florida. This may prevent a compromise, as it is believed that Calvin Littlefield



and John B. Clarke, of New York, are his partners; or, at any rate, holders of his funds and probably part of our railroad bonds on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad bonds. I regret that I cannot come by Raleigh. Mysuit was not ready, and I have accounts to take before you.

Very Respectfully,

N. W. WOODFIN.

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*To His Excellency, TOD R. CALDWELL,  
Governor of North Carolina:*

Since the last report made to your Excellency by the commission appointed by the Legislature of our State and the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, much difficulty has been experienced with all the parties who are under obligations to make payments in fulfillment of terms of compromise agreed upon. There has been little else than repetition of the former acts of evasion and deception practiced in this business from its inception. We find that S. W. Hopkins & Co., had been well selected to finish up the work that had been so skillfully inaugurated by Swepson and Littlefield.

Though it is now established by positive proof, from the suits pending in New York, that S. W. Hopkins & Co., had sold the whole four million of Florida State bonds to one John Collinson, of London, England, on the 14th day of November, 1870, to be delivered and paid for in instalments, at the rate of one hundred and thirty-eight pounds ten shillings per bond of one thousand dollars each.

The said S. W. Hopkins & Co., continued to misrepresent the facts and denied that they had made any sales up to the 3d of April, 1871. They had passed the receipt to the commission for eight hundred of these bonds on the 16th day of November, 1870, saying that they could possibly sell them for

one hundred pounds per bond, but, asked written permission to sell them at sixty pounds if they could not get any more. Concealing the facts that they had already contracted them on the 14th day of same month, at one hundred and thirty-eight pounds ten shillings per bond, and in the face of the facts, since ascertained by bringing up Sidney W. Hopkins, one of the defendants, to answer in court, on his oath, that on the said 14th of November, 1870, they had received a proposition in writing from General Littlefield, to sell the whole of the said bonds to them at one hundred pounds per bond, which they subsequently accepted as a contract, and now claim, even in court, to account for them at one hundred pounds. reduced by expenses and deposit to meet interest, to sixty-six pounds.

On the 15th of March, 1871, said S. W. Hopkins & Co. averring that they had received no money from sale of bonds, professed to advance to the commission one thousand dollars to meet expenses.

That on the 3d day of April, 1871, after having retained three of the commissioners here for weeks, under the daily expectation of receiving two hundred thousand dollars from expected sales, they did pay ten thousand pounds, netting in currency, fifty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-six cents, at the same time promising most faithfully to ship one hundred tons of iron at once, and to pay balance of the expected two hundred thousand dollars at an early day. But on the contrary, the said Hopkins went at once to Florida, and in a few days procured the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, to file a bill in equity to enjoin them from paying, and us from receiving on account of said claim. There being no personal service, however, we have taken no notice of it.

On the shipment of the promised iron, we had promised Hopkins & Co., to dismiss the suit therefor brought against E. Houston and others, restraining them from selling a portion



of the said Florida bonds in which our road claimed an interest, the suit is yet pending.

About the 15 day of June last, the undersigned and Major Rollins called at the office of S. W. Hopkins & Co., not knowing they had commenced any suit in Florida, and sought an interview with them hoping to obtain the long promised money. On the first day, we were informed their principal partner S. W. Hopkins was not in. On the next day, they admitted he was in, but was engaged and would meet us at our hotel the next morning, this he failed to do, and on calling at the office in the afternoon, it was admitted that he was in, but declined to see us further on business. Thereupon we employed Messrs. Sullivan & Carter, well known lawyers of New York, and brought suit against the three members of said firm, and procured the order of arrest requiring each to give bail in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. After much trouble and chasing, said Hopkins was arrested, and kept in custody for a week or more before he procured bail. The defendant, Carpenter returned from London, on the 4th day of July last, and at Quarantine, escaped from the vessel by means of a small boat and was landed in New Jersey, and has since dodged from point to point, and concealed himself so as to avoid arrest. It is now reported that the defendant Collins has returned also from Europe, but has not been seen at large and has not been arrested.

The said Hopkins at once commenced suit in Brooklyn against the undersigned and the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, jointly to receive back the money paid on the 3rd day of April last, to wit: Fifty three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-six cents. This suit has since been dismissed, as it was brought doubtless for the purpose of forcing a compromise. In our case against S. W. Hopkins & Co., our order was procured for his arrest and was forced to make disclosures showing a vile conspiracy between their house and Littlefield.

John Collinson from London, who had sold for them twenty-



eight hundred of the said Florida bonds at one hundred and thirty-eight pounds and ten shillings sterling per bond, was in New York, the past summer several days, the undersigned had to procure his attendance before a commissioner to get his deposition by personal arrest. He proved all that was necessary for plaintiff's case, the testimony of Geo. W. Swepson, sustained by Col. Pulliam and Gen. Clingman, showed our equity, at least for sixty-seven hundred thousand dollars. If this testimony could have been had before the argument on the preliminary motion, it is thought the Judge could not have so long delayed decision.

The undersigned followed the defendants through Canada west to Detroit and attached about sixteen hundred tons of iron, which they were endeavoring to get into Indiana for the use of the Peninsular Railroad Company, we had there to procure land in the sum of ten thousand dollars, which was done by deposit of a like sum in Mechanics Bank in New York. This iron has since been replaced by said railroad company, L. P. Bayne & Co., had attached about nine hundred tons of rails in Brooklyn as the property of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company of Florida, but as he could not give the required sum to indemnify the Sheriff it was released, and thereupon the undersigned procured its removal to be enforced at the instance of our railroad company.

The said Florida Railroad Company, had, about the middle of June last by collection with said S. W. Hopkins & Co., and by the aid of their counsel brought a suit against our railroad company, the commission and others including the said Hopkins & Co., asking an injunction against them from paying, and us from receiving anything on account from sale of said bonds. This question together with the motion to discharge our order of arrest were brought on for argument and debated for days, with a great deal of testimony taken by affidavits and otherwise early in July last before Judge Cardoza of the Supreme Court, and yet there has been no decision made or intimation of any, some weeks since John Collinson of London

claiming the control of twelve hundred of the said Florida bonds, brought suit in the Supreme Court in New York against S. W. Hopkins & Co., our railroad company and others, and obtained a preliminary injunction against any of the parties from disposing of any of the said bonds.

Said S. W. Hopkins & Co., having fallen out with the said Florida Railroad Company, and enjoined them from bringing any suit whatever against S. W. Hopkins & Co. The suits growing out of this transaction, now pending in New York, Brooklyn and Detroit are twelve in number.

The said S. W. Hopkins & Co. have closed their business house in London as well as in New York. It is greatly feared that they will pay little or nothing, except what we can seize, as they are endeavoring to to hide and conceal all their effects.

Mr. Swepson, or his friends for him, have paid one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars, less by the amount of judgment some sixteen thousand dollars in favor of First National Bank of Raleigh. This payment was procured by the consent of the solicitor who dismissed him from the prosecution in Buncom Superior Court against him and M. S. Littlefield for conspiracy. The Commission concurred in this arrangement at the instance of the Board of Directors of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. The settlement has been made with Gen. Littlefield as president of the said road.

Since writing this report all the parties in interest and in litigation with said Hopkins & Co., after several unsuccessful meetings during last week, have on Monday, the 20th of November, 1871, after a very full investigation and discussion of all the points by aid of the counsel representing twelve different suits, come to final settlement of all the matters in controversy.

Among other suits, these between the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and S. W. Hopkins & Co., and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, are compromised.



By the terms of the said compromise, the twelve hundred unsold Florida bonds are placed with Messrs. Brown Bros., of New York and London, to be by them delivered to John Collinson, of London, upon his paying therefor, according to the contract heretofore made with Hopkins & Co., at the rate of one hundred and thirty-eight pounds, one shilling and ten pence per bond.

From the proceeds of these sales three hundred thousand dollars in currency is first to be paid for the benefit of said Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. The balance to be paid to the parties to the said litigation on their different claims.

The Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company stipulated to pay the said Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, to be secured by collaterals, that is to say: by land grant bonds now being prepared, and by sale of which this sum is to be paid.

This general compromise is dependant on but a single contingency—that of the approval of Mr. Collinson, of England, his counsel here having signed the article without express instructions to do so.

There is no reasonable doubt, however, of his approval, it is probable that the first sum of three hundred thousand dollars will be paid within from thirty to sixty days. The last named sum to be secured by the Florida Railroad Company, has the pledge also of all the stock owned by Gen. Littlefield in said road.

This compromise was assented to by the undersigned after a very full investigation under the advice and joint action of both of our lawyers, who are men of ability and great experience.

The suits are retained and only to be dismissed after the payment of the first sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

I ask several on reaching home to procure and file as part of this report a statement or report, and disbursements and



deposits of these bonds. Our Treasurer received and kept the accounts which he has. The payments to contractors and creditors were made by the Treasurer of the Railroad Company. G. M. Roberts, has paid under direction of the President and the commission, it is stated, which will be found as part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WOODFIN,

*Chairman.*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

W. A. RORER, Chief, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Enclosed for the Forest Service are two copies of a report on the  
forest resources of the State of North Carolina, prepared by the  
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the  
North Carolina Forestry Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina.

I have the honor to be,

Sincerely yours,

Very respectfully,

JOHN E. CALDWELL

Director

FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: Report on the Forest Resources of North Carolina

Enclosed for the Forest Service are two copies of a report on the  
forest resources of the State of North Carolina, prepared by the  
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the  
North Carolina Forestry Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina.

I have the honor to be,

*Ordered to be printed.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, N. C., January 5, 1872.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina :*

I have the honor to transmit herewith an additional report and accompanying papers, from N. W. Woodfin, Esq., chairman on behalf of the commission on the Western Division of Western North Carolina Railroad Company, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

*Governor.*

—  
ADDITIONAL REPORT FROM N. W. WOODFIN,  
CHAIRMAN, ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION  
ON THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE WESTERN  
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

RALEIGH, December 22, 1871.

*To His Excellency* TOD R. CALDWELL,

*Governor of the State of North Carolina :*

I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the compromise and provisional agreement, marked "A," made with Hopkins



& Co., and others, of the several suits therein mentioned referred to in my report made from New York in November last. It was left at New York for signatures of other parties and was forwarded to me, reaching me on the 2d inst. Letters received since encourage us to believe that its terms will be complied with.

The account promised in my said report, though delayed after my return home, by the absence and sickness of Major Rollins, is appended in his report to the commission, and is herewith filed, dated the first of December, and marked "B." Farther explanation of expenses incurred, and moneys paid to me to meet expenses as well as fees allowed me as attorney by the Board of Directors, will be found in the statement herewith filed, marked "C," as shown also in the report marked "D." These items have been allowed and approved by the commission as well as by the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. Under the compromise made, as shown in my report of January 10th, 1871, George W. Swepson paid the sum of fifty thousand dollars. This was received by the Treasurer of the Company, who paid the same out to contractors and creditors of the company, under the direction of the commissioners and President of the Board, as will be shown by the report of the Treasurer of the road, Mr. G. M. Roberts, herewith appended and marked "D," and by his additional statement marked "E."

On the third of April, 1871, S. W. Hopkins & Co., paid on account of the compromise made in London £10,000, which netted in New York in currency fifty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-six cents. This was in like manner, at an early day thereafter paid to contractors, and creditors, always paying *pro rata* to all. In May last it was agreed by R. Y. McAden and R. R. Swepson to pay the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars upon those claims then in suit in Wake Superior Court against Geo. W. Swepson, and to release all claims, liens or judgments in favor of the Miners & Planters Bank against G. W. Swepson,

which might overreach the deed in trust on his lands, which we had previously taken to secure a debt of \$164,000. They offered to do this on condition that the Solicitors in the 11th and 12th district would discharge G. W. Swepson from several indictments pending against him, and upon further condition that the company would suspend the sale of said lands under the deed of trust for six months. The Solicitor at the urgent request of the creditors, and others who were interested, yielded, and this was carried out by the payment on the 6th of May last, of \$60,000. This sum was in like manner paid to the creditors of the road. The remainder of the one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars was paid in two drafts of R. Y. McAden and R. R. Swepson, the one at four months, for \$46,353.33,; the other at six months for \$28,000. At the same time, said McAden paid a judgment in favor of the First National Bank in Raleigh for \$16,968.58. This sum was deducted from the first said note, which reduced the amount to \$29,353.33. These two drafts were paid before their maturity, on the 25th of June, as shown in the Treasurers report amounting to \$55,546.27. This latter sum has not been paid to contractors, for the reason that the present directors of the road made an order to re-examine and re-estimate the work done by said contractors, and in the meantime, directed that no further payments be made, as shown by a resolution, herewith filed, and copied from the record, and marked F. The undersigned was not a member of the board, and was not at home at the time this order was made, but believes that it was wise and just to the parties concerned, and was assured by the Engineers in charge of the work, that they would be able to report during next month, and that there would be a saving to the company by the re-estimate of \$25,000, or more. This would probably reduce the indebtedness of the company to about the sum in hand.

Without the use of a large portion of this money, as collateral to indemnify securities, no suit could have been brought in New York, Detroit, or elsewhere, to protect the interests of



the company. I followed about sixteen hundred tons of iron through Canada and to Detroit, Michigan, where I stopped it, and attached it, on the first of August. But I had first to procure Major Rollins, who was in New York, to deposit ten thousand dollars in the Mechanics' Bank, New York, to the credit of the Mechanics' Bank in Detroit. This was done by telegraph, and in a few hours, and at once the President and Cashier signed a bond with me to the sheriff, and procured the stoppage of the iron, much of which was then loaded on the cars. Soon thereafter, we enjoined the carrying away of about 900 tons from Brooklyn to Florida, when the like bond of \$10,000 was given. In each of the other suits pending, Major Rollins procured the securities through Claflin, Bayne and others, and for their indemnity, I understand, the balance of the sum is deposited. The iron in the first case has been replevied, so that I am sure part of the money could be withdrawn, and distributed at once, and I hope by the time the report is made, the whole may be withdrawn. I omitted to state in its proper place, that \$460 interest was paid with the \$60,000 hereinbefore mentioned.

I file copies of the powers of attorney under which General Davis represented the Florida interest in said compromise, marked G, H, and I.

No one would regret more than myself the delay in making a report according to the letter of act appointing the commission, but I attached more importance to the substance than to the form, and have been almost constantly engaged in looking after these interests, and endeavoring to save what I could from the wreck. My presence was required almost continually abroad, as can be shown by letters from my counsel continually calling me back, upon my return home. I made arrangement with Gen. Davis, from Florida, by which he thinks he can bring Gen. Littlefield to time—to settlement—by proceeding, in the Federal Court, as Gov. Reid utterly refuses to surrender him after repeated promises to us to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WOODFIN.



I omitted to state that G. W. Swepson has contracted his mountain lands, contained in the deed of trust to Steves & Co., for one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid on the 21st inst. This contract has been approved by the board provided it is punctually carried out. I regard it now as uncertain whether it will be carried out.

N. W. WOODFIN.

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( " A " )

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE  
WESTERN DIVISION OF THE WESTERN NORTH  
CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, THE JACK-  
SONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD  
COMPANY, D. H. AMBLER, F. H. FLAGG, C. L.  
CHASE, TRUSTEES OF THE LAST NAMED COM-  
PANY, UNDER AN AGREEMENT DATED OCTO-  
BER 2ND, 1871, AND HEREINAFTER CALLED THE  
TRUSTEES, L. P. BAYNE, L. P. BAYNE & CO., AND  
S. W. HOPKINS & CO.

WHEREAS, There are certain various matters of difference between the parties to this agreement and many actions now pending, growing out of such differences and controversies, for the purpose of compromising and adjusting the same, it was agreed as follows:

First. Upon the written assent of Jno. Collinson, Esq., of London, to do the things required by the terms of this agreement, to be done by him, and upon the delivery to S. W. Hopkins & Co., of the release, hereinafter mentioned, from said Collinson to them, S. W. Hopkins & Co. are simultaneously to place in the possession of Brown, Brothers & Co. of New York, and Brown, Shiply & Co. of London, 1,200 of the bonds of the State of Florida, of the issue January 1st,

1870, part of four million (4,000,000) of that date, and part of the bonds in controversy, in the actions before referred to, and at the time of such assent on the part of said Collinson and on delivery of the said release, the said S. W. Hopkins & Co. are to place in his hands full power of attorney to draw any and all moneys heretofore deposited with Drake, Klenworth & Cohen, subject to the said Collinson and Frank H. Collins. The said bonds so deposited, are to be subject to the order of the said John Collinson, but not beyond a period of four months from this date, upon payment, therefore from time to time as called for, to the said bankers, at the rate of £138,1.10 per bond, with accrued interest to date of such payment, less, however, a sum sufficient to pay two coupons on said bonds to be retained by him for that purpose.

Second. The proceeds of the said bonds shall be held by the said bankers, for the respective parties hereinafter mentioned, in the following proportions: First, the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, represented by Mr. Nicholas W. Woodfin, shall be entitled to receive \$300,000, in currency, of such proceeds to be paid to him, or his order, in New York. L. P. Bayne for himself and L. P. Bayne & Co. \$200,000 in currency, to be paid to the order of said L. P. Bayne. These sums to be paid in New York, out of the first proceeds of negotiation, *pro rata* in the proportion of 200 to Bayne, and 300 to said Woodfin, as said proceeds are received, the remaining proceeds of the said 1,200 bonds are to be paid as follows: The proceeds of 190 of the said bonds are to be paid to B. F. Babcock & Co., and all the residue of such proceeds to be paid to Messrs. Barlow, Larocque & Mac. Farland, attorneys for the said trustees of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company; the sum last mentioned, however, to be first paid. All the actions and suits by and between any of the parties to this agreement, including the action of the said John Collinson against S. W. Hopkins & Co., are to retain their existing status and remain in their present condition, without



prejudice, in any respect, until the said John Collinson shall have given his assent, or expressed his dissent, to this arrangement. In case of his assent thereto it is agreed, that such stay of proceedings (except in Collinson's cases, which are there to be discontinued, in New York and England) shall continue for the period of four months to await the negotiations of the said bonds, and the realization of the proceeds, and during the continuance of the stay of the proceedings, herein provided for, it is agreed that no order of arrest shall be applied for or taken out, by either party hereto against the other, or any existing order executed.

Third. Upon the delivery of 1,200 bonds as herein provided for, and upon the delivery of the power of attorney, to the said Collinson, as aforesaid, mutual, full general releases shall be executed between the said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, the said Trustees and S. W. Hopkins & Co., and between the said John Collinson and the said S. W. Hopkins & Co., and upon payment to the said Woodfin for the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, out of the proceeds of the said bonds, of the sum herein before provided for the said Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, shall execute a release of all claims and demands, whatsoever, to the said S. W. Hopkins & Co., and a like release shall be executed by the said S. W. Hopkins & Co., to the said railroad Company, last mentioned, and mutual releases shall be executed between the said L. P. Bayne and L. P. Bayne & Co., and the said S. W. Hopkins & Co., upon the receipt by the said L. P. Bayne and L. P. Bayne & Co., out of the proceeds of the said bonds, of the sum hereinbefore provided for.

If the sums of money so hereinbefore provided for shall not be paid to the said Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and to the said L. P. Bayne and L. P. Bayne & Co., within the four months above limited, the said stay of proceedings shall, if they so elect, in writing be regarded as vacated, and they shall then respectively be at lib-



erty to proceed, as they may be advised, in the said actions, and S. W. Hopkins shall not be prejudiced or deemed to have waived any defense they allege they have, nor shall the said Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, be prejudiced in respect to the employment of any remedy that they might avail themselves of, had this agreement not been made, except that they shall not have any resort against the present bail of S. W. Hopkins. In case of such election they shall not claim any of the benefits of this agreement, but it is understood that upon the surrender of the bonds, as hereinbefore stipulated, the present bail of S. W. Hopkins & Co., are to be finally and entirely discharged from liability, and all orders of arrest discharged.

Certain iron, now under injunction, in the suit of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company against S. W. Hopkins & Co., and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company and others, is to be left to be taken possession of by the said trustees immediately, and any attachment thereof or injunction thereon made or obtained by any party herein, and any and all claims thereto on the part of any party to their agreement, are finally released and discharged, the said trustees paying any sums due for storage thereon.

Fourth. The Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company undertake to secure to the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company an additional sum of \$300,000 to the said L. P. Bayne and L. P. Bayne & Co. \$140,090 by depositing \$3,009,000 of bonds known as the land grant bonds, about to be issued upon and secured by the pledge of certain lands in the State of Florida belonging to the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company with Duncan, Sherman & Co., or some other banking house to be agreed upon as the same are issued, and within six months of the date hereof; the proceeds of the negotiation and sale thereof to be divided equally between the said trustees, the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad

Company and L. P. Bayne, until the sums aforesaid are paid to the said Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and the said L. P. Bayne, when the interest of the said North Carolina Railroad and L. P. Bayne, in the said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, shall cease.

It is further agreed that any lien upon or interest in the stock of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, now held by M. S. Littlefield, or any party or parties for him, or in any of the different sections or parts of roads now constituting said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, or any bonds of the said sections, or parts shall be pledged to further secure the payment of the further sum of \$300,000 heretofore provided to be secured to the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, by the pledge of land grant bonds, and upon the payment of the \$300,000 last mentioned, the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad shall transfer and assign any interest in the said stock or bonds which it may have, to the said trustees, that is to say: the said Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company upon the payment of the \$300,000 last mentioned shall transfer to the said trustees all the right they may have in and to any of the said stock, bonds or other securities of said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, or any of the railroad companies with which it has become consolidated, or of which it may be composed arising out of any investment or disposition of their funds by S. W. Swepson in any of such stock, bonds or securities, and the said North Carolina Railroad Company are to execute a general release to the said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company of all claims and demands.

In case the said land grant bonds shall not be issued and deposited as above provided, payment of the sums hereinbefore agreed to be paid, out of the proceeds thereof, shall be secured by other satisfactory security on the part of the said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company.



All actions to be discontinued upon the foot of this agreement, shall be discontinued without costs to either party. All suits in Michigan, in relation to iron, are to be discontinued.

Upon the release or vacating of any attachments, injunctions or orders of arrest, the parties who have given any bonds or undertakings, or have deposited any moneys, by way of indemnity, are to have consent for the canceling or delivery of such bonds and undertakings and return of moneys deposited.

Gen. M. S. Littlefield is a party to this agreement and bound thereby.

Dated, New York, the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

By N. W. WOODFIN,

Attorney.

N. W. WOODFIN,

Chairman of the Commission.

D. G. AMBLER, }  
F. H. FLAGG, } Trustees.  
C. L. CHASE, }

By C. L. Chase.

L. P. BAYNE,

L. P. BAYNE & CO.,

The Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad by its attorney in fact,

W. G. M. DAVIS,

M. L. LITTLEFIELD,

By his Attorney.

W. G. M. DAVIS,

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,

By Robt. Sewell, and Martin and Smith.



## ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,

Attorney for L. P. Bayne, Bayne & Co., Western Division of  
the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and the  
North Carolina Commissioners.

## BARLOW, LAROCQUE &amp; MACFARLAND,

Attorney for Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad  
Company, and Trustees.

## JAS. C. CARTER,

of counsel for the Western Division of the Western North  
Carolina Railroad Company, L. P. Bayne and L. P. Bayne  
& Co.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 1st. 1871.

HON. N. W. WOODFIN, *Chairman, and*  
*Gentlemen of the Commission:*

I have the honor to herewith make the following report as to the moneys collected and placed in my hands for disbursement since our last report.

("B")

1871.				
April	6	Received of S. W. Hopkins & Co., New York,	\$	53,766 66
May	5	Received of R. Y. McAden and R. R. Swepson for G. W. Swepson,		60,000
May	6	Received same for same,		16,963 33
June	25	Received same for same, Interest,		55,646 27 450
March	22	Received of S. W. Hopkins & Co., New York.		1,000
1870.				
Aug.		Received of R. R. Swepson by N. W. Woodfin,		1,000
Oct.		Received of S. W. Hopkins & Co., London by N. W. Woodfin,		1,042
			\$	189,878 26

CONTRA.

1871.				
April	25	Paid G. W. Roberts, Secretary and Treasury W. D. W. N. C. R. R.	\$	50,000
May	6	Paid Raleigh National Bank judg- ment and interest,		16,963 33
May	6	Paid Costs of judgment,		38 05
"	23	Paid G. M. Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer, &c.,		57,079 36
May	23	Paid W. H. Battle & Son, W. M. Shipp and J. B. Batchelor, At'ys.,		2,000

## ("B")—Continued.

1871.			
April	6	Paid A. S. Sullivan, W. Y. Attorney,	500
"	6	Paid Cablegram,	\$ 27 40
May	23	Paid A. T. Davidson, Attorney,	500
"	23	Paid J. C. Carter, Attorney, N. Y.,	500
"	23	Paid A. S. Sullivan, Attorney, N. Y.,	1,060
"	10	Paid J. C. Carter, Attorney, N. Y.,	500
Sept.	12	Paid M. A. Gerrin, Attorney, N. Y.,	100
May	20	Paid W. P. Welch, Commissioner,	200
July	20	Paid T. L. Clingman, expenses to N. Y. as witness,	300
1870.			
Aug.		N. W. Woodfin by R. R. Swepson,	1,000
Oct.		N. W. Woodfin, S. W. Hopkins & Co., London,	1,042
1871.			
March	21	N. W. Woodfin, in N. Y., expenses,	333 33
"	21	J. L. Henry, in N. Y., expenses,	333 33
"	21	W. W. Rollins, in N. Y., expenses,	333 33
"		N. W. Woodfin, expenses at various times,	1,300
July	20	Maj. Ellis,	250
Sept.	12	A. M. Wright,	25
"		Maj. Ellis,	100
"		A. M. Burton,	30
Oct.	8	G. R. Margraves, Eng'ing expenses,	300
Sept.		Same, Engineering expenses,	100
Nov.	22	Same, Engineering expenses,	100
		Expenses to and from New York, Washington and Raleigh, from May 23d, 1870, to Nov. 14th, 1871, as per statement herewith filed,	3,093 14
Nov.	22	N. W. Woodfin, Att'y., per order,	5,000
		W. W. Rollins, salary as President,	2,000
		Balance on hand and on deposit in New York, Brooklyn and Detroit, as collateral, iron under attachment, and other suits.	44 769 99
			\$ 189,878 26



( " B " )—*Continued.*

This does not include one thousand dollars collected from Littlefield in April, 1870, and paid out to commissioners, as follows: W. P. Welch, \$250; W. G. Candler, \$250; N. W. Woodfin, \$250; W. W. Rollins, \$250; nor the fifty thousand dollars collected from R. R. Swepson for G. W. Swepson, in April, 1870, and disbursed by G. M. Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and which was covered by a former report

For a more detailed report of disbursements, reference is respectfully called to the report of G. M. Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer, herewith accompanying and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. ROLLINS,

*Treasurer of Commission.*

1870.			
May 23 to	Railroad fare, and other expenses,		
July 21	trip to N. Y. and Washington,	\$	328 49
Sept 25 to	Expenses to New York and return,		
Oct. 25	including expenses with Houston,		450
Nov. 8 to	Expenses to New York and return,		
Dec. 18	including telegrams,		439 98
1871.			
Dec. 8 to	Traveling expenses to N. Y., Wash-		
	ington and Raleigh, Railroad and		
April 11	Hotel, &c.,		809
April 23	Trip to Raleigh and return,		77
May 13	Trip to N. Y. and Raleigh and return,		155
June 8 to	Railroad fares and expenses to New		
June 29	York and return,		350
July 6 to			
August 8	Trip to New York and expenses,		327
Sept. 20	Trip to New York and expenses,		204
Oct. 12 to	Trip to New York and Detroit and		
Nov. 14	expenses,		286
		\$	3,426 49
	Less paid in New York,		333 33
		\$	3,093 14

("C")

N. W. WOODFIN IN ACCOUNT WITH WESTERN  
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

DR.

1870.			
April	To amount received of W. M. Rollins, Treasurer of commission at Washington,	\$	250
June	To amount received of W. M. Rollins, Treasury of commission at New York,		100
August	Amount of R. R. Swepson, expenses to England, &c., (This to be credited on G. W. Swepson's note of \$164,000.)		1,000
November	Amount received of Littlefield in London, £178 (in currency),		1,042
1871.			
April	Amount received of W. M. Rollins, Treasurer of commission,		333 33
July	Amount received of W. M. Rollins, Treasurer of commission,		500
	Amount received of W. M. Rollins, Treasurer of commission, on starting to Detroit,		100
August	Amount received of W. M. Rollins,		300
Sept. 15, 16	Amount received of W. M. Rollins,		250
" " "	" " " "		50
		\$	3,925 33

CONTRA, CR. BY.

1870-'71.		
	Seven trips from Asheville to New York and back at \$80,	\$ 560
	One trip from New York to Raleigh and return, about	50
	Two trips from Washington to New York and back,	44

## ("C")—Continued.

1871.			
July	One trip from Detroit and back including expenses of Maj. Ellis, agent and witness in matter,	156	70
August	One trip from Detroit and return (alone.)	64	75
	One trip from Raleigh to Morganton and return,	23	
	Entire days absence, 464; less days traveling, 81; total days, 383 in cities at (say) \$6 per day,	2,298	
	Fare to Liverpool, gold \$130, currency,	156	
	Passport, \$10; examination of notary, \$2; porter, \$1; servant on shipboard, \$5,	18	
	Fare, Liverpool to London, £1.15s; Commission at Brussels, £1.5s; Hack and servant hire about £7; Mr. Mellen, solicitor, £15; Jno. Burns, ag't., &c., £20; London to Brussels and back, £5.2s; London to Queenstown, £2; Cablegrams, &c., about £20—£72.2s,	377	08
	Dispatches, &c., New York and elsewhere,	70	
	Exchange on \$1,000,	141	45
	Paid Walker & Kent, attorneys at Detroit,	290	
	Paid Burton, New York detective,	25	
	Paid his assistant,	5	
		\$	4,283 98
	Received of W. M. Rollins, Treasurer, as per report approved by the commission and by the present directors of the board for services as attorney, &c.,	5,000	
	This is independent of \$800 previously paid by Littlefield at Washington, for which he holds my receipt, but for which he has no receipt.		



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the President W. D. of W. N. C. R. R. Co.:*

I have the honor herewith to report the amounts disbursed on account of the above from Oct. 13th, 1870 to Oct. 13th, 1871.

## ABSTRACT A.

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

No. OF VOUCHERS		
1	Paid to J. B. Shields, Railroad Agent,	\$ 3 75
2	Paid to S. W. Davidson supplies,	21 50
3	Paid to Buncombe Turnpike Company,	559 00
4	Paid to H. Brent, refitting office furniture,	4 98
5	Paid to J. C. Smithers, balance on former vouchers,	25 20
6	Paid to Joseph Keener, mileage as director,	78 26
7	Paid to N. A. Atkinson advertising Railroad meeting,	9 00
8	Paid to L. Swicegood repairing wagon,	17 80
9	Paid to A. T. Davidson, attorney for company,	1,000 00
10	Paid to A. T. Davidson, Chief Engineer's draft,	422 67
11	Paid to J. H. Rumbough, office rent for Engineer corps,	10 00
12	Paid to S. W. Davidson, supplies for Engineers	23 00
13	Paid to Gen. T. L. Clingman mileage,	38 40
14	Paid to Sheriff Young for Railroad office,	3,549 00
15	Paid to Insurance on Railroad office,	36 74
16	Paid to Jordan Hicks supplies,	9 45
17	Paid to Geo. W. Dickey mileage as director,	101 00
18	Paid to Pinkney Rollins advertising,	15 00

## ABSTRACT A.—(Continued.)

NO. OF VOUCHERS		
19	Paid to Hon. J. R. Henry, mileage as commissioner,	\$ 60 00
20	Paid to Marcus Erwin, attorney,	500 00
21	Paid to R. V. Hicks on former voucher,	7 42
22	Paid to G. M. Roberts, feeding horse,	18 00
23	Paid to W. P. Dunovant, hire mules,	24 00
24	Paid to J. L. Offit, Engineers inst.,	208 36
25	Paid to Town Marshall, tax for 1871,	15 40
26	Paid to G. M. Roberts & Co., <i>pro rata</i> on balance due Treasury on settlement up to 13th October, 1870,	7,042 70
27	Paid to G. M. Roberts & Co., Chief Engineers draft,	237 83
28	Paid to G. M. Roberts & Co., Office supplies,	14 85
		\$ 14,053 32

## ABSTRACT B.

ON ACCOUNT OF GRADING FROM 13TH OCTOBER, 1870, TO 13TH  
OCTOBER, 1871.

No. OF VOUCHERS		
1	Paid Spake & Entoe,	\$ 1,366 94
2	Paid Wm Byrd,	933 56
3	Paid J. P. Kennedy,	898
4	Paid Henry Shepherd	650
5	Paid W. Ames,	5,380 69
6	Paid Thomas Sturr,	3,155
7	Paid Pride & Bibbs,	3,587
8	Paid W. W. Flemming & Co.,	2,943 55
9	Paid C. Clayton,	13,791 08
10	Paid Daniel Donaha,	789 90
11	Paid J. B. Nealy,	2,463
12	Paid M. Tabber,	9,120
13	Paid Phillip Rhoar,	10,083
13	Paid M. J. Fagg & Co.,	8,256
15	Paid William Brown,	907 66
16	Paid J. L. Offit,	3,116
17	Paid Chunn & Davis,	3,304 01
18	Paid L. M. Welch,	1,945
19	Paid Martin Shea,	6,434 24
20	Paid Ed. Vickers,	1,817
21	Paid Levi Huntington,	5
22	Paid W. W. Flemming & Co.,	27 50
23	Paid William O'Bryan,	50

79024.13



## ABSTRACT C.

ON ACCOUNT OF SALARIES FROM 13TH OCTOBER, 1870, TO 13TH  
OCTOBER, 1871.

NO. OF VOUCHERS		
1	Paid G. W. Pearson, ass't engineer,	\$ 368
2	Paid B. M. Smith,	350
3	Paid W. Ed. Davidson,	55 19
4	Paid J. Calder Turner, ass't engineer,	774 64
5	Paid Dill Love,	124 91
6	Paid D. H. L. Orr,	210 78
7	Paid James Church,	5
8	Paid R. M. Clayton,	1,177
9	Paid E. Winston,	693
10	Paid William Irving,	384
11	Paid J. R. Margrave,	1,186
12	Paid J. W. Vawter,	257
13	Paid Jacob Brazzleton,	367
14	Paid Cornelius Boyden,	228 50
15	Paid W. S. Davidson,	416 30
16	Paid William Morris,	21 44
17	Paid Samuel Fenant,	24 60
18	Paid W. J. Williamson,	75 65
19	Paid W. H. Justice,	110 45
20	Paid J. W. Zimmerman,	227
21	Paid R. M. Stokes,	41
22	Paid G. M. Roberts, half year's salary,	600
23	Paid James and John Whitson,	38 56
24	Paid H. C. Derrick,	447 54
25	Paid Rufus McCoy,	109 68
26	Paid J. W. Nance,	7 20
27	Paid T. H. Allen,	444
28	Paid James McDowell,	15 06
29	Paid J. Scott Price,	48
30	Paid R. K. Nash,	90
31	Paid John Boyden,	7
32	Paid H. M. Ramsour,	11 50

## ABSTRACT C.—(Continued.)

No. OF VOUCHERS		
33	Paid G. M. Roberts, remaining half year's salary,	\$ 600
34	Paid W. W. Williams,	164
35	Paid G. W. Dickey, jr.,	97
36	Paid Maj. J. C. Turner, chief engineer,	2,401 56
37	Paid Maj. J. C. Turner, chief engineer,	27 50
38	Paid Maj. J. C. Turner, chief engineer,	614 37
39	Paid Maj. J. C. Turner, chief engineer, tax for 1870,	46 92
1871.		
April 23.	Am't rec'd from comms. \$50,000.00	
May 23.	Am't rec'd from comms. 57,079.31	
		\$ 107,079 36

Respectfully,

G. M. ROBERTS,

*Sec. and treas. W. D. W. N. C. R. R. Co.*

( " E " )

## WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, (WESTERN DIVISION,)

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 14, 1871.

HON. N. W. WOODFIN,

*Chairman of Commissioners :*

DEAR SIR :—I hand you this statement showing the disposition of the fifty thousand dollars received from Swepson, Littlefield & Co., Washington City, April 16th, 1870, as follows, to-wit :

Paid to G. M. Roberts, by the Commissioners,	\$ 40,000
Paid to W. W. Rollins, on account of advancements made to Engineer Corps, Employees, &c., at Mars Hill, N. C.,	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 50,000

G. M. ROBERTS, Sec. and Treas.,

W. D. of W. N. C. R. R. Co.

( " F " )

## WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, (WESTERN DIVISION.)

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 19, 1871.

*Resolved,* That in view of the increased amounts of the estimates since the last annual meeting of this Company, that the President be authorized to employ J. R. Margrave and Thaddeus Coleman, or other competent persons as engineers, for the purpose of reviewing and re-estimating the work already done ; and, that they have authority to employ such assistants and laborers as may be necessary to accomplish



the objects herein contemplated, and that no further payments be made on the present estimates until the same is re-estimated according to this resolution.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the resolution passed by the board of directors of the W. D. N. C. R. R. Co., at a called meeting thereof on the 7th day of April, 1871.

G. M. ROBERTS, Sec. and Treas.

W. D. W. N. C. R. R. Co.

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( " G " )

At a meeting of the Directors of the J. P. & M. R. R. Co., held pursuant to call of the President, at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 10th day of October, A. D., 1871, present, directors Varnum, Morgan, Fenwick and Knight, the President in the chair and O. Morgan, acting as Secretary, pro tem.

On motion of John Varnum, the following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That General G. W. M. Davis, be, and he is hereby appointed as the Attorney of this Company to settle with S. W. Hopkins & Co., of New York and London, and L. P. Bayne & Co., of New York, with full power to institute, defend or dismiss any suits at law, or in equity, that have been or hereafter may be commenced against, or by the J. P. & M. R. R. Company, and the President is hereby directed to execute the necessary power of attorney.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy from the records of the J. P. & M. R. R. Company. Witness my hand and the corporate seal of said company hereto affixed this 10th day of October, A. D., 1871.

SEAL.

O. MORGAN,  
Secretary Pro Tem.

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

I have examined and compared the foregoing page with the copy certified by O. Morgan, Secretary pro tem, of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, under his hand and the seal of his Company, and dated the 10th day of October, A. D., 1871, and do hereby certify that the same is a true copy thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, on this first day of December, in the year 1872.

WILLIAM A. DUNPLEY,  
Notary Public, New York County.

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(“H”)

STATE OF FLORIDA,  
DUVAL COUNTY

Know all men by these presents, that I, Milton S. Littlefield of the county and State aforesaid, do hereby make, constitute and apoint W. G. M. Davis of the same county and State, my true and lawful Attorney for me and in my name to settle and adjust with the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and with the Commissioners thereof appointed by the State of North Carolina, all accounts, claims, demands, controversies, and litigations between myself and the said Railroad Company or the said Commissioners, or between myself and the State of North Carolina, or that may exist between myself and any parties that may have arisen from transactions of myself to and with the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company aforesaid, and upon such settlement and adjustment to receive and receipt in my name for any sums of money that may be due to me

from any of them, or to make payment of such sums as shall be found due by me thereon; and for that purpose. I do hereby authorize my said Attorney to sign any and all such papers as may be necessary to fully and finally adjust and settle all and singular the differences aforesaid including notes, contracts, releases &c., for me and in my name.

And I further authorize and empower my said Attorney for me and in my name to institute and defend suits and to dismiss the same whenever the same shall be necessary to be done in the adjustment aforesaid; and generally, in and about the equitable and final adjustment of all and singular premises, I authorize and by these presents allow my said Attorney for me, and in my name to do all such acts and deeds as may thereto be required, as fully and absolutely as I might or could do if personally present. Hereby ratifying all that my said Attorney may lawfully do in the premises by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and seal this 9th day of October A. D., 1871.

(Signed.) M. S. LITTLEFIELD, [SEAL.]

Signed sealed and delivered  
in presence of,

JOHN VARNUM, [SEAL.]

O. MORGAN, [SEAL.]

STATE OF NEW YORK,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—SS.

I have examined and compared the preceding two and one half pages, with the original form of Attorney from Milton S. Littlefield to W. G. M. Davis, and do hereby certify that the same is a true copy thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal on this first day of December, in the year 1871.

WILLIAM A. DUNPHY,

[SEAL.]

*Notary Public.*

N. Y. County.



("I")

OFFICE OF THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND  
MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

*Know all men by these presents:* That the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of Florida, does make, constitute and appoint W. G. M. Davis, of Duval county, and State of Florida, its attorney, in fact, to settle and adjust the accounts of S. W. Hopkins & Co., of New York City, to and with this corporation, and with M. S. Littlefield, its President, or with either of them. Also to settle and adjust the accounts of L. P. Bayne, or of Bayne & Rogers, of New York, or both or either of them, with this corporation, or with its President aforesaid, or both or either of them; and for the purpose aforesaid, it do hereby authorize and allow its attorney aforesaid, to make, institute and defend suits in its name, place, and stead, and otherwise to make references and arbitrations with full powers to dismiss such suits at pleasure, and do further authorize and allow the said attorney to control and manage all such suits as may now be pending in the several courts of the State of New York, or either of them, with full power to dismiss the same; also do authorize and allow the said corporation to appear in any suit that may be brought in and about the settlement and adjustment aforesaid; and generally in and about the settlement and adjustment of the accounts and differences between the parties aforesaid, and either or any of them, and between other parties because of the matters involved as aforesaid, that the said attorney shall have power to do any and all acts that may be necessary to a full, fair and final settlement of each and every                    thereof, as fully and absolutely as if the said company, by its President, was present; hereby ratifying all

that its said attorney shall lawfully do in the premises by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof the said corporation, by its President, [SEAL.] has signed the same and affixed the corporate seal thereof, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1871.

(Signed.)

M. S. LITTLEFIELD,

*President J. P. & M. R. R. Co.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—88.

I have examined and compared the preceding two and one-quarter pages with the original power of attorney from the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company, to W. G. M. Davis, and do hereby certify that the same is a true copy thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and [SEAL.] affixed my official seal on this first day of December, in the year 1871.

WILLIAM A. DUNPHY,

*Notary Public, New York County.*





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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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## RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE LEASE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

*Resolved* by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That a joint committee, consisting of five members of the House and three Senators be appointed to enquire into, and report all facts and circumstances in regard to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company : whether the old board of directors had any power or authority to make the said lease ; whether any member of said board was reappointed as director by Governor Caldwell ; whether any of said board held the appointment of State Proxy from Governor Caldwell ; whether any member of said board had, or has any connection directly or indirectly with the suit of Stafford against the President of the North Carolina Railroad and others, in the United States circuit court ; what is the present condition of the said suit, and the injunction obtained therein ; whether any counsel was employed on the part of the State of North Carolina, or the old board of directors to inquire into the sufficiency of said lease to protect the interest of said State ; whether any advertisement was made in regard to leasing said road ; whether any offer was made for any portion of said road, and at what price ; what were the receipts of said road from all sources, for the fiscal year, ending May 31st, 1871 ; what the ordinary expenses of operating said road during said year ; what extraordinary expenses during the same period ; what increase over the preceding year in expenses ; what is the

debt of said company; what portion of said debt is required to be paid on the 1st of January of each year; what are the assets of said company; what portion consists of debts due from insolvent agents; what portion of claims against the State of North Carolina for transportation of Kirk's troops, or expenses connected with said command; what debt is still due on loan of 1857; or unpaid dividends; whether the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company is a solvent corporation; whether any injunction has been obtained against the board of directors appointed by Governor Caldwell; whether any sum of money, or other consideration above the sum of \$260,000, has been paid, or agreed to be paid to any person in this State, or out of it, for the purpose of procuring the lease, or, in any way connected with it; whether the old board of directors have appropriated any sum of money for the purpose of defending the said lease, or in connection with the suit of said Stafford in the United States circuit court; whether any money has been paid, or invested by any person in North Carolina, in any way or manner, for the purpose of defending the said case, and to inquire into any other matter connected with said lease in any shape or form, that in their opinion, would tend to throw light upon the subject, or be of service to the State of North Carolina, and said committee be invested with all powers heretofore conferred on the commission composed of W. M. Shipp, J. B. Batchelor and J. G. Martin, for the purpose of this investigation; and, that the said committee be instructed to report to the General Assembly as early as practicable, consistent with a full discharge of the duties herein enjoined.

SEC. 2. This resolution shall be in force from its ratification.

## REPORT.

*To the Honorable General Assembly:*

The Joint Committee appointed to investigate the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, to the Richmond and Danville



Railroad Company respectfully report that they have examined Maj. W. D. Jones, John R. Harrison, W. A. Smith, G. W. Welker, W. R. Albright and Wm. F. Henderson members of the old Board of Directors appointed by Gov. Holden, in June 1870 and ascertain the following facts: That the North Carolina Railroad on the 12th day of Sept. 1871, was leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for thirty years at two hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year, \$78,000 to be paid on the 1st day of January 1872, and \$130,000 every six months thereafter during the term. That to secure such payment \$70,000 of bonds of Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, \$80,000 of bonds of Piedmont Railroad Company, and 50,000 of bonds of Richmond and Atlantic Air Line Company, are to be kept constantly on deposit in First National Bank at Charlotte, and if the market value of the whole falls below \$150,000, more bonds are to be deposited. The Richmond and Danville Company is to enter into bond in the sum of \$130,000 to keep the road and other property leased in repair, and agree to pay not exceeding \$260,000 as damages if the whole of the property leased is not delivered up at the end of thirty years from 12th Sept. 1871, or at any other time the lease is terminated. The local rates are kept at or under the tariff established by the North Carolina Railroad in Sept. 1869. The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, secured the right to change the gauge of the North Carolina Railroad, and agreed to change it back to its present gauge at the end of the lease, if required to do so by the North Carolina Railroad Company. The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company is to pay all taxes not exceeding \$10,000, and the North Carolina Railroad all above that sum. The North Carolina Railroad Company warrants quiet and peaceable enjoyment, and that its directors and stockholders will not take any action to interrupt the free use and occupation of the property leased. This lease was prepared by the attorneys of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and brought to the meeting of the directors of the North Carolina Railroad. Four directors Messrs. Holt,



Davis, Shaver and Haywood represented the private stockholders, and Maj. Smith, G. W. Welker, Jno. McDonald, W. R. Albright and W. F. Henderson represented the interest of the State of North Carolina. No counsel was employed by the said board to give an opinion as to the power of said board to lease, nor was the lease submitted to any counsel, employed by the board for examination and report as to its sufficiency to protect the interest of the North Carolina Railroad Company, or that of the State of North Carolina. Gov. Bragg who stated that he was present as counsel for the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, was called in and requested to give an opinion upon the power of the board to lease. He gave an opinion that they did have such power, but whether he advised that it was necessary to submit the action of the board to a future meeting of stockholders is a point about which the witnesses do not agree; of the above gentlemen representing the State two, Maj. Smith and Jno. McDonald, were among the members appointed directors on the part of the State by Gov. Caldwell in June 1871, and Mr. Welker had received the appointment of State proxy, but there is no claim that they were acting in any other capacity than as members of the old board appointed by Gov. Holden. Mr. Welker introduced the resolution authorizing the lease, but Maj. Smith states it was prepared by Col. Buford, or some of the attorneys representing the lessees. No notice of the particular object of the meeting on the 12th of Sept. 1871 was given to the directors, but merely that there would be a meeting. W. R. Albright was told the day preceding (Sunday) and perhaps others. Maj. Jones was notified but being at Beaufort, failed to make connection. John R. Harrison was sick and could not attend. No advertisement was made of a desire to lease. The object in keeping the intention of leasing secret, was stated by Maj. Smith to prevent injunctions being taken out to restrain the Board from leasing. The power and authority of the old Board to make the lease, requires some examination of the charter of the company, and we make the following extracts from the act of 1848-'49:

Section 8. "That as soon as the sum of one million dollars shall have been subscribed in manner aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the general commissioners appointed under the third section of this act, to appoint a time for the stockholders to meet at Salisbury, at which time and place the said stockholders, in person or proxy, shall proceed to elect the directors of the company, and to enact all such regulations and by-laws as may be necessary for the government of the corporation and the transaction of its business; the person elected directors at this meeting, shall serve such period not exceeding one year, as the stockholders may direct; and at this meeting the stockholders shall fix the day and place or places, where the subsequent election of directors shall be held; and such elections shall henceforth be annually made; but if the day of the annual election should pass without any election of directors the corporation shall not be thereby dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day to hold and make such election, in such manner as may be prescribed by a by-law of the corporation.

SEC. 9. That the affairs of the company shall be managed and directed by a general board to consist of twelve directors to be elected by the stockholders from among their number at their first and subsequent general annual meetings as prescribed in section 8 of this act.

SEC. 13. That at all elections, and upon all votes taken in any general meeting of the stockholders upon any by-law or any of the affairs of said company, each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, and that any stockholder in said company may vote by proxy; and such proxies may be verified in such manner as the stockholders by by-laws may prescribe.

SEC. 16. That all contracts and agreements authenticated by the President and Secretary of the Board of Directors shall be binding on the company without a seal, or such a mode of authentication may be used as the company by their by-laws may adopt.

SEC. 18. That the said company may, when they see fit, farm out their right of transportation over said road, subject



to the rules above mentioned ; and said company and every person who may have received from them the right of transportation of goods, wares and produce on the said railroad shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entrusted to them for transportation.

SEC. 24. That the Board of Directors shall once in every year at least, make a full report on the state of the company and its affairs to a general meeting of the stockholders when the board may deem it expedient ; and the company may provide in their by-laws for occasional meetings being called and prescribe the mode thereof.

SEC. 43. That the State shall appoint the number of directors in proportion to the stock subscribed, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his council.

An act ratified the 20th of December, 1852, amending the act of 1848 and 49, provides :

SEC. 2. That the affairs of the company shall be managed and directed by a general board to consist of twelve directors, eight of whom shall be appointed annually by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, and may be removed in like manner and to be elected by the stockholders at their next general meeting, provided that no one but a *bona fide* stockholder shall serve as a director.

“An act for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad,” ratified the 14th of February, 1855, prescribes :

SEC. 3. That the affairs of the said company shall be managed and directed by a general board to consist of twelve directors, eight on the part of the State and four on the part of the individual stockholders to be elected and appointed as heretofore provided in the original act of incorporation of said company, at the general annual meeting of stockholders of said company ; and that no person shall be competent to act as a director in said company who is not a stockholder to the amount of five shares of stock.



SEC. 4. That at all general meetings of the stockholders, the State shall be represented by an agent or proxy, appointed by the Governor, and such agent or proxy shall not be entitled, in the general meeting aforesaid, to vote in the election of directors, to be elected on the part of individuals.

In the by-laws of the North Carolina Railroad Company published in 1870 we find under the head of directors.

1. The directors on the part of the individual stockholders shall be elected at the general annual meetings, and shall continue in office until the next general annual meeting, and on failure to elect directors at such meeting, the president and directors then in office shall continue to exercise their respective offices, until their successors shall be elected.

2. On failure of the stockholders to elect directors as provided by law, the chairman of the stockholders then assembled shall adjourn the meeting from time to time, and give notice thereof until a proper meeting can be held and an election made, and on the failure of the chairman from any cause to adjourn or appoint such meeting and give the necessary notice, the acting president of the company or any two acting directors shall make the call and give the necessary notice. Although the first of the above by-laws may be in conflict with some portion of the charter and amendments, and be a proper subject of revision and correction, at future meetings of the stockholders, we still think that the proceedings of the old Board of Directors, since holding over must be recognized at least as the acts of the *de facto* officers. It is stated in the evidence taken, that at the annual meeting, in 1868, it was attempted to prevent a representation of a majority of the private stock, but Maj. Jones taking the position that the eight Directors appointed by Gov. Holden would organize and take control of the road, it was thought best by the private stockholders to avoid the contest, and the meeting was duly organized. If the State can be prevented from exercising its power annually to appoint eight Directors, by the rings and combinations of the Directors then in office, to prevent a meeting of

the private stockholders, such right of appointment by the State ceases to be of practical value, whether decided to rightfully belong to the Governor, or that it is the subject of legislative control. We have little doubt, from the evidence, that there was a combination to prevent a representation of the private stock, at the annual meeting in Greensboro', in July, 1871, and that one of the objects was that the present Board might continue in office. The appointees of Gov. Caldwell, Messrs. Smith, Harrison, McDonald, Myers, Foard, Wilson, Holmes and Barringer were not enjoined from acting, but the old Board, only three of whom Gov. Caldwell saw fit to reappoint, continue to represent the State, and only two of those reappointed were concerned in making the lease. But assuming that the old Board continued to exercise the usual powers of Directors, we come now to the question of how far their contract to lease is binding upon the North Carolina Railroad Company, and the right of said company to review it. In the case of *Black et al. vs. the United Companies of New Jersey*, published in Law Times State Court Report and Digest, we find these principles decided by Zabroske, Chancellor, in an application for an injunction by some of the stockholders to restrain these corporations from executing a contemplated contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a lease of 999 years. It is held :

3. That the directors of these companies have power to sell or otherwise dispose of all the property of the companies, except the roads and canals and the franchises granted without the consent of the State or of all the stockholders.

4. That they have power by consent of the State, and of a majority of the stockholders, or any other proportion required by law, to sell or lease or otherwise dispose of these works, or to abandon them.

6. That a lease made by virtue of such authority is within the power delegated to the directors, and that there is in their charters no express or implied contract violated by it, and therefore the act authorizing it is not unconstitutional."



We find it stated in the reasoning of this case: "It may be considered as settled that a corporation cannot lease or alien any franchise or any property necessary to perform its obligations and duties to the State without legislative authority," and numerous cases are cited for this position. Also: "This rule is founded on reason and principle; the franchises granted by the State are often parts of the sovereign power delegated to a subject, and always privileges to which other citizens are not entitled. In these grants the State is supposed to regard the character of the grantee, or the *guards* and *restrictions* placed upon the corporations, when the grant is by a charter to persons continually changing by a transfer of stock. In this case the franchise of maintaining a canal and railroad across public highways and navigable rivers, of taking tolls and rates of fare fixed by themselves without control, are with others a material part of the property leased; these cannot be leased or alienated without the consent of the State," also. "It is a rule of construction that all grants from the State and grants of franchises and exemptions in charters, must be construed strictly and most strongly in favor of the public and against the grant. The object is to protect the public against improvident grants and grants made by implication without that intention, and such grant will not be sustained by doubtful words. Ambiguity in such grant vitiates it. But this rule is qualified by another—that such grant and the statute making it must receive a reasonable construction, and not be so construed as to defeat the intention of the Legislature, and that the ambiguity must be such as is not removed by the settled rules of construction." "There is no case that holds that a majority of corporators when a time is not specified for which the enterprise must be continued, may not abandon the enterprise and sell out the property of the company." Also "such a radical change as the abandonment of business, cannot generally be effected by directors; their duty in most charters is to manage and conduct the business. It requires the action of the corporators themselves. In corporations where there is no



provision to the contrary in the charter, the rule is that the majority governs. The assent of all is therefore not required. Grant on Corps. 63, A. & A. A. sec. 499." "The Legislature as sovereign can prescribe laws which shall govern corporations, where there is no contract in their charters to exempt them." "The right to elect the directors, by whom the business is to be managed, is a provision in the charter which the State or a majority cannot interfere with; it is a contract. The true question on that point here, is whether the making of this lease and contract is an exercise of the power of managing the business and concerns of the corporation conferred in the charter, such as can be used by consent of the legal majority of the corporators without that of all." "There is no reason why the Directors should not make a contract with any one for a term of years, that he might have the use of these roads for a stipulated price, nor why part of that price should not be the keeping the works in repair and paying all dues and taxes. I see no reason why directors, the officers who are authorized by the Charter to conduct the whole business and manage the affairs of the corporation, should not exercise that power by leasing the works to others obligated properly to perform all the duties of the corporation in a manner stipulated in the contract and for such rent or consideration as in their judgment will be as beneficial to the corporators, as operating and maintaining the road themselves or more so.

This authority as to the stockholders must be founded on the provisions of the charter, and not upon a special authority from the State, which is required only to bind the State. No Court of Law in this State or in any other State so far as I know, has determined that the Directors have not such power if exercised with the consent of a majority of the Stockholders." \* \* \* "The Directors of a corporation may so exercise their powers especially by the actual consent of a majority of the corporators, which in that case is equivalent to a change of Constitution in a State by a majority of the whole people." When we recollect that the charter to

The North Carolina Railroad is in perpetual succession and apply the principles and reasoning above set forth, we must conclude that the Legislature of 1848-'49 did not intend to give to twelve Directors among whom at that time the State had no representation, the right to lease for such a term as thirty years, but that such power is clearly intended to be restricted to the stockholders.

The expression in section 18, of the charter above quoted, "that the said company may, when they see fit, farm out their right of transportation over said road, subject to the rules above mentioned," we think refers to a power intended to be exercised by the stockholders at their general annual, or a called meeting, as one of the "rules above mentioned," contained in section 13 of the charter above quoted could not otherwise apply. This has been the accepted construction upon which the company have acted, as shown by their decision of the question upon the rejection of the offer to lease, at 6 per cent., made by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and also by the following resolution adopted at their annual meeting in Hillsboro, in July, 1870:

WHEREAS, It is material to the interest of this company, that its relation to connecting lines built and projected from Greensboro', should be so fixed and determined as to protect its business from unnecessary injury in the future, therefore

*Resolved*, That the President and Directors be and they are hereby authorized to make and execute such contracts, agreements and arrangements with the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the Piedmont Railroad Company, and the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company, or any or either of them, in reference to the use, operation and conduct of this company's line between Greensboro' and Charlotte, and of the line of the said North Western North Carolina Railroad Company as in their judgment will best promote and protect the best interest of this company; *Provided*, That any permanent arrangement which may be agreed on under authority



of this resolution, shall be submitted for ratification to a meeting of the stockholders to be called for that purpose."

An offer was made for that portion of the North Carolina Railroad between Greensboro and Charlotte, for \$200,000 per annum, but being reported against by a committee of private stockholders, to whom it was submitted, the meeting of stockholders was not called.

As the directors on the part of the State who made the lease were appointed by Gov. Holden, it may be proper here to insert an extract from his last message of November, 1870, to show what instructions, if any, were given: "The North Carolina Railroad, which was chartered in 1848, is now in a prosperous condition, and is realizing the most sanguine expectations of its early advocates and friends. It has been conducted in the best and most satisfactory manner by its President, William A. Smith, Esq., aided and sustained, as he has been, by a board of twelve directors, eight of whom are appointed by the State, and four chosen by the stockholders. This corporation under this admirable management is now paying six per cent. per annum on its whole capital stock of four million of dollars. Propositions have been made by capitalists to lease this road for a term of years, but I have instructed the State proxy to vote against any lease or sale, and the State directors appointed by the governor and council are not expected to favor any step which will deprive the State of its control of this valuable road." So that it will be seen by this reference that up to this time at least, all propositions for a lease were expected to undergo the scrutiny of the stockholders and of the State proxy, who would carry out the views of the governor who appointed him, and not his own individual fancies. We conclude that the present lease, made by mere tenants at sufferance, whose term had expired, must undergo the revision of the joint owners of the property or their properly constituted agents. Whether such agent on the part of the State can be appointed by the presiding officers of the two



houses of the Legislature or by the governor, is now involved in a similar case before the Supreme Court, and if such decision is against the appointee of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House upon the governor must devolve the responsibility of confirming the same. What his present representative will do may be inferred from the fact that as a member the old board he introduced and voted for the resolution to make the lease. If the action of the Legislature in changing the mode of appointment cannot be sustained, it is not seen how they can prevent the consummation of this project; nor that they can direct the Attorney General to take any steps which would be effectual to this end. In answer to that part of the resolution in relation to the Stafford suit in the U. S. Circuit Court against the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House and their appointees, the committee find that the old Board of Directors appropriated one thousand dollars opposing the claims of the appointees of Messrs. Warren and Jarvis, and that this money was used by the President, Maj. Smith, in instituting and prosecuting the said suit. As he states, application was made to Judge Bond as the Judges in this State, so he was informed by his Attorney, did not wish any further conflict with the Legislature. Although a statute of the United States forbids an injunction without notice, an order to show cause has been made to serve the ends designed, and to operate as a restraining order. As is known to the Legislature, this injunction has been dissolved. One ground for this action, it is stated, was that the nominal plaintiff did not own but nine shares of stock and \$500.00 was not involved in the controversy.

By the report, hereto annexed, made by the President in July 1871, it will be seen that the receipts of the North Carolina Railroad from all sources for the year ending May 31st, 1871, were \$744,761 16 and the expenditures \$404,042 83, leaving as net profits over all expenses \$340,718 33. The ordinary operating expenditures were \$279,965 48 (as will be

seen by the statement of C. M. Crump appended hereto, an increase of \$20,837 17 over the preceding year and believed to be larger than for any previous year since 1867,) and the nett income over operating expenses is \$464,795 68.

The debt of the company on May 31st, 1871 was \$845,443 23. Of this amount \$89,500 00 is in five year Bonds due Nov. 1st, 1872, and of which one fifth (\$30,000) is required to be paid into the sinking fund on first of each January and the whole will be extinguished on 1st January, 1873, or a sufficient sum set apart to meet them. One-tenth (\$40,000) the ten year bonds (\$193,500,) due Nov. 1877, is also paid to sinking fund each year. The 20 year Bonds due Nov. 1888, (\$200,000) for the present do not require payment to sinking fund, as that class is advanced by one payment. The assets reported on hand May 31st, 1871 were \$360,737 95 of which \$10,039 05 consisted of claim against the State of North Carolina for transporting Kirk's Militia and \$12,917 50 due from insolvent agents. There is also \$20,808 26 reported due from individuals. As about the same amount was reported as part of the assets of preceding year, it is believed to be on not much better footing than the claim for transportation of Kirk's troops. For other information in this connection reference is made to the reports herewith filed. Attention is particularly called to this statement in Maj. Smith's last report. "The net earnings of your road for the last three years over all expenses have been *nine hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-three cents*. Four hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety eight dollars and forty-three cents have been credited to the debt of the company. Four hundred and eighty thousand (\$480,000) have been paid in cash to the stockholders. These figures will be found to be correct by referring to the several reports since I have had the control of your road." It will be thus seen that the average net earnings of the Road for each of the last three years have been \$312,266 14, over and above



all expenses, and that a road paying this average rate and which last year paid \$340,000 has been leased for \$260,000 a year for thirty years. The debt has been gradually extinguished or changed into long bonds and now amounts to something over \$500,000, and the last payment of \$40,000 on the five year Bonds will be on the 1st of January 1873—so that most of the earnings hereafter could go into the dividend.

This Legislature has shown its willingness to part with the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad only upon condition that a certain portion of the State stock in other Railroads (the W. N. C. Railroad and the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad,) go with it and a certain portion of the debts contracted for these roads is extinguished. In justice to the President and Directors who made the lease we append the reasons, publicly set forth in a circular of September 12th, 1871, which they state induced them to take the step. In this connection we refer to the testimony of W. R. Albright, who states that whatever Major Smith advised, was acceded to by the board of directors. In the circular referred to, we find it stated, that, if the combinations alluded to are accomplished, "as every one can plainly see, it would totally destroy our road. Therefore the lease was an imperative necessity." Some of these combinations are now merely on paper, and if a parallel road should be built, we do not see how the real interest of North Carolina would be at all injured, and the investment of further capital, to forever remain a competitor, would in our opinion, be of no great detriment to the State.

The North Carolina Railroad has cost about \$5,000,000, and is to-day worth more than that sum. It is a little singular that instead of the gloomy forebodings set forth in the President's last report, we find him stating in his report of July, 1870, "It is very important to you that the road from Augusta, Ga., to Portsmouth, Virginia, should be worked as one road. I see no way to accomplish this with the present management. I would therefore respectfully recommend that our company



purchase the road from Charlotte to Augusta, if it can be bought at a reasonable price. When we can run cars without breaking bulk from Augusta to Portsmouth, this would double the income of your road and enable you in a few years to pay off the bonds that it may be necessary to issue to meet the debt caused by this purchase." But as has been stated in the opinions before quoted, "The question whether the rent in this case is sufficient and whether greater should not have been required to be paid, is exclusively for the determination of the directors and of such stockholders as agree to receive it for their stock. The sufficiency of the security, the mere undertaking of the lessees with the right of reentry is for like determination." In our case the majority of the stockholders govern, and the voice of the State can only be spoken by the State proxy. All the witnesses examined deny any knowledge of any consideration, paid or understood or agreed to be paid, except Major Smith, who states that he could not answer as it might lead to questions criminating himself. In this we believe lies the true secret of the lease. Major Smith takes the position that he is not compelled to give evidence against himself, as shown by the following question and answer :

Question. "Do you know of any sum of money or any other consideration whatever having been paid or promised to be paid to any person in this State or out of it for the purpose of procuring the lease of the North Carolina Railroad or in any way connected with said lease ?

Answer. "That he declined to answer, as the answer might criminate him or lead to information that would criminate him."

We find the following by-law of the N. C. R. Co., under contract 3: "Neither the President or any director or any other officer or employee of this company shall during the term of his office or service be interested directly or indirectly in any matter of contract with the company whereby he or they shall or may derive any pecuniary benefit, and any one who shall become so interested shall forfeit his office or place." When a public servant cannot answer all questions touching his connections

with any transaction affecting the interests committed to his charge, it is not unfair to conclude that his own interests rather than the State and Company have been taken care of. We call attention to the testimony of W. R. Albright, and although the remarks are stated to have been jocular, it may be that "the truth was spoken in jest," and that great expectations for the future, compensate for the loss of present position. Although it may be desirable to have full information to the questions which Major Smith declined to answer, the committee did not bring the matter before the Legislature, as they are satisfied that the Legislature cannot rightfully compel a disclosure, as a criminal prosecution ought not to be commenced under the guise of Legislative inquiry. Especially should this Legislature, elected in opposition to usurpation of power by those in authority, refrain from any encroachment upon the rights of a citizen, who claims the protection of the constitution, even though his conduct should be the subject of grave suspicion. The committee take pleasure in calling attention to the letter of Colonel Buford, President of Richmond and Danville Railroad, who we regret has been confined to bed by sickness and prevented from attending on the committee, in which he states in regard to the lease: "That in its negotiation I neither employed nor sought to employ with the management of the N. C. R. R. Company, for its procurement any consideration or inducements other than those affecting the mutual interest and welfare of the two companies." Also, to the letter of Major W. T. Sutherlin, detained by his duties as a member of the Virginia Legislature upon important measures, stating that, "so far as I know, or believe, there was no arrangement or agreement between the President and Directors of the N. C. Road, or any of them, any officer or agent of the company, and any officer or agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for any consideration, except those stated in the deed of lease itself." The committee believe that they



have reported upon every question submitted, or that the answers thereto will be found in the accompanying papers and testimony to which reference is asked.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. GRAHAM,

J. M. WORTH,

J. A. GILMER,

E. B. WITHERS, (House.)

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,  
Company Shops, N. C., July 3d, 1871.

In compliance with the requirements of the charter, the Board of Directors have the honor to submit the following reports, showing the business of the Company for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1871.

The reports of the President and Superintendent, with the accompanying tables, show the operations of the Road in full.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.,  
Company Shops, N. C., July 3d, 1871.

*To the Board of Directors:*

GENTLEMEN:—I submit to you, and through you, to the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, the following report of the operations of the road during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1871:

Receipts from all sources,	\$ 744,761 16
Total expenses of operating the road,	279,965 48

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Leaving as net over operating expenses,	\$ 464,795 68
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## NET PROFITS OVER ALL EXPENSES.

The Secretary's statement shows the profits over ordinary and extraordinary expenses to be	\$ 340,718 33
Out of this amount a dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock was declared, amounting to	240,000 00
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The balance was paid towards the debt of the Company.	\$ 100,718 33

## SHOWING THE INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

The total receipts for this year from all sources have been	\$ 24,558 67
in excess of last year, which increase is shown to be from	
Passengers,	\$ 12,335 30
Freights,	29,895 91
Mails,	1,550 00
Mileage of Cars,	9,755 17
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	\$ 53,536 38
Less decrease in minor sources,	28,977 71
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Making as above stated,	\$ 24,558 67

## DECREASE OF EXPENSES COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.

The total decrease of expenses compared with last year has been,	\$ 10,077 43
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## DEBT.

The total debt reported last annual meeting was \$	782,205 30
Present debt of the Company,	845,443 23
Take from this the assets on hand,	360,737 95
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And it leaves a debt of	\$ 484,705 28

## ASSETS.

The above assets of \$360,737.95, consists of the following:

Cash on hand,	\$ 252,964 90
Amount due from agents, other companies and individuals,	47,504 94
Amount due from freight exchanges,	3,896 12
Amount due from United States, State of North Carolina and Postoffice Department,	18,741 76
Amount due from bills receivable and Express Company,	5,449 80
Amount due from Gov. Graham, Trustee,	8,708 24
Amount due from supplies on hand,	23,472 19
<hr/>	
	\$ 360,737 95

## MORTGAGE.

Amount of bonds issued under the mortgage, \$	769,500 00
Amount of cash and bonds paid into the Sinking Fund,	287,000 00
Amount of bonds on hand of the 800,000 ordered issued at your annual meeting in 1867, is	30,500 00

## SINKING FUND.

The Company has paid during the year to Gov.

Graham, trustee, in five year bonds,	\$ 2,500 00
In ten year bonds,	30,000 00
In cash,	37,500 00

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Making,	\$ 70,000 00
The total amount paid into the Sinking Fund, through Gov. W. A. Graham, trustee, has been	287,000 00
Making an excess paid over what was required by the terms of the mortgage,	48,000 00

## OLD DEBT.

The amount due at the last fiscal year on the loan of 1857, (which is past due,) was	\$ 64,500 00
Paid the present year on this debt,	10,000 00

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Leaving a balance of	\$ 54,500 00
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The total debt of the Company at the annual meeting of 1868, was reported to be \$580,- 134,92. To this add dividend No. 9, " <i>Scrip</i> ," \$240,000, and the debt accruing from dam- ages, interest, &c., not fully known, and not entered upon the books, amounting to	\$ 68,972 99
will show the debt to have been	889,107 91
Take from this the assets on hand at that time	62,264 11

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Which left a debt of,	\$ 826,843 80
-----------------------	---------------

When I took charge of the road,

Deducting our present assets on hand at the end of the present fiscal year, our debt is,	\$484,705 28
Deducting \$26,000,00 on negro bonds,	26,000 00

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Which leaves the actual balance to be paid ac- cording to the Treasurer's Report,	\$458,7052 8
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------



## THE BOARD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS.

The road-bed, bridges, rolling stock, and track, were never in a better condition. Two hundred miles of road-bed have been ballasted during the last three years. New heart sills have taken the places of the old rotten sap sills, and one thousand tons of new rails have been put upon the road since your last annual meeting. All the bridges have been thoroughly overhauled, and where it was necessary covered with iron. The rolling stock has been increased, by the building of twenty-five box cars, fifteen flats, and four express cars, and the old engines and cars have been overhauled and repaired. Three most elegant new passenger cars have been bought, also one heavy new engine, and new tools for the shops. New depots have been built, the shops overhauled, repaired and the roofs painted, all of which will be more fully shown from the report of the Superintendent.

The net earnings of your road, for the last three years, over all expenses, have been nine hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forth-three cents, (\$924,798.43.) Four hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-three cents (\$444,798.43,) have been credited to the debt of the company. Four hundred and eighty thousand (\$480,000,) have been paid in cash to the stockholders. These figures will be found to be correct, by referring to the several reports since I have had the control of your road.

I am well satisfied, that it was not for the present complications which surround your road, that it would steadily continue to rapidly increase its income, and speedily, with proper management, be a fruitful source of large revenue to its owners. But unfortunately for your Company, the Legislation, for the last few years, has tended greatly to encourage large corporations north of us, by granting charters for roads, which if built, will effectually and completely destroy our road, as a dividend paying road, by confining its business to its local stations.

A charter has been granted for a road from Danville, Va., to Statesville, N. C. There is a road already built from Statesville to Charlotte. These roads consolidated with the C. C. & A. Railroad, will cut off at least one-half, if not all, of your through business, south of Charlotte, and reduce the rates at Charlotte, to quite a nominal sum.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has also got a controlling interest in the R. & D. R. R. Company, and is pushing its way through, so as to have a great through line from New York to New Orleans. Our road is the only impediment in its way. The question is, can we cope successfully with these great enterprises, should they build a road from Greensboro' to Charlotte, to connect with the Air Line Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta, which is already under construction? Our Legislature has granted them, and others, the power to build a road from Greensboro' to Charlotte, under the cover of the Cheraw Railroad Company.

These are grave and serious questions. Questions of the most vital importance to the stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Co. Questions which I sincerely hope you will take under mature consideration, and concerning which you will give full instructions. To sit still and allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, to build two parallel lines without using any effort to stop them, or to compromise with one or the other, so as to reap some of the great benefits which necessarily follow the completion of these great designs, is suicidal in the extreme.

#### CONSOLIDATION.

A bill passed the last Legislature, which should have been entitled an Act to give that portion of the North Carolina Railroad between Raleigh and Goldsboro' to the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. It provides, "that the said North Carolina Railroad Company transfer to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company all that



portion of North Carolina Railroad lying between Goldsboro' and Raleigh, and as an equivalent therefor, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company shall admit the North Carolina Railroad Company as a stockholder to the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars." I have quoted from the Act above as furnished me by the Secretary of State. It will be plainly seen that it is against the interest of the stockholders of this Road to give forty-eight miles of road for six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad stock, when it is known to be worthless. It is unnecessary for me to say more upon this subject, as the Act itself is the strongest argument that can be made against it.

There is an "Act" also passed by the last Legislature giving the power to connecting roads to consolidate or purchase the North Western North Carolina Railroad. I think it is the true policy of the North Carolina Railroad Company, to make some fair and just arrangement with the stockholders of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company, in order to enable them to build their road through to the Tennessee line, or at least as far as Salem. This branch, when finished, will not only add greatly to the income of your own road, but will also add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of our State, by causing immigration to flow rapidly into those beautiful Western counties, thereby greatly enhancing the value of the fertile lands in that section, and will be but doing an act of simple justice to the liberal minded, whole-souled citizens of that seemingly neglected section, who have always been so faultlessly liberal and unselfish, in voting appropriations to build up other portions of the State, while they themselves have been so much neglected in this respect, that they have heretofore had no facilities to transport their large surplus of grain, fruit, ores, &c., to market.

Respectfully,

W. A. SMITH, *President.*



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,  
Company Shops, N. C., June 29th, 1871.

*To the President and Directors of the  
North Carolina Railroad Company:*

GENTLEMEN: The following report of the operations of the North Carolina Railroad for the year ending May 31, 1871, is respectfully submitted. The earnings and expenditures are as follows:

## EARNINGS.

From passengers,	\$ 246,088 82 .
“ Freight,	434,962 54
“ Mails,	18,275 00
“ Mileage of Cars,	16,225 09
“ Minor Sources,	29,209 71
	<hr/> \$ 744,761 16

## EXPENDITURES.

Conducting Transportation,	\$120,944 84
Loss and Damage,	3,110 47
Maintenance of Motive Power,	40,843 01
Maintenance of Cars,	69,090 82
Maintenance of Road,	101,994 23
Buildings and Bridges,	20,112 68
Subsistence,	770 21
Stock killed,	1,783 97
Incidental,	2,753 43
Interest,	365 29
Tax other than on Gross Receipts,	3,119 49
New Railroad Iron, Chairs and Spikes,	39,155 29
	<hr/> \$ 404,042 83

Of the above amount the following is regarded as extraordinary expenses :

New Railroad Iron, Chairs and

Spikes,	\$	39,155	29	
Buildings and Bridges,		20,112	68	
Interest,		365	29	
Incidentals,		2,753	43	
Purchase New Locomotive Engine, W. A. Smith,		13,000	01	
Purchase 3 New Passenger Cars,		19,868	82	
“ Tools for Shop,		2,709	82	
Building 4 Express Cars,		4,673	27	
“ 15 Flat Cars,		6,471	98	
“ 25 House Cars,		14,966	67	—\$124,077 35

Nett Operating Expenses,				\$ 279,965 48
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Leaving as nett income over operating expenses,

464,795 68

The transportation of passengers is as follows :

Number of Through Passengers

carried, 19,148—ameunt, \$ 85,438 26

Number of Local Passengers

carried, 77,842— “ 160,650 56

Total number of Passengers carried,

96,990 “ 246,088 82

Which compared with last year shows an increase in through

passengers of 2,143 “ 8,104 74

Increase in Local Passengers of 1,884

“ 4,230 56

Total increase,

4,027

\$ 12,335 30

## TONNAGE ACCOUNT.

Total Through Freight carried from all points,	62,522 tons.
Total Local Freight carried East and West,	27,470 " "

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Grand total of Tonnage, Through and Local, 89,992 "

The shipment of Cotton has been as follows: Through 65,831, Local 9,261, making a total of 75,092 bales. The larger portion 44,841 bales, has been received from points South of Charlotte and general merchandise returned in its stead.

## THE ROAD DEPARTMENT

Has received all necessary attention, and has continued to improve. During the year there have been put in 96,942 new sills, 1,005 tons new Railroad iron weighing 56 lbs. to the yard, 62,865 lbs. new chairs, 66,650 lbs. new spikes have been used. The new iron has been put down where most needed, and that taken up has been used for general repairs, or exchanged for new iron.

## THE BRIDGES

Are now in very complete order, and will require but slight repairs for several years. Swearing's Creek, North and South Pots, Caudle Creek, Rich Fork, Jimmie's Creek, North Buffalo, Back Creek, East and West Eno, Crabtree and Walnut Creek Bridges, have been repaired, besides slight repairs and tightening up of others.

## THE CULVERTS

West of Raleigh are in good order, and all the trestle works have been filled. East of Raleigh the trestles have been repaired, besides slight repairs and tightening up of others.



## THE BUILDINGS.

Owing to the more importance of the bridges, buildings have had but slight attention. The section house moved from Holtsburg and put at Linwood, some repairs done to buildings at Shops, a new platform 100 x 25 feet built at Charlotte, tank and water house at Salisbury, tank and well curbed at Thomasville, tank at Shops and Hillsboro', with tank, platform and warehouse at Raleigh repaired, comprise the larger portion of the work done in this department. The warehouse much needed at Carey has been commenced, and will be completed in a short time.

## THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

Has been well conducted in all its various departments under the efficient management of Mr. R. D. Wade. For details, I respectfully refer you to his report.

## WOOD AND SILLS.

Number cords wood on hand, 516 cords, cost	\$903.00
do Sills on hand, 1,633 sills, cost	549.55
Total cost of wood and sills on hand, paid for,	<hr/> \$1,452.55

The condition of the road bed, bridges and superstructures, the complete order of your motive power and cars, the regularity of the trains, the dividends paid, and healthy condition of the Treasury, are the best evidences of the prosperity of the Company.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT JOHNSON,  
*Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,  
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., July 1st, 1871.

*To the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Co. :*

The Committee of Finance, as required by the By-Laws of the company, beg leave to report, that they have had six meetings at the office of the Company, and have carefully examined the books and accounts and vouchers of the Secretary and Treasurer, and have at all times found them correct, and very carefully kept.

The system by which the books of the different officers are kept, we think is as near perfect as it well can be, everything plain and easy to be understood, and the neatness and business like style presented by the books reflects credit on the officers at the head of these two departments.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to go into an extended report, as the report of the President and Treasurer and the tables prepared by the Secretary, will show the operations of the road, its earnings, expenditures, comparative statements, &c., with last year, more in detail than the Committee could well do, to which reports and tables the Committee would respectfully refer you for examination. The Committee have no recommendations to make, they feel that they cannot make any improvements in the system now in force; they would, however, suggest to the consideration of the Stockholders the propriety of obtaining banking privileges. The Committee are of opinion that considerable income could be derived in this way, which is now given to other banks.

The Committee cannot omit calling to the remembrance of the stockholders, and make some mention of their Secretary, Mr. F. A. Stagg, who, by his energy and zeal to promote the interest of the company, has destroyed his health, and is now,

and has been during the whole year, unable to discharge the duties of his office.

The Committee, from their knowledge of the almost incalculable service he has rendered the company, would recommend, that some provision be made for him, and would renew the suggestion made by the committee of 1870, to wit: relieve him from duty, and make him the paid adviser of the company.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS M. HOLT, Pres.

P. B. HAWKINS,

S. H. WILEY,

JOHN L. MOREHEAD,

H. ADAMS,

*Committee.*

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### TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.,  
Company Shops, N. C., June 27, 1871.

*To the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit to you the annual report of the financial condition of the North Carolina Railroad Company, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1871.

#### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

During the fiscal year, the receipts from all sources have been \$886,292.90, and the amount paid out on expenses, bonds and other liabilities of the company, \$785,704.33, which will be found fully set forth in the accompanying tables.



## FINANCIAL CONDITION NOW AND ONE YEAR AGO COMPARED.

The debt of the company reported and entered on the books of the company on the 31st May, 1870, was \$782,205.30, to which add \$52,523.71 of old debts not reported and entered on the books of the company, but which have been paid during the year. We have the total debt of the company on the 31st May, 1870, of \$834,734.01, to which add \$240,000 for dividend No. 11, declared December 17, 1870, we have the debt of the company for the year, of \$1,074,734.01, of which amount there has been paid during the year \$229,290.78, leaving the debt of the company, as shown by the books of the secretary on the 31st May, 1871, to be \$845,443.23, which may be decreased by assets on hand \$260,737.95, and the probable deductions on negro bonds of \$26,000, leaving actual balance to be paid \$458,705.28.

The general exhibit of the business of the company for the fiscal year, shows an increase of the debt of the company of \$59,584.35, the cause of which, as will be seen is by the dividend of \$240,000 declared December 17, 1870, and old debts of \$52,523.71, not reported and entered on the books of the company, and the difference in assets now and one year ago, all of which is necessary to show up in the fiscal year closing May 31, 1871.

The total bonded debt of the company under the mortgage is \$492,000, of which amount \$89,500 is in five year bonds, \$193,500 is in ten year bonds, and \$209,000 is in twenty year bonds.

There yet remains unpaid of the loan of March 1, 1857, \$54,500, which I have offered time and again to pay to the bond holders, but they have refused to sell their bonds. The company is anxious to take up the old bonds, either by exchanging for our mortgage bonds or paying currency for them, principal and interest.

About 400 tons of old rails have been disposed of during the year, which were bartered for new rails, and consequently the amount received for them does not appear in my receipts.

## THE FUTURE PROSPECTS OF OUR ROAD

Are cheering, its business is increasing every year, and the road was never in as good condition as it is to-day. There are few railroads in the country which has as small a debt as the North Carolina, and with its increased and increasing receipts, it will continue to be a source of profit as well as pride to its stockholders.

Respectfully submitted.

G. M. LEA,  
*Treasurer.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1907

NAME	RESIDENCE	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	SOURCES OF INFORMATION	REMARKS
J. M. Thompson	New York	Harvard	Lawyer	New York Times	See page 1
W. J. Smith	New York	Columbia	Teacher	New York Times	See page 1
A. B. Jones	New York	Yale	Engineer	New York Times	See page 1
C. D. White	New York	Cornell	Physician	New York Times	See page 1



G. M. LEA, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT  
PANY COMMENCING JUNE 1,

RECEIPTS FROM TRANSPORTATION  
DEPARTMENT.

From station agents,	\$	647,521	76	
do conductors,		15,359	05	
do Southern Express Co.,		14,874	28	
do mail service,		16,671	34	
do other roads,		102,186	14	
do government transportation,		5,114	93	
do miscellaneous sources,		1,697	16	
				\$ 803,424 65

LOANS.

From mortgage coupon bonds payable in 10 years from Nov. 1, 1867,	\$	30,500		
From mortgage coupon bonds payable in 20 years from Nov. 1, 1868,		31,500		
				62,000

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

From U. S. tax collected,	\$	6,436	81	
do real estate sold,		265		
do other property sold,		33	33	
do rents,		4,589	86	
do bills receivable,		2,015	89	
do interest, premium and discounts,		4,067	02	
do shops and other accounts collected,		1,542	34	
				18,950 25
Certificates issued on dividend No. 9,				1,918

WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COM-  
1870, AND CLOSING MAY 31, 1871.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR TRANSPORTA-  
TION.

Salaries and labor,	\$	78,713	01	
Incidentals,		4,547	04	
Printing, stationery, &c.,		3,396	52	
Overcharges,		1,227	40	
13,519 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords wood,		24,961	86	
Balance paid other roads,		106,565	87	
				\$ 219,411 70

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MOTIVE  
POWER.

Salaries and labor,	\$	18,417	53	
Material,		24,689	31	
Oil, tallow and waste,		8,580	04	
Tools and machinery,		840	80	
				47,527 68

DISBURSEMENTS FOR CARS.

Salaries and labor,	\$	23,417	53	
Material,		16,255	11	
Oil, tallow and waste,		3,582	15	
Tools and machinery,		1,810	80	
New passenger cars,		19,500		
				64,561 41

DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD.

Salaries and labor,	\$	55,971	82	
89,356 sills and other material,		34,084	22	
Subsistence,		22,565	96	
Iron, chairs, and spikes,		22,053	61	
				134,673 61

Cash on hand and in banks June  
1, 1870,  
North Carolina Railroad bonds,

150,806 33  
1,480

\$ 1,038,669 23



## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

Dividends,	\$	149,702	
Taxes,		21,000	34
Incidentals,		2,325	87
Freight and other damages,		3,911	92
Stock killed,		1,987	44
			178,836 57

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PURPOSES.

Bridges,	\$	6,978	88
Buildings,		4,457	79
Coupon bonds paid,		24,500	
Interest on coupon bonds,		43,665	28
Interest on other debts,		194	44
Other debts paid,		38,700	
Dividend script funded or paid,		3,826	
Expenses on sale of old iron,		377	97
			140,691 36

## BALANCE ON HAND.

One N. C. R. R. Bond,	\$	500	
Cash and cash items in safe and with banks and bankers,		252,464	90
			252,964 90
			\$ 1,038,669 23

G. M. LEA,  
Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION  
100 N. 4TH ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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# EXHIBIT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE NORTH YEAR, ENDING

Amount of assets on hand at the commencement of this year, as shown by Report, May 31, 1870,	\$ 243,860 80		
Amount for sale of real estate,	1,000	\$ 244,860 80	
Amount from deduction on Negro Bonds passed to profit and Loss,	6,168 17		
Amount of Dividend (No. 10.) of 6 per cent. on 215 shares N. C. R. R. Stock passed to Profit and Loss,	1,290 00		
Amount of 1st instalment Dividend No. 11, on 215 shares N. C. R. R. Stock passed to Profit and Loss,	645	8,103 17	
RECEIPTS.			
Am't from Passengers, Freights and Mails,	699,326 36		
Amount Mileage of Cars,	16,225 09		
“ Shop account,	371 80		
“ Rent account,	4,724 70		
“ Sale of Iron,	17,263 71		
“ Sale of other Property,	700		
“ Interest,	5,995 25		
“ Miscellaneous sources,	154 25	744,761 16	
Company's debt increased,		59,584 36	
		\$ 1,057,309 49	

## CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1871.

DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of ordinary and extraordinary expenses for this year—old \$ 52,528 71 )			
new \$404,042 83 (			
		\$	456,571 54
Amount Dividend No. 11, declared December 16th, 1870, 3 ¢ cent. payable March 1, 1871, and 3 ¢ cent. July 1, 1871.			
			3400,000
ASSETS.			
Am't due from Station Ag'ts.	\$	16,893 78	
“ “ other Comp'ns.		9,802 90	
“ “ individuals,		20,808 26	
“ “ Freight Ex.,		3,896 12	
“ “ United States,		2,739 29	
“ “ State of N. C.,		11,666 41	
“ “ U. S. P. O. D.		4,336 06	
“ “ Bills receivable		4,149 80	
“ “ Sou. Ex. Co.,		1,300 00	
“ “ W. A. Graham, Trustee,		8,708 24	
“ Cash,		252,964 90	360,737 95
“ Supplies on hand,		23,472 19	
			\$ 1,057,309 49

CHAS. M. CRUMP, *Secretary, pro tem.*

PROPERTY AND RESOURCES.			
Cost of construction, equipm'ts and real estate,			\$ 4,947,746 54
Amount of Sinking Fund,	\$ 204,000 00		
" of Chat. R. R. Stock,	74,700 00		
" of N. C. R. R. Stock,	21,500 00		
" of N. W. N. C. R. R. Stock,	20,000 00		320,200 00
Amount due from Stat'n Ag'ts,	\$ 16,893 78		
" other Companies,	9,802 90		
" individuals,	20,808 26		
" Freight Exchanges,	3,896 12		
" United States,	2,739 29		
" State of N. Carolina,	11,666 41		
" U. S. P. O. Dep't.,	4,336 06		
" Bills receivable,	4,149 80		
" Southern Ex. Co.,	1,300 00		
" W. A. Graham, Trus.,	8,708 24		
" Supplies on hand,	23 472 19		
" Cash,	252,964 90		360,737 95
			\$ 5,628,684 49



# TION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COM- YEAR CLOSING MAY 31, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK AND LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock,		\$ 4,000,000	
Loan 8 per cent. due March 1st, 1871,	\$ 54,500		
Interest due on same,	1,005		
Amount of 8 per cent. Mortgage loan due November, 1872,	89,500		
Interest due on same,	620		
Amount of 8 per cent. Mortgage loan due Nov., 1877,	193,500		
Interest due on same,	1,520		
Amount of 8 per cent. mortgage loan due November, 1888,	209,000		
Interest due on same,	1,340		
Dividend certificates fundable in 20 years, 8 per cent. mortgage bonds,	616		
Dividend No. 9, balance payable in 20 years, 8 per cent. mortgage bonds,	1,212		
Amount due on dividend, No. 1 and 2,	763		
Am't due on dividend No. 10,	2,319		
Am't due on dividend No. 11,	214,440		
Am't due other companies,	4,514 11		
Amount due agents,	18 66		
Amount due individuals,	9,424 44		
Amount bills payable,	8,600 93		
Amount taxes retained,	7,080 05		
Amount due on pay rolls,	16,100 54		
Amount due on negro bonds, 1864-'65,	28,769 50	845,443 23	
Am't of profit and loss account,		783,241 26	
		\$ 5,628,684 49	

CHAS. M. CRUMP, *Sec'y pro tem.*

## OFFICERS.

*A List of Officers, Agents and Employees of the North Carolina Railroad Company, with the pay of each attached, May 31, 1871.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	PAY.
W. A. Smith,	President. <i>(with house,</i>	\$5,000 per annum.
Albert Johnson,	Superintendent,	3,000 " "
G. M. Lea,	Treasurer,	2,000 " "
F. A. Stagg,	Secretary,	2,500 " "
C. M. Crump,	" pro tem.	1,500 " "
S. E. Allen,	General Ticket Agent,	1,200 " "
P. D. Swaim,	General Freight Agent,	1,400 " "
J. H. Abell,	Attorney,	1,200 " "
R. F. Terrell,	Telegraph Operator,	720 " "
John A. Wilson,	Agent at Charlotte,	2,000 " "
B. E. Parish,	" Harrisburg,	200 " "
S. S. Carter,	" Concord,	800 " "
J. F. Patterson,	" China Grove,	200 " "
R. G. Lindsay,	" Salisbury, <i>(pays cl'k &amp; op'r.</i>	1,600 " "
W. B. Garrard,	" Linwood,	300 " "
R. S. Dobson,	" Lexington,	720 " "
G. W. Trice,	" Thomasville,	400 " "
I. F. Newlin,	" High Point,	1,500 " "
Henry Potter,	" Jamestown,	400 " "
W. A. Welker,	" Greensboro' <i>pays cl'k &amp; op'r</i>	1,500 " "
Thos A. Rankin,	" McLean's,	5 per ct. on net inco.
Jas. W. Roberts,	" Gibsonville,	300 per annum
W. E. Turner,	" Company Shops,	600 " "
Jno Hutchinson,	" Graham,	300 " "
Thos. M. Holt,	" Haw River,	300 " "
S. A. White,	" Mebane's,	300 " "
W. S. Badgett,	" Hillsboro',	700 " "
A. S. Lewter,	" Durham's,	720 " "
R. E. Young,	" Morrisville,	300 " "
H. B. Jordan,	" Carey,	100 " "
D. R. Newsom,	" Raleigh <i>pays clerk &amp; op'r.</i>	2,100 " "
J. L. Johnson,	" Clayton,	200 " "
Jno. M. Wilson,	" Wilson's Mills,	100 " "
D. H. Graves,	" Selma,	500 " "
Henry Holt,	" Boon Hill,	200 " "
George T. Jones,	" Goldsboro',	1,400 " "
J. H. Enniss,	" Commissary Departm't.	600 " "

## OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.,

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., September 12, 1871.

*To the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Co.,*

GENTLEMEN—The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, on yesterday, leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company the North Carolina Railroad for thirty years, for six and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, or two hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, with the amplest guarantees for the certain and prompt payment of the rent, and the proper maintenance, preservation and operation of the line. This course was thought by the directors not only proper, but under the circumstances necessary to save the stockholders from great loss. This had become obvious from many reasons. I will, only for the present, state a few of them.

The Legislature of 1869-'70 granted charters to Companies, empowering them to build Railroads parallel with our Road from Greensboro' to Charlotte. One or more of these have passed into the hands of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, who were preparing to use the franchise if driven to that necessity by the continued refusal of this Company to make any terms of the common use of that part of the line. Bills were offered in the last Legislature to repeal or modify these charters. The Legislature refused to interfere with them. In fact, the day of refusing or repealing charters for Railroads had passed. This is an age of building Roads, not suppressing them. We must recognize these indisputable facts. Thus left to the contest with competing interests, we have endeavored to make the most of the situation for your protection.

It is now well understood that the capital and enterprise of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad have become largely in-



interested in R. & D. R. R. Co., and supports its well known efforts to pass its line through to the Air-Line Road and other leading connections South of Charlotte. Backed by this new and powerful combination, the R. & D. R. R. Co. renewed their offers for your line, rather than enter the heavier and final contests with you by the investment of further capital in a parallel Road, which once invested must forever remain our competitor. The Air-Line Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta, under the control of the R. & D. R. R., thus reinforced, is being rapidly completed. A majority of the stock of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company has been recently bought by a combination of the same interests. Having secured this key, so soon as they assume control of that Road, it would be in their power to cut off all our through passengers and freights, and thereby reduce our income below the possibility of regular dividends. The R. & D. and Air Line R. R. Companies having secured the charters on either side of us from Greensboro' to Charlotte, they would have immediately commenced the construction of a Road from Greensboro' to Charlotte to connect with the Air-Line from Charlotte to Atlanta. This, as any one can plainly see, would totally destroy our Road. Therefore, the lease was an imperative necessity. This Road would have continued to be the mere football of party, and your interests the prey of politicians. By the contract we have made a certain and reasonable dividend is secured to the stockholders. By leasing it your stock will have a fixed value, and will be worth twice as much as you could have procured for it at any time up to the present. A great thoroughfare will undoubtedly now be organized through our State. Freights will be cheapened along its line, immigration will be encouraged. Your towns and cities built up, and many great and permanent advantages will flow from the introduction of the large capital which will seek our State through the influences controlled by or identified with the lessees of this Road. Their power, purposes and advantages of situation referred to, we

could neither ignore nor control. The question was, how best to meet them, so as to protect and secure your interests and those of the people of the State.

In the contract made, we have secured terms and compensation which we believe fair and reasonable, and were the best that could be obtained under the circumstances. We did not believe this Company could successfully cope with the powerful and well directed capital that we had to meet in the competition to be commenced or provided for, without serious damage to our income for an indefinite period of time ; and we were convinced therefore, that it was better for the interests of the Stockholders, when another overture was made for equitable arrangement, and before the opportunity had been passed and lost, to make a good bargain, a certainly safe bargain securing you reasonable returns for your property, rather than take the serious and certain hazard of being greatly injured, if not, finally crushed out by the power that we had refused to treat otherwise than as an enemy.

For the Directors :

W. A. SMITH, *President.*

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This deed made this 11th day of September 1871, by and between the North Carolina Railroad Company, a corporation incorporated by the State of North Carolina, of the one part, and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company a corporation incorporated by the State of Virginia of the other part: Witnesseth, That whereas it is provided by the nineteenth section of the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, "that the said company may when they see fit farm out their right of transportation over said road subject to the rules above mentioned ; and the said company and every person who may have received from them the right of transportation of goods, wares and produce, shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier as respects all goods, wares, produce



and merchandise intrusted to them for transportation." And whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved July 11th, 1870, entitled "An Act to amend the section of an act entitled an act to authorize the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to lease, hold and operate the Piedmont Railroad passed February 15th, 1866." The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company was duly authorized to make with any other Railroad or Transportation Company, any contract for the acquisition, by lease or otherwise, of the railway of such other company its franchises and property, deemed judicious by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company "in promoting a connection business" between its own line or said Piedmont Railroad and other roads, with the full right on the part of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to hold, use and enjoy the same, as the proper franchises and property of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. And Whereas, By virtue and in pursuance of said act of July 11th, 1870, the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, did on the 11th day of July 1871, adopt the following resolution: "Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved July 11th, 1870, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company was duly authorized to acquire by lease or otherwise the road, franchises and property of any other Railroad Company which it might deem judicious to acquire to promote a connection business between its own or the Piedmont Railroad, and the road of any other Railroad or Transportation Company, and to hold, use and enjoy the same as the proper franchises and property of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company; And Whereas, It is now deemed judicious by this Board, in promoting a connection business with Southern Railroads that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company should acquire by lease the entire Railroad of the North Carolina Railroad Company, in the State of North Carolina, with all its works, property and franchises, or a part of said road, property works and franchises. Be it therefore



*Resolved*, That the President of this Company be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to contract with the North Carolina Railroad Company for a lease of the entire Railroad of the said North Carolina Railroad Company, with all its works, property and franchises or of any part of said road, works property and franchises for such terms of years, and on such terms as to said President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company may seem proper and judicious; and he is hereby authorized, without further authority or instruction, to conclude and execute in behalf of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company all contracts and deeds which may become necessary to carry into full effect the object of this resolution." And whereas, it now seems to the North Carolina Railroad Company to be fit and judicious, and to the advantage of said company to "farm out" their entire railroad with all the franchises, rights of transportation, works and property thereunto belonging, and used and connected therewith, to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company aforesaid, for a term of years. Now this deed further witnesseth, that in consideration of the several sums of money, rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter specified and agreed to be paid, kept and performed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the said party of the first part, viz: The North Carolina Railroad Company hath demised, let, hired, "farmed out" and delivered, and by these presents doth demise, let, hire, "farm out" and deliver to the said party of the second part, viz: The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the entire railroad of said party of the first part, with all its franchises, rights of transportation, works and property, including, among other things, its superstructure, road bed and right of way incident thereto, situate in the State of North Carolina, and leading from the town of Goldsboro', in the county of Wayne, to the town or city of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, in said State, and also all the depots, houses, shops, buildings, fixtures, engines, cars and all franchises, rights and privileges and other things, if any, of whatever

kind or nature to the said North Carolina Railroad Company belonging, and necessary, incident and appurtenant to the free, easy and convenient operation and use of the railroad leased hereby, and now or heretofore used in that behalf, for the full term of thirty (30) years from and after the 12th day of September, 1871, fully to be completed and ended, commencing on said 12th day of September, 1871: and the North Carolina Railroad Company aforesaid for itself, its successors and assigns, doth covenant and agree with the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company aforesaid, its successors and assigns, that the latter company, its successors and assigns shall, during the entire term aforesaid, have and enjoy quiet, peaceable and uninterrupted possession of all the property, rights, privileges and estate hereinbefore "farmed out" and leased by the North Carolina Railroad Company aforesaid, to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company aforesaid. And for and in consideration of such demising, letting, hiring, "farming out" and delivering of said railroad, works and property, including road bed superstructure, right of way and of transportation, depots, houses, buildings, shops, fixtures, engines, cars, franchises and privileges, and other things incident and appurtenant thereto, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company on its part doth covenant with and obligate itself to the North Carolina Company to pay to it a rent of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$260,000) per annum, payable as follows, to wit: the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars (\$78,000) on the first day of January, 1872, and thereafter the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000) semi-annually, to wit: on the first days of July and January in each and every year of said term, until the same be fully completed and ended, said semi-annual payments to commence on the first day of July, 1872, and to secure the prompt and faithful payment of the said rent, as above stipulated, to be paid, the said party of the second part doth covenant with and obligate itself unto the said party of the first part to deposit, and keep on deposit in the First National Bank of Charlotte,



North Carolina, or in such other banks as may be approved by the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, from year to year, and all the time pending said term, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000) in cash, or its equivalent all times, in United States bonds or railroad company bonds, or other acceptable bonds, which said sum of money, or its such equivalent, may be applied by the said party of the first part to the satisfaction and discharge of any such sum of money so semi-annually due and remaining unpaid; and in case of any such last named application of such deposit, then to recover the same from time to time as often as such application of any such deposit may become necessary. And the North Carolina Railroad Company aforesaid, for itself, its successors and assigns, doth covenant and agree with the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company aforesaid, its successors and assigns, that the latter company, as a full compliance with its covenant aforesaid, to deposit railroad company or other acceptable bonds, may, if it shall elect so to do, deposit the following bonds, to wit: of the first mortgage bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000); of the first mortgage bonds of the Piedmont Railroad Company, eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000); and of the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Richmond Air Line Railway Company, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), the deposit of which bonds the North Carolina Railroad Company for itself, its successors and assigns hereby agrees to regard and accept as a full compliance with the covenant aforesaid; but any bonds so deposited shall be deposited and held in such manner as to enable the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to draw the interest accruing thereon from time to time as the same shall become due, and payable, provided the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company shall faithfully perform its covenant to pay the semi-annual rent as aforesaid, as it may accrue; and should the market value of said bonds so deposited at any time become reduced to a sum less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars



(\$150,000), the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company agrees and binds itself to increase said deposit so as to keep the market value thereof at all times equal to the said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); and for the considerations aforesaid, the said party of the second part, doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the first part, to keep the said railroad, road-bed, superstructure, depots, buildings, houses, shops, engines, cars, fixtures and other property of every kind and every part thereof, so hired, let, "farmed out" and delivered, in equally as good condition and repair as when so delivered to it; or to keep in the place of the same, like things of equally good condition and repair, and the return at the end of said term of thirty (30) years, or at the termination of said lease, to the said party of the first part, the said railroad, road-bed, superstructure, depots, houses, buildings, shops, engines, cars, fixtures and other property, and all and every part thereof, in as good condition and repair as when so delivered to said party of the second part, or other property, when any of said property shall be worn out, destroyed or abandoned, as good in quality and substance and in like good order and repair; and for the faithful keeping and performance of the covenant and obligation last aforesaid, the said party of the second part doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the party of the first part to execute to the said party of the first part a bond good and sufficient at all times in the ability of its makers to pay, in the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000) conditioned for the faithful keeping and performance of said last named covenant; but the said party of the of the second part is to be at liberty at the termination of the lease aforesaid (its covenants aforesaid having been fully and in good faith complied with) to remove or otherwise dispose of as its own, any and all property and improvements placed upon the said North Carolina Railroad, or used in connection therewith by said party of the second part and not included in its said covenant with the party of the first part to maintain in repair and return in proper condition the road and property

above leased, such removal or other disposition to be made within four months from and after the termination of said lease, and if not so removed the same to become thereafter the absolute property of the North Carolina Railroad Company. And for the considerations aforesaid, the said party of the second part doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the first party that the said party of the second part will not at any time during said term, fix or establish the rates of freight called local freight " at a higher average price or rate from station to station than the average rate for "local freight" tariff as fixed established and printed by the said party of the first part on the first day of September A. D., 1869, and the local passenger fare shall not excede the local rates as fixed and established on the date last above named, and for the consideration aforesaid, the said party of the second part for itself, its successors and assigns doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the first part to indemnify and save harmless the said party of the first part, against and from any and all damages which may be recovered from or against it according to law, by reason of any failure of the said party of the second part, to perform in all things its duties and obligations as a common carrier, whereby the said party of the first part may become liable in law to any party injured or sustaining injury in his or her person or property; and the said party of the first part for the consideration aforesaid for itself, its successors and assignees doth covenant with and oblige itself unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns that its Stockholders and Directors will not do any thing or take any action as such Stockholders and Directors that may or can interfere in any manner whatsoever, with the free use operation and conveniences of said Railroad and other property so hired, let, "farmed out" and delivered, by the said party of the second part according to the terms and intent of these presents. It is further agreed between the said parties that if the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company shall make



default in the payment of the sums of money they have agreed to pay on the first day of January 1872, and semi-annually thereafter for thirty days or more, after the same shall become due and payable; or, if they make such default in the payment of any part thereof; or, if they fail to keep on deposit such sums of money or its equivalent in bonds as they have been covenanted and obliged themselves to the North Carolina Railroad Company to do, then the said North Carolina Railroad Company shall upon giving to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company at least thirty days notice, have the right should the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company still remain in default, to dispose of and apply the deposit to any any unpaid rent and to enter upon and resume possession of said Railroad and all said other property, rights, franchises, &c., of every kind and discription: *Provided*, nevertheless this stipulation shall not be so construed as to abridge or discharge any of said covenants which require and provide for the return of the said Railroad and said other property and every part thereof according to the terms of such covenant at any termination of said term; *And provided further*, That the same shall be so construed that the said party of the first part shall be entitled to all the rent due at any termination of the said lease, and to have the said road and other property of every kind, returned as aforesaid to the said party of the first part, or damages for any failure to so return the same not exceeding the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$260,000 00.) It is further agreed by and between the said parties, that a fair valuation and inventory of said Railroad and all and every part and parcel of said other property, shall be made and taken at once, by two competent experts, one to be selected by the party of the first part and the other by the party of the second part who shall in case of disagreement select an umpire, and the valuation and inventory so made and taken shall be final, and shall be kept recognized and acted upon at all times, and annually in the first week



of October of each year a like valuation and inventory shall be made and taken by like competent experts and their umpire to be chosen as aforesaid, and in case said railroad and said other property are not in like good condition and repair as provided in the several covenants aforesaid, then the said party of the second party, may have until the first day of January next, after such default so to make good said railroad and said other property ; and the said party of the first part shall not have the right to enter and take possession of said railroad and other property for such default and breach of such covenants, until the said first day January next after such default and not on such account, if such default in the meantime shall be repaired to the satisfaction of said experts or their umpire. It is further agreed by and between said parties, that at any termination of said lease and term, whether by its own limitation or otherwise, the said railroad and all the said other property of every kind whatsoever, shall be valued and an inventory thereof taken by like competent experts and their umpire to be selected as aforesaid. It is further agreed by and between said parties, that if the said lease shall be determined otherwise than by its own limitation, the said party of the first part shall only be entitled to have the rent due at such termination thereof, and to have the said railroad and all and every part and parcel of said property so returned to it, or damages for failure as to do, not exceeding the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$260,000) and indemnity for any loss it may have sustained by reason of any default or neglect of the said party of the second part as common carriers.

It is further agreed by and between said parties, that the said party of the second part shall not be required to pay any State or other tax on account of said railroad or other property, or any part thereof, exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per annum during said term, but the said party of the second part doth covenant with and oblige

itself unto the said party of the first part to pay taxes to the said State of North Carolina to a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000) per annum during said term, if such and so much taxes shall be lawfully imposed on said railroad and other property or any part thereof. It is further understood and agreed by and between said parties, that the said party of the second part shall not be required to make good any loss by fire or other unavoidable casualty, other than the loss or injury from such cause to the roadway superstructure, engines, cars and depot buildings; nor shall the said party of the second part be required to make good any loss or injury either to the property last above designated or any other property leased hereby, if such loss or injury result from the act of God or the public enemy.

It is further agreed by and between said parties, that the said party of the second part, shall have leave to change any shops, tracks, houses and other things, in such way as to promote the convenience of shipment of freights, travel and the safety of the road and said property, without charge to the party of the first part; and also shall have leave, without charge to the party of the first part as aforesaid, to change the gauge of said railroad track. But should the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company change the gauge of said railroad track, they do hereby covenant and agree with the North Carolina Railroad Company again to change the gauge of said road to what it now is, at the termination of said lease, if required so to do by the North Carolina Railroad Company.

In witness whereof the said North Carolina Railroad Company by William A. Smith, its President, acting for and on its behalf, and the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company by A. S. Buford, its President, acting for and on its behalf, have caused the corporate seals of their respective corporations to be affixed hereto, and the same to be signed by



their respective corporations to be affixed hereto, and the same to be signed by their respective Presidents aforesaid.

The North Carolina Railroad Company, by

[Signed] W. A. SMITH, *President.*

(SEAL.) N. C. R. R.

Official signature President N. C. R. R. Co.

[Signed] A. S. BUFORD, *President.*

(SEAL.) R. & D. R. R.

The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, by

CHAS. M. CRUMP,

*Secretary.*

Witness, signed G M. LEA.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, N. C. R. R. Co.,  
Company Shops, N. C., Sept. 11th, 1871.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original paper writing as delivered to A. J. Buford, President Richmond & Danville R. R. Company, this day.

[Signed] CHAS. M. CRUMP,  
*Assistant Secretary N. C. R. R. Co.*

At a meeting of the Council of State, June 29, 1871, His Excellency Gov. Caldwell made the following nominations, viz :

For States' proxy in North Carolina Railroad :

G. Wm. Welker, of Guilford.

For Directors in the North Carolina Railroad :

Wm. R. Myers, of Mecklenburg,

Rufus Barringer, " "

John R. Harrison, " Wake,

Wm. A. Smith, " Johnston,

Moses L. Holmes, " Rowan,

N. H. D. Wilson, " Guilford,

R. W. Foard, " Cabarrus,

Jno. R. McDonald, " "

On motion of Henderson Adams these nominations were unanimously confirmed.



Commissions for the above gentlemen were issued on the 29th of June and delivered to Maj. W. A. Smith.

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,  
OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,  
December 11th, 1871. }

*Dear Sir* :—In part compliance with your request of 7th inst., please find below an exact transcript of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of this company, on September 11th, 1871.

Very Respectfully &c.,

CHARLES M. CRUMP,  
*Assistant Superintendent, N. C. R. R. Co.*

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,  
PRESIDENTS OFFICE,  
Company Shops, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1871. }

Board met. Present: Messrs. Smith, Pratt, Holt, Haywood, Albright, Shaver, Henderson, Davis, McDonald and Welker. The President submitted to the Board a proposition of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, for the lease of this Company's Road property and purchases for a term of thirty years, with a letter of A. S. Buford President, of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, of the date of the 6th September, 1871, accompanying said proposed lease, and said proposal having been fully and deliberately considered by the board. The following was offered for the adoption of the board by Mr. Welker.

WHEREAS, This Board is of the opinion that in view of the formidable competitions which are likely to arise in the business of this company, and the damaging results to its income certain to ensue therefrom unless some arrangement of the kind proposed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company be effected; and this board believing it to be the interest of this Company and the duty of its management to provide against such injury, if to be done on terms deemed reasonably

fair and equitable, and believing also that the said proposal embodies terms the best attainable and fully securing to this company an income, not only certain but also as considerable as could be otherwise relied on ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the said proposal be, and the same is hereby occupied and agreed to in the form and on the terms and stipulations set forth in the said proposed lease, and that the president of this company be and is hereby authorized and instructed, on behalf of this company, to execute said proposed agreement in due form, by deed, under the corporate seal of this company, and to cause the same to be carried into effect as may be deemed practicable. The ayes and nays being ordered, the following directors voted in the affirmation. Thomas M. Holt, R. B. Haywood, Wm. R. Albright, John I. Shaver, W. F. Henderson, D. A. Davis, John R. McDonald, George Wm. Welker and W. A. Smith, none voting in the negative. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

[Signed]

CHARLES M. CRUMP,  
*Secretary.*

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RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD CO.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR'S OFFICE, (N. C. DIVISION.)

Company Shops, N. C., January, 22, 1872.

JNO. W. GRAHAM, Esq.,

*Chairman of Committee on Investigation of Lease :*

DEAR SIR—Yours of Saturday to hand, and I herewith hand you information asked for, or as nearly so as can be gotten at now. I believe I give nearly every question an answer, except as to September 1st, 1871 and January 1st, 1872, which relates to the debt. The debt of the Company September 12, 1871, or rather, August 31, was \$46,495.70 less than May 31st, while the assets decreased in same ratio, January 1, 1872, there

was paid to Governor Graham, Trustee, \$52,000, in cash, which would make a deficiency of nearly \$100,000 between the figures of May 3, 1871, and January 31, 1872. The books are not written to January 1, 1872, but the issues I have mentioned comprise the material change in condition of business, or rather the financial condition of the Company since the last report of the board of directors, August 31, 1871.

I hand you two copies each of report, 1870 and 1871.

Very Truly,

CHARLES M. CRUMP.

Assistant Secretary, N. C. R. R.

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NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.—STATEMENT.

Receipts from all sources to May 31, 1871,		\$744,761.16
Ordinary expenses,	\$279,965.48	
Extraordinary expenses,	124,077.35	
Increase of ordinary expenses over same of 1870,		20,837.17
Debt of Company May 31, 1871,	845,443.23	
Less assets May 31, 1871,	360,737.95	
Debt,	<hr/>	\$484,705.28

There appears charged on books against agents considered insolvent, (from whom no collections have been made or can be made)—(of this amount \$2,500 is secured by mortgage,)		\$12,917.50
Transporting Kirk's militia,	\$10,099.05	
To credit of loan of 1857, (January 1872,)		43,000.00



To credit of dividends (sundry)

January, 1872,

6,467 00

[E. E.]

CHAS. M. CRUMP,

*Assistant Secretary.*

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RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. CO.

PREIDENT'S OFFICE,

Richmond, Va., January 24th, 1872.

COL. C. E. WITHERS,

*House of Representatives N. C., Raleigh:*

DEAR SIR: I am still prostrated by sickness, and have been unable to leave my bed for several weeks. This unexpected and protracted disability has absolutely cut me off from the execution of my purpose and desire to be at Raleigh to wait on the committee in regard to the lease of the North Carolina Road by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and to give the Committee and Legislature the fullest information in my possession in regard to its character. My condition at present does not allow even of protracted mental exercise, much less that of writing fully, and I have thought proper to drop you a few lines only to say that the lease was the result of discussions and negotiations between the officers and leading stockholders of the two companies, continued publicly and frankly in some form or other, almost the whole time during a period of more than two years; that it was finally concluded only when the management of the North Carolina company became convinced that some such arrangement was the only mode of avoiding a most damaging and perpetual conflict of interest between the two companies then about to arise, and that the price agreed to be given was all that the lessee could with safety undertake to pay, when coupled with the other

provisions of the lease in regard to the maintenance, preservation and operation of the property, and was more, in fact, than any other interest could afford or were disposed to give for a term long enough to be advisable to either party; that in its negotiation I neither employed, nor sought to employ, with the management of the North Carolina Railroad Company for its procurement any considerations or inducements other than those affecting the mutual interests and welfare of the two companies, and in brief referred to above, and I do not doubt that the contract was finally approved by them upon the conviction that it had become by events of the last few years an absolute necessity to the protection of the interests of stockholders, both public and private. I shall regret exceedingly if personal interests, passion and prejudices shall be allowed to find any expression through the Legislature on this subject. My company has been long in the honest and straight-forward pursuit of important railroad developments in the State of North Carolina, which, if allowed to be followed out, will, I am sure, in a few years not only protect and compensate the stockholders of the N. C. company most satisfactorily, but also give a new impetus to incomplete works in the middle and western portions of the State. I cannot say more at present, and must conclude with an expression of the hope that we shall be allowed to continue the pursuit of these important interests without annoyance.

Very truly and respectfully,

A. S. BUFORD, *President.*

I send herewith a copy of the lease for your full information.

A. S. B.

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RICHMOND, January 24th, 1872.

COL. E. B. WITHERS,

*House of Representatives, N. C., Raleigh:*

DEAR SIR—Mr. A. Y. Stokes, of this city, showed me today your telegram, in which you express the desire that I



shall appear before a joint committee of the two Houses of the Legislature of North Carolina, to-morrow (Thursday) evening. I find that I cannot leave here to-morrow, as important measures in which I feel a deep interest, will come to a vote in our Legislature, and I must remain, though I will meet your committee, on Friday evening, if it is desired that I shall do so, and you will notify me by telegram in time.

I infer, from what I have seen in the newspapers, that your committee was appointed to investigate the subject of the lease of North Carolina Road by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and I suppose that the committee wish to see me in regard to the lease, therefore, I will state for the information of the committee, that the lease, is in my judgment, fair and just both to the stockholders of the company and the people of North Carolina, and will in the end, prove of great advantage to both, and that the price agreed to be paid was more than could have been afforded, except for the reason that it formed, in part, an important link in a long line of Road under the same control and management, and is rapidly approaching completion.

I will also state, that I believe the lease of the Road was effected by proper means, and that so far as I know, or believe, there was no arrangement or agreement between the President and Directors of the North Carolina Road, or any of them, or any officer or agent of the Company, and any officer, or agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, for any consideration, except that stated in the lease itself, a copy of which has been forwarded to you to-day by Colonel Buford, President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

I was present at the Company Shops when the lease was made, as was also Governor Bragg and Mr. Gorrell, who examined the contract and pronounced the same legal, and in every particular provided for the fullest protection of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

I must say in conclusion, that I regret to see any dissatisfac-



tion expressed at the lease, as it is calculated to interfere with and postpone the construction of important improvements in your State, which I know to be the wish of our Company to push forward to completion, as valuable feeders to the North Carolina and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. I, however, entertain the hope that this state of things will not exist long, and that we may at an early day feel encouraged to aid in pushing forward the works alluded to above.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't Servant,

W. T. SUTHERLIN.

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RICHMOND, VA., January 25, 1872.

COL. E. B. WITHERS:

Did not reach a vote on my bill to-day, and it will fail, I fear, if I leave. I beg you allow me until Monday. See my letter.

Answer,

W. T. SUTHERLIN,

Exchange Hotel.

Maj. W. D. Jones says that there was no examination of the power of the old Board to lease the road; was not present the day the road was leased; that he knew nothing of the origin of the Stafford injunction; know nothing of counsel having been employed in that suit; there was no advertisement or notice that the road would be leased; I was not present at any time when this lease was talked of; one Buford had made propositions before, which were rejected; Maj. Smith, John R. Harrison, John McDonald were re-appointed directors by Gov. Caldwell; debt of the road was about \$480,000; was not of the Caldwell board; Jones, Welker, Albright, Sloan and Henderson, of Gov. Holden's Board was not re-appointed; do not know whether Caldwell's Board has organized or performed

any of its duties; nothing was ever said at a meeting of the old board about holding over; was not present at the time the lease was entered into; was notified by Smith to come, that important business would be up; was not informed of the business; knew nothing of counsel having been employed to consider the validity and sufficiency of the lease; know nothing of any one receiving reward to procure the lease; know of no money being paid for defending the lease or investment made in North Carolina to defend it; there was an understanding at Greensboro' that the old board would hold over; Maj. Smith did not agree to the proposition to lease the road made by Buford before the Greensboro' meeting; Maj. Smith was of opinion that the old board under the charter held over; there have been two meetings of the old board since the Greensboro' meeting; I do not think the lease was made at a regular meeting, nor do I know why the board appointed by Gov. Caldwell failed to organize, except that the private Stockholders failed to organize; as one of the board appointed by Holden in 1868, I took the ground that whether a majority of the private stockholders was represented or not, that we could organize a Board of Directors; this question was talked of and the private Stockholders came into the meeting after the recess and organized and elected directors.

Mr. John R. Harrison, says: I am director for the State on the N. C. Railroad; first appointed by Gov. Holden and afterwards re-appointed by Gov. Caldwell. At the time the road was leased I was quite sick; it was leased on the 12th of Sept.; a telegram was sent to know if I could come to the meeting; a proposition was made to lease the road in the Spring; I was opposed to leaving the road to that Company; that Company wanted to change the gauge of the road; the proposition was to lease the road from Greensboro' to Charlotte; after the meeting in Greensboro' in July I heard no more about propositions to lease until after it was executed; I have heard the question of the power of the old board to lease the road without the consent of the stockholders discussed. I understood that Mr. Gorrell,



Gov. Bragg and Mr. Phillips advised that the Board had the power to make this lease, but I don't know of any money having been paid them by the Board as counsel for the road. The Board appointed by Gov. Caldwell were Messrs. Barringer, Myers, Harrison, Holmes, McDonald, Foard, Wilson and Smith. I never had any conversation with Gov. Caldwell about this Board. I do not know anything about the origin of the Stafford suit. I understood that the certificates for us were given to Maj. Smith, but I never received mine! I do not know of any counsel being employed to advise the Board of the sufficiency of the lease to protect the State's interest. No notice was given of the lease before it was made. I do not know of any proposition made since the lease or before, to pay more than the present lease gives; never heard Gov. Caldwell give an opinion of the lease or ever been consulted by him about his appointments of State proxy. I do not know anything about the solvency of the Richmond and Danville Road. I have heard of an injunction granted against the Board appointed by Gov. Caldwell. I was notified that this injunction had been withdrawn before this lease was made. I do not know of any sum of money being paid by any one to procure the lease. One thousand dollars was appropriated in connection with the injunction against the Board. It was about the time of the July meeting, but do not recollect whether before or just after the meeting; do not know of ten thousand dollars having been appropriated since that time, never heard of it. I do not know of any investment having been made in newspapers or in any other way by railroad companies or by any other Company or by any persons for the purpose of defending the lease. I did not hear anything about leasing the road after the July meeting until I heard the road had been leased. The lease as made differed entirely from any proposition ever made by the Richmond and Danville Railroad at any meeting when I was present. I never missed a meeting from the time appointed until this meeting when the road was leased. I was then sick. The lease was made at a called



meeting. I think I have been to every meeting since the lease. I know nothing of the origin of the Swazey suit, in which Mr. Phillips has been appointed receiver of the road. Dr. Hawkins told me that he would lease the road for five years, but would not take it for a longer time. I believe the road, with economy and good officers, would pay six per cent, and the amount required to be paid into the sinking fund. Seventy thousand dollars is the amount to be paid into the sinking fund this year. With economy and good management I believe the road would pay nearly \$300,000 nett a year. I would say, anyway, \$275,000, unless freight was cut off by other competing roads.

G. W. Welker says: That as a member of the old board, consulted Gov. Bragg as to the power of that board to make the lease. That no money was appropriated to pay Governor Bragg for this opinion, and that no council was ever retained and paid by this board for professional advice on this subject; that Gov. Bragg said he was retained by the lessees; that he never held any conversation with Gov. Caldwell on the subject of the lease; his commission as proxy was handed him by Maj. Smith on the day of the meeting in July; that he never held any conversation with Maj. Smith on this subject except at a meeting of the board; a proposition to lease the road had been made for the whole road at 6 per cent. but was rejected by the stockholders; all previous propositions to lease the road had been either submitted to a meeting of the stockholders or portion of them; don't remember whether it was agreed at a meeting of company that all propositions to lease would be reported to the stockholders with recommendations. The proposition of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was submitted to the meeting of stockholders; counsel was never employed to his knowledge as to the power of the old board to hold over; there was no concert of action discussed in the board to prevent a meeting of the stockholders; heard it talked of; know of no by-law forbidding a director to be proxy for stockholders; don't know whether any member of the old board was proxy

for a large number of stockholders; think there were eighteen hundred shares represented at the Greensboro' meeting; that he knows nothing of the suit of Stafford and others vs. the North Carolina Road; don't know of his knowledge whether an injunction was obtained against Gov. Caldwell's board; was a member of the board in 1868, but don't remember whether the board held that it was authorized to organize; whether a majority of private stockholders were present or not; no money has ever been appropriated to defend any injunction; case, &c.; was notified of the meeting when lease was made by mail; the president also sent a private messenger for me on the day of the lease, being there in Alamance county. The notice was simply of a meeting, and nothing more. No notice was given at all to him that it was to lease; no public notice was given of the lease or the object of the meeting. That resolution instructing the President to make the lease, was not drawn by him. Received notice of lease Saturday and private message Monday. Held the appointment of State proxy, but acted on that occasion as a member of the old Board. The members of the old Board present were Welker, Smith, McDonald, Henderson and Albright. Thinks the lease was drawn up before the meeting; that he knows no order directing the opinion of counsel to protect the State by examining the lease. No proposition was made that day but the one adopted. The President said that a proposition had been made to take the whole road, at 7 per cent. for three years, by the Bay Line Company, but refused on account of the time. Do not recollect that any proposition was ever made to take the road from Greensboro' to Charlotte. The first proposition was to lease the end from Charlotte to Greensboro', but it was refused; do not remember the amount offered. Considered that the stockholders were willing to lease the Road from resolutions adopted at Hillsboro' empowering Directors to lease, &c. Do not know anything of the solvency of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, except the general representation that it is solvent.



I know nothing of any money, or other reward being paid or promised to any person to procure the lease or to defend it. Do not know of any money having been invested in North Carolina newspapers or in any other way, to defend or sustain the lease. Gov. Bragg came before the Board and said that he thought the Board was authorized to make the lease, but it was then understood that he was counsel for the lessees. Do not know by whom the lease was drawn, but thought it was drawn by Gov. Bragg. Was not present at Hillsboro' when the resolutions were adopted authorizing Directors to lease, &c. I formed this opinion from the reading of the resolutions, that the stockholders were willing to lease. That there was no official determination in the Board before the lease. That the Board was authorized to lease the road; that he believed the interest of the State was promoted by the lease.

W. A. SMITH says, that the old Board of Directors never employed counsel as to their power to make the lease, but Gov. Bragg was before the Board and gave it as his opinion that the Board could lease. Gov. Bragg, he understood, was retained by lessees. Only one previous proposition to lease was submitted to the stockholders. The proposition to lease the Road from Charlotte to Greensboro' was referred to a committee to report, and if favorable, it was generally understood that it would be submitted to the stockholders. Think I have had a conversation with Governor Caldwell as to whom to appoint proxy—he first suggested W. L. Lee, who declined, some one then suggested Welker, and then he endorsed it.

Q. Do you know anything of the origin of the Stafford suit.

A. That he was the only man responsible for the suit, but was advised by his Attorney, that the State Judges would not like to have any further conflict with the State Legislature, and for that reason, application was made to Judge Bond. Don't know whether Judge Bond told how he would decide before hand. That he got up that suit in behalf of the Board appointed by Governor Caldwell, but that none of them except himself knew anything about it. That he did not



know at the time the lease was made what would be the result of this suit. The old board appropriated one thousand dollars to pay Attorneys in opposition to the Jarvis and Warren directors. Don't know that any effort was made before the meeting in Greensboro', to prevent a meeting of stockholders. John L. Morehead suggested it, and no one else to my knowledge before that day. He said that he feared that it would break up in a row; that it was understood that Turner would enjoin Caldwell's board and the directors of the stockholders, as soon as elected; to avoid the confusion, some refused to go into the meeting and thus it was broken up. In 1868, I do not know anything of a determination of the old board to organize whether a majority of stockholders were present or not. The lease was understood to have been drawn by Bragg, Judge Marshall, &c. The lease was not submitted to any counsel employed by the directors; it was similar to the one proposed by the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Don't know of any counsel employed by the Governor; never spoke to him about it before made. There was no injunction against the new Board appointed by Governor Caldwell; but, there was one against the old board to restrain them from leasing; he understood it had been withdrawn, when the lease was made. No notice was given of the lease, and directors were not informed of the object of the meeting. That he found Mr. Turner would enjoin if notice was given. Do not think any advice was ever obtained by the old board as to their power to hold over. Do not know by whom the resolutions authorizing the directors to lease were drawn, but think Colonel Buford or his lawyers drew them. Before the lease 5 per cent had been offered for the road from Greensboro to Charlotte by the Richmond and Danville Railroad. No offer of \$240,000 had been offered for the road from Greensboro' to Charlotte. \$200,000 dollars was the highest ever offered to him for that part of the road. \$240,000 was never offered for that part. He understood the resolution at Hills-

borough authorized directors to lease that part of the road and take the Salem road, subject to the confirmation of the stockholders. That he thought this lease ought to be referred to the stockholders, but that the lawyers advised that it was not necessary. Were required to pay 1-5th in five year bonds; 1-10th of 10 year bonds and 1-20th of the 20 year bonds on the 1st of January of each year into the sinking fund. That he understood the Richmond and Danville Railroad pays no dividend, but considers it solvent. Collaterals to secure the lease were deposited, being bonds of the R. & D. R., R. R. & Air Line Road. No examination was made by the board as to their condition.

Q. Do you know of any sum of money, or any other consideration whatever having been paid or promised to be paid, to any person in this State or out of it, for the purpose of procuring the lease of the North Carolina Railroad or in any way connected with said lease?

A. That he declines to answer because he believes the answer might criminate himself, or lead to information which might criminate.

Q. Have the old board agreed to appropriate any money to defend the lease.

A. They have not yet, but bind themselves to defend the lease in the contract to lease.

Q. Do you know whether any money has been invested in North Carolina in any way or manner for the purpose of defending the lease?

A. That he does not. That propositions had been made to lease the road at 7 per cent., but the time was only 3 or 5 years. This proposition was only made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Q. Are the freights and fare higher or lower since the lease?

A. That both have been considerably reduced as he understands; freights about 25 per cent.

W. A. Albright, being examined, says: That he was present the day the lease was made, but that to his knowledge no counsel was employed to give an opinion as to the power of



the Board to lease, but does not think that the Board discussed the question whether the lease would be reterred to the stockholders for approval or rejection. The Board did appropriate money to defend the injunction against the appointees of the Speakers; that he was appointed by Gov. Holden, and not re-appointed by Gov. Caldwell; know nothing of the origin of the Stafford suit; amount appropriated was \$1,000. The power to lease by the Board was at some previous meeting discussed. At the meeting when Col. Buford offered \$240,000 for the road, the Board rejected the proposition and authorized Maj. Smith to try and get more; do not think there was an understanding to refer any lease to the stockholders; it was discussed, but no determined action arrived at; never heard of any other direct offer to the Board before 1871; never read that portion of Gov. Holden's message in regard to the leasing of the road; no offer to lease was made in the spring of 1871; do not know that any counsel was ever paid for an opinion as to the power of the old Directors to hold on; did receive notice on Saturday from Maj. Smith, that he wanted to see me on Sunday on some very particular matter. Owing to that notice I went to see him, and he informed me that the object was to lease the road, and that it was to be done very secretly to prevent the issuing of injunctions to the Board, preventing them from leasing. Very little was said between them that day, but Smith told him to come up next day. McDonald was present that day, but not when Smith and he had this conversation. Smith alleged no reason for making the lease at that time except to prevent the issuing of injunction, &c. The next morning the Board met; think there was a quorum; Welker was not present when the Board first met; Dr. Sloan, Col. Harrison and W. D. Jones were not present. Dr. Haywood and Welker came in during the meeting; that he inferred from remarks that Welker was specially sent, but don't know the reason unless it was because he had been appointed proxy by Gov. Caldwell; think that Mr. Welker was generally understood to favor a lease of the road. The day of the lease Gov. Bragg was



present, representing the Danville and Richmond road, and he was called in and gave an opinion to the Board. No one else was consulted by the Board. Gov. Bragg was asked by the Board, at the suggestion of Maj. Smith, as to his opinion of the power of the Board to make the lease. He (Bragg) said he thought the lease would stand. It was known to the Board that Gov. Bragg was retained by the other side. The Board never before asked the counsel of the opposing party as to their power, &c. The question whether the lease was to be final or to be referred to the stockholders, was not raised that day by the Board; that he never read the proceedings of the meeting at Hillsborough in July, 1870. He thinks he had heard of the resolution adopted at that meeting requiring any lease to be referred to the stockholders; don't think a question was asked Gov. Bragg whether a final lease could be made when referred to the stockholders; don't think the question was asked Gov. Bragg that day or ever considered by the Board as to the power to hold over after the Greensboro' meeting in July, 1871; don't think Mr. Gorrell was in the meeting that day of the lease; that he understood the lease was proposed before the meeting; that Mr. Shaver suggested that the opinion of Gov. Graham and some others should be obtained as to the power to make the lease, but withdrew it at the suggestion of the president, Maj. Smith. No resolution to submit the lease to counsel was passed; thinks he heard Maj. Smith say that the making of the lease would defeat the directors appointed by the Speakers, but this matter was not discussed by the Board; that he knows of no reason why the meeting was not held in Greensboro', except that private stockholders would not come into the meeting. The president had got hold of a large share of the stock, and would not return it for representation. He (Smith) did all he could to prevent a meeting. Regular meetings of directors were held monthly, but do not remember how long after the Greensboro' meeting before another meeting was held; think there was one meeting held after the Greensboro' meeting and before the

lease was made. No notice was given or advertisement made that the road would be leased, but Major Smith was authorized to correspond and to ascertain on what were the best terms on which a lease could be made. The whole matter was in the hands of Maj. Smith, for arranging terms, &c., and the board generally approved and acquiesced in his arrangement. The solvency or insolvency of Richmond and Danville Railroad, was left with Maj. Smith to determine, and upon his assurance, the board acted. Never heard that Maj. Smith was to receive any money, but inferred from Maj. Smith's remarks that he would get some good position on the road, and that the other officers at the Shops would be provided for. Never heard that any one was paid or would be paid anything if the lease was adopted. Col. Buford proposed to continue the free passes which the directors held, this was publicly spoken of in the meeting. Do not know of any investment having been made in money, newspapers or in any other way to support or to defend the lease. That he Maj. Smith remarked in a jocularly manner when it was suggested to him that he would lease a good place, that he would get one equally good on the new road, but that deponent does not remember it was stated that Col. Buford had promised it to him or the Pennsylvania Central Road. Col. Buford was the only man we knew in this matter. Maj. Sutherlin was present and active in urging the lease. That he was satisfied and had been for some time, that it was to the interest of the State and stockholders to lease the road.

W. F. HENDERSON being duly examined says: That no counsel was employed by the old board of directors, as to their power to make a lease, and that he knows nothing of the origin of the Stafford suit. That notice of the meeting of the directors at the time of making the lease was given him four days before, but knew nothing of the object of such meeting. That he never heard the question as to the power of the board to make a lease without offering it to the stockholders for confirmation, discussed in the board of directors. There was not a full board of direc-



tors present at the making of the lease, three State directors being absent. Maj. W. T. Sutherlin come before the board and proposed the lease, Maj. Smith and Mr. Welker urged the lease, during the discussion, Gov. Bragg came in by request and read the lease, and in answer to questions by the board, gave his opinion that the lease was valid, and that the board could make it and that it would be binding. Could not say whether he (Bragg) gave an opinion as to the point whether the lease should be referred to the stockholders for confirmation. Can't say positively whether Buford was present, but think he was not, when the lease was made. That he was appointed by Gov. Holden and not by Gov. Caldwell, no proposition to submit the lease to counsel to see if the interest of the State was protected was submitted at the time of making lease. At a subsequent meeting of the directors a resolution was adopted to submit the lease to the stockholders, but Gov. Bragg's opinion at the time of lease, was that the board could make the lease and it would be valid. That he heard of no offer made the day of the lease, to take the road from Greensboro to Charlotte. Mr. Buford did make a proposition before to take that part of the road at 5 per cent. Dr. Hawkins offered 240,000 dollars for the road. That he knows of no consideration paid or promised to be paid, by any party in the State or out of the State, to any person to procure the lease, and that he does not know of any investment in newspapers, or in any other way to sustain or defend the lease. That he did not hear anything said about the probable result of the Stafford suit at the time of the introduction of the resolution to submit the lease to the stockholders. Mr. Welker offered the resolution to confirm and adopt the lease. That there is no other fact about the lease which he knows or desires to state. There was nothing said at the time of making the lease, that it would defeat the directors appointed by the speakers from getting control of the road. That he has no recollection of appropriating any money to defray the expenses of contesting the injunction, but if such appropriations were made, the books will show it.





*Ordered to be printed.*

# INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

RALEIGH, January 18, 1871.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN: Below you have a statement of the salaries of all the officers and employees of the Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind as requested by a resolution of your honorable body, calling upon the charitable institutions and the commissioners of the Penitentiary for a statement of the salaries of each of them :

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Principal, \$1,500 per annum, with house, fuel and gas.

Stewart, \$75 per month and board for self, wife and child.

Teacher No. 1, Blind Department, \$100 per month.

"	"	2,	"	"	75	"	"
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"	"	3,	"	"	20	"	" and board.
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"	"	4,	"	"	5	"	" " "
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Teacher of Music,	"	"	60	"	"
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Teacher No. 1, Deaf &amp; Dumb Dep't., 125 " "

"	"	2,	"	"	75	"	"
---	---	----	---	---	----	---	---

"	"	3,	"	"	60	"	"
---	---	----	---	---	----	---	---

"	"	4,	"	"	40	"	"
---	---	----	---	---	----	---	---

"	"	5,	"	"	25	"	" " "
---	---	----	---	---	----	---	-------

"	"	6,	"	"	10	"	" " "
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Housekeeper,	30 per mt'h. and board
Matron,	25 " " " "
Assistant Matron,	25 " " " "
Foreman of shoe shop,	75 " "
Shoemaker No. 1,	20 " " " "
" " 2,	10 " " " "
Engineer,	20 " " " "
Watchman,	35 " "
Treasurer,	300 per annum.
Foreman of broom shop,	10 " month & board.

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Teacher No. 1, Deaf & Dumb Dep't.	\$60 per month.
" " 2, " " "	35 " " and board.
Teacher of the Blind,	35 " "
Matron,	25 " " " "

The salaries paid in the white department	
amount to	\$11,880
In the colored department,	1,600
Servants hire for both institutions,	1,313
	<hr/>
Total amount for salaries and employees,	\$14,793

The Principal and Steward of the white department give equally their attention to the colored department of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

W. H. McKEE,

*President.*



*Ordered to be Printed.*

## REPORT OF DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON.

RALEIGH, January 18th, 1872.

HON. THOS. J. JARVIS,

*Speaker House of Representatives, N. C.:*

SIR: In obedience to the resolution passed by the House of Representatives of North Carolina on the 17th inst., reciting:

“That the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, and of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, and of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary be requested to lay before this House a statement of the salaries of all the officers employed by them.”

I therefore, as the President of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, and on their behalf, herewith forward to your honorable body the following list of officers with their salaries of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

Superintendent,	<i>per annum,</i>	\$2,500
Assistant Physician,	“	1,800
Steward,	“	1,000
Matron,	“	600
Treasurer,	“	750
Engineer, who with his family does not reside in the Institution,	“	1,500

All which is respectfully submitted, and I have the honor to  
be,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. JOHNSON,

*President, &c.*



*Ordered to be printed.*

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, N. C., December 4, 1871.

*To the honorable the General Assembly :*

I have the honor to transmit here with the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Works, this day filed in this office for the purpose of being laid before your honorable body.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

*Governor.*

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
RALEIGH, December 7, 1871.

*To His Excellency, TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor :*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, my annual report for the year 1871.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. HARRIS,

*Superintendent of Public Works.*



## REPORT.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives  
of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : In compliance with Section 98 of the Act of April 12th, 1869, I have the honor to submit herewith, my Annual Report as Superintendent of Public Works.

In my annual report for 1870, I reported to your honorable body, that the Fayetteville Arsenal, the Governor's Mansion, and the floor of the Southern passage of the capitol, required repairs and recommended that appropriations be made therefor, which has not been done, and these repairs are still necessary. The Fayetteville Arsenal cannot be rented for the want of repairs and is now in charge of Maj. McRae.

The reports of the Railroads, as far as made to this office, indicate more or less improvement in business.

The Superintendent has not inspected the several Railroads, for want of funds to defray expenses.

Reports have been received from the following Railroads :

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. E. R. Stanley, President.

Chatham Railroad Company. W. J. Hawkins, President. This road has been completed to the Western Road, thereby connecting Raleigh and Fayetteville by Railroad.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. W. J. Hawkins, President.

State has no interest : Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. R. R. Bridgers, President.

State has no interest : Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company. Col. Wm. Johnson, President.

State has no interest : Piedmont Railroad Company. This road has no separate equipment. It is operated under a lease of the entire line and property by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, at an annual rent of \$45,000. A. S. Buford, President.

State has no interest: North Carolina Railroad Company.  
W. A. Smith, President.

His report shows that the Road is doing an increased business.

Many of the reports made are incomplete.

No report has been received from the following Companies:

Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Colonel S. McD. Tate, President.

Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, W. W. Rollins, President.

Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company, R. F. Simonton, President.

Western Railroad, L. C. Jones, President.

Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, R. R. Bridgers, President.

State has no interest.

Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company, General W. G. Lewis, President.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, Mike Cronley, President.

Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, John M. Robinson, President.

Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, R. R. Bridgers, President.

State has no interest.

E. Belo, President of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company, reports no progress made since last report, for want of funds.

#### CANALS.

Cape Fear Navigation Company, J. D. Williams, President, has made no report in accordance with law.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, Marshall Parks, President, has made no regular report as required by



law. But has furnished a copy of his report, made to the Board of Directors of the Company. It appears from the report that the company has done a thriving business.

Dismal Swamp Canal Company, Thomas J. Corprew, President, has not reported.

#### TURNPIKES.

The turnpike road running from North River to Adams' Creek in Craven and Carteret counties, has not been completed. In my annual report for 1870, I stated that D. B. Wharton had been designated by the Superintendent to examine and certify the completion of sections, and on his certificate the contractor received the warrants in payment. But after the warrants were issued information was received that the work was incomplete according to contract, whereupon notice of such default was given to the Public Treasurer that he might stop payment thereon, but not until the warrants had been transferred into the hands of an innocent purchaser. This road terminates in a pine forest near two and one-half miles from Caraway road, to which it should be extended by an expenditure of one thousand dollars.

I respectfully recommend an appropriation of \$700 to complete the road from North River to Adams' Creek, and in order to complete this work to the Caraway road, I recommend, also, an appropriation of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The Marion and Asheville Turnpike is composed of the road from Marion to Asheville, that from Bakersville to Sparta, and that from Patterson's Factory to Hickory Station, distance 226 miles. All work has been suspended for want of funds to pay the contractors. Much of the work which has been done is not yet paid for. Many warrants have been issued to the contractors, the payment of which have been refused by the Public Treasurer for want of funds.



I respectfully recommend such legislation as will enable the contractor to complete said road.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. HARRIS,

*Superintendent of Public Works.*

## WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD,

IN WHICH THE STATE HAS NO INTEREST.

Capital Stock,	\$ 1,456,200	
Market value, \$40.		
Funded debt,	1,580,100	
Outstanding debt,	51,229	94
Cost of construction,	3,095,889	45
Value of buildings,	352,000	
Cost of buildings,	500,000	
Value of fixtures,	5,000	
Cost of value,	7,000	
Amount of real estate, acres 3,000.		
Original cost,	1,500	
Estimated value,	2,000	
Total debt of company,	1,631,329	94
Total value of company property,	350,000	
Receipts from passengers during year,	206,830	32
Receipts from freights during year,	321,001	26
Receipts from all other sources during year,	51,751	95
Total,	\$ 579,583	53
Cash interest paid on outstanding debt during year,	\$ 114,949	12
RECAPITULATION.		
Expenditures during year,	\$ 376,898	82
Value of assets,	125,588	20

## CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN WHICH STATE HAS AN INTEREST

Capital stock,	\$ 3,200,000
Outstanding debt,	1,650,000
Value of buildings,	6,000
Cost of buildings,	6,000
Total value of company property,	1,200,000
Total debt of company,	1,550,000
Receipts from passengers during year,	10,000
Receipts from freights during year,	14,000
Total receipts,	24,000
RECAPITULATION.	
Funded and outstanding debt of company at first of year,	\$ 1,550,000
Amount of State's interest, second mortgage,	



# PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN WHICH THE STATE HAS NO INTEREST.

Capital stock,	\$ 1,500,000	
Funded debt,	403,000	
Outstanding debt,	277,348	85
Cost of construction, equipment, building and real estate,	1,270,227	82
Assessed value in North Carolina,	200,000	
Total value of company property,	700,000	
Total debt of company,	680,348	85
Balance,	19,651	15
Cash interest paid on outstanding debt during year,	35,052	94
RECAPITULATION.		
Funded and outstanding debt of Company at first of year,	647,728	93
Expenditures during year,	74,854	18
Total,	\$ 722,583	11
Value of assets,	846,676	92
Receipts during year from all sources,	45,000	
Total,	\$ 891,676	92
Balance,	189,093	81
What lien on road,	500,000	

## CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA &amp; AUGUSTA RAILROAD,

IN WHICH THE STATE HAS NO INTEREST.

Capital stock,	\$ 2,571,299 99
Market value, \$35.	
Funded debt,	1,228,500
Outstanding debt,	741,302 61
Cost of construction,	4,950,216 86
Original cost,	75,000
Estimated value,	75,000
Total debt of Company,	1,969,802 61
Receipts during year from passengers,	252,177 77
Receipts from freight during year,	291,420 98
Receipts from all other sources during year,	16,225 24
Total,	559,883 99
Expended in permanent improvements,	228,141 30
Expended in repairs,	132,164 09
Cash interest paid on outstanding debt during year,	129,109 77
Total costs for the year,	489,415 16
RECAPITULATION.	
Funded and outstanding debt at first of year,	\$ 1,969,802 61
Value of assets,	1,000,000
Receipts during year from all sources,	559,823 09

## NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN WHICH THE STATE HAS AN INTEREST.

Capital stock,	4,000,000	
Market value, 20 to 35 cents.		
Funded debt,	548,328	
Outstanding debt,	279,115	23
Cost of construction,	4,497,742	35
Cost of equipment,	426,400	58
Original cost,	23,603	61
Value of material on hand,	23,462	06
Total value of Company property, including resources,	5,628,684	49
Total debt of Company, including capital stock,	4,845,443	23
Balance,	783,241	26
Amount of State's interest,	3,000,000	
Receipts from passengers during year,	246,088	82
do do freights do do	434,962	54
do do all other sources during year,	63,709	80
Total receipts,	744,761	16
Ordinary expenses,	279,965	48
Expended in permanent improvements,	120,958	63
Incidental,	2,753	43
Interest paid on discount,	365	29
Total cost per year,	404,042	83

## RECAPITULATION.

Funded and outstanding debt of company at first of year, including dividend No. 11 of \$240,000 of Decembr 16, 1870,	1,022,205	30
Expenditures during year,	456,571	54
Total,	\$ 1,478,776	84
Value of assets at first of year including sale of real estate deductions on negro bonds and North Carolina Railroad,	\$ 252,963	97
Receipts from all sources during year,	744,761	16
Total,	\$ 997,725	13
Balance,	481,051	71



## RALEIGH &amp; GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

STATE HAS NO INTERST.

Capital stock,	\$ 1,500,000	
Funded debt,	50,000	
Outstanding debt,	35,030	50
Receipts from passengers during year,	79,366	06
Receipts from freights during year,	261,744	45
Receipts from all other sources,	16,758	56
Total receipts,	357,869	07
Expended in permanent improvements,	73,446	10
Cash interest on outstanding debt during year,	8,600	34
Cash paid for dividends,	90,000	
RECAPITULATION.		
Funded and outstanding debt of company at first of year,	85,030	50
Total,	\$ 85,030	50
Value of assets,	1,750,000	
Receipt from all sources during year,	357,869	07

## ATLANTIC &amp; NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.

STATE HAS AN INTEREST.

Capital stock,	\$ 1,300,000
Market value from 8 to 15 cents,	200,000
Funded debt,	15,000
Outstanding debt,	2,177,027 75
Cost of construction and equipment,	26,000
Original cost,	10,000
Value of material on road,	215,000
Total debt of company,	42,751 83
Receipt from passengers during year,	44,473 93
Receipt from freight during year,	14,161 02
Total receipts,	101,388 79
Expended in permanent, improvements,	9,556 02
Expenses in repairs,	44 95
Cash in't. paid on outstanding debt during year,	16,000
Total cost of the year,	99,250 50

## RECAPITULATION.

Funded and outstanding debt of the company	
at first of year,	215,000
Expenditures during year,	99,250 50
Receipts during year from all sources,	101,388 79
What lien on road,	200,000

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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STATE PENITENTIARY,  
RALEIGH, Jan. 18, 1872.

*The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives :*

In compliance with a resolution of your honorable body, requesting the Board of Directors to "lay before the House a statement of the salaries of all the officers employed by them," you will please find the following statement :

Deputy Warden, Everard Hall, salary per annum,	\$1,200
Steward and Disbursing Officer, D. C. Murray,	
salary per annum,	1,000
Superintendent of Work, W. J. Hicks, salary per	
annum,	2,500
Surgeon, Dr. W. G. Hill, \$3 per capita per annum	
for convicts, &c.,	
Serg't. of Guard, G. H. Faribault, per annum,	700
Hospital Steward, J. G. M. Cordon, per annum,	500
Overseers—9, each, per annum,	450
Guards—40, each, per annum,	300

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. BLEDSOE,  
*President.*





*Ordered to be printed.*

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RALEIGH, N. C., January 19th, 1872.

HON. T. J. JARVIS,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives :*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to present through you, to the General Assembly, of North Carolina, a copy of the various resolutions adopted by the “North Carolina Agricultural and Industrial Convention,” which convened in this city, on the 11th inst., which were ordered to be transmitted to your Honorable body, for their consideration.

I am Very Respectfully,

Your Obed't Servant,

R. W. BEST, *Secretary.*





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*Ordered to be printed.*

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## RESOLUTIONS ON IMMIGRATION.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Convention, the great hope of the State, for an early and just development of her vast agricultural, mineral and manufacturing interests, is in successful competition with the great Northwest and other States for our just share of the yearly immigration to America :

*Resolved*, That it be, and is hereby declared the sense of this Convention, that it is the duty of the Legislature now in session, to provide a well digested system of immigration, and encourage the same by substantial aid, and through proper and efficient commissioners and agents in this country, Europe and Canada, to bring forward and force upon the attention and choice of immigrants the many attractions and the alluring temptations in our soil, climate and society, not surpassed in any Southern State as a field for immigrants.

*2nd Resolved*, That the Legislature in the opinion of this Convention should extend all needful protection to immigrants and capitalists, willing to assist in bringing them to this State, and in developing the vast physical resources of this State.

*3rd Resolved*, That the Railroads of this State be invited to co-operate efficiently in favor of a policy which may induce immigration to this State, and establish a system of efficient labor in agriculture and the mechanic arts; and to this end, that they be requested to fix the lowest possible fares for travel and transportation, compatible with their true interests.

A true copy :

R. W. BEST, *Secretary*.



THE NEW YORK

(Sole Agent)

REPORT MADE BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE NEW YORK

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900

The Board of Directors of the New York  
has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the  
report of the Board of Directors of the New York  
for the year ending December 31, 1900, and to  
recommend the same to the stockholders for their  
approval. The report of the Board of Directors  
shows that the business of the New York  
has been conducted in accordance with the  
policy of the Board of Directors, and that the  
assets of the New York have been maintained  
at a level which is sufficient to meet the  
requirements of the business.

Respectfully,  
J. W. F. [Signature]



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Doc. No. 34.]

[SESS. 1871-'72.]

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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## RESOLUTION ON SHEEP AND DOGS.

*Resolved*, That the Legislature now in session be respectfully requested to provide that in taking the list of taxable property for the present year in the respective counties, the number of dogs kept by each tax-payer, or other in his employ, or living on his land, shall be ascertained, as well as the number of sheep belonging to such tax-payer supposed to have been killed by dogs in the preceding twelve months.

A true copy :

R. W. BEST, *Secretary*.

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Doc. No. 35.]

[SESS. 1871-'72.]

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE OFFICE OF  
STATE GEOLOGIST.

*Resolved*, That this Convention has learned with great pleasure, in view of the vital importance of that office, that the present Legislature has refused to abolish the office of State Geologist.

A true copy :

R. W. BEST, *Secretary*.







*Ordered to be printed.*

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## RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

*Resolved*, That the president of this Convention communicate with the General Assembly, through the Committee on Agriculture, or otherwise, in his discretion, upon the propriety of passing a law in regard to the agricultural statistics of the State, and especially in relation to the number of acres planted in cotton and tobacco each year, and the amount of fertilizers purchased in connection therewith.

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend that a resolution be passed requesting the governor to correspond with the governors of the States growing cotton and tobacco in relation to the growing crops thereof, to the end that the producers of said crops may have accurate information concerning the current crops of cotton, tobacco and other growing products.

A true copy :

R. W. BEST, *Secretary*.

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Doc. No. 37.]

[SESS. 1871-'72.]

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE.

*Resolved*, That the Legislature, now in session, be requested to instruct the State Geologist to organize a Department of Agriculture, in connection with his present office.

A true copy :

R. W. BEST, *Secretary*.





*Ordered to be Printed.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
RALEIGH, N. C., 28th November, 1871.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly.*

For the information of your Honorable body, I herewith transmit the report of R. W. Lassiter, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, which was submitted to said Board on the 21st inst.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

*Governor.*

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RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21, 1871.

*To His Excellency TOD R. CALDWELL and the*

*Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina:*

It is my duty, as Secretary and Treasurer, to lay before your Honorable body a full statement of all things appertain-

ing to the University. The exercises of the College have been suspended since the beginning of this year, (1871), and by an order of the board of trustees the property of the University was placed under my care for its preservation; and, I am happy to be able to state that up to this time the buildings and other college property are in their usual state of preservation, and as free from damage done this year, as in any year prior to this; and nothing, but the decay incident to the want of occupation, has taken place.

The suspension of the exercises, of the University was a matter of necessity and duty—there being no funds in the Treasury with which to pay the Faculty, and no money arising from tuition fees, as the benefits of the College were offered free of charge to such as wished to patronize it to the extent of one hundred and twenty students. There has been no material change or improvement in the finances of the University.

The old debts for which the property of the University has been mortgaged remains unpaid, and with the accruing interest, the amount up to this time must be about fifty-eight thousand dollars (\$58,000.) In addition to this amount there is about the sum of five thousand dollars due the late Professors, balance unpaid on their salaries. There is also due the Board of Education the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, money borrowed by orders of the Executives Committee to pay the current expenses of the College and the salaries of the Professors, during the time they were employed in teaching, and to secure the payment of this last named amount certain valuable assets belonging to the University were deposited with the Treasurer of the Board of Education as collateral security, the same are described in the report hereto annexed. Making the aggregate sum of the debts due and owing by the University about seventy nine thousand dollars, as near as can be ascertained.

The suit to relieve the University from the Bank debt, which was brought in the United States Court, was dismissed by that court for the want of jurisdiction, and I was advised by



the Trustees most learned in the law, not to appeal as the same defense could be made in the State Courts, as in the United States Court. Should the Bank fail to recover, and the University be relieved from the payment of this debt, it will reduce its indebtedness about \$35,000. For the payment of the remainder of the debts there is no adequate means except the the property of the University secured in the mortgage.

Of the large amount of old debts due from individuals for money loaned before the war only a part of one debt amounting to one thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-six cents (\$1,819.96) has been paid; and, as this with other debts had been set apart by resolution for the payment of debts due the former Professors, to whom bonds had been issued for their salaries, the amounts so collected were immediately applied by my attorney in part payment of said Professor's bonds. All efforts to collect other old debts of this kind have proved unavailing. Some of the parties are dead, some insolvent, others gone into bankruptcy &c.

The bonds for money loaned during the existences of the confederacy are of little more value than the confederate money or the confederate securities, in which the funds of the University were invested.

The lands in Buncombe, Madison and Henderson counties have been placed under the supervision of Messrs. Woodfin & McCloud, attorneys for the University. These lands are said to exceed the estimates heretofore made, both in number of acres and in value. This may be an important interest to the University, when the country shall become more prosperous, and is now worth looking after in view of its ultimate value.

The suit for the recovery of lands in Tennessee brought by the late Hon. R. R. Heath, has not yet been determined; and since his death I have but little information in regard to its progress. Mr. S. W. Cockran, an eminent land lawyer, has informed me by letter that he expects the suit to be tried at an early day, and I have endeavored to secure his services in other cases in which the University is interested, but he has

not yet agreed to become our agent or attorney. I expect to hear from him at an early day, both as to the result of the pending suit, and as to whether he will undertake other cases for the University in the State of Tennessee.

The sum of four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$487.50) has been received from W. F. Stroud, of Chatham county, escheated property, and the further sum of one thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and three cents (\$1,119.02) has been received as the proceeds of escheated property from the estate of James B. Wallace, deceased, of the county of Mecklenburg. These sums have been deposited in bank to the credit of the University. There are other interests of this kind from which it is hoped something may be derived, as able attorneys have charge of them.

The following statement shows the amount of assets on hand, together with the receipts and disbursements of the past fiscal year.

From this exhibit it will be readily perceived that the prospects of the University are indeed gloomy, and there is no source from which aid can be readily expected but from the General Assembly without an appropriation to pay the large debt hanging over the University. This valuable property must at no distant day be sold, and perhaps sold at a price far below its real value.

It would seem that an institution around which the affections of so many distinguished men cluster, and which has heretofore been the pride and ornament of the State for generations, should command an influence sufficient to obtain relief from its present embarrassment, and be again started on its career of usefulness, especially when there is so much need of educational advantages in North Carolina.

Respectfully submitted.

R. W. LASSITER,

*Sec. and Treas. Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF BONDS, NOTES, &c., IN THE HANDS OF THE TREASURER OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, NOV. 21st, 1871.

6 North Carolina Bonds payable in Confederate money, \$1,000 each,	\$	6,000
1 Bond of J. E. Baker, due October 12th, 1860,		1,500
1 Bond of W. W. Whitehead, with interest from October 1st, 1800,		270
2 North Carolina State Bonds, (interest,)		200
1 Certificate of Public Treasurer,		70
1 Bond of N. L. Williams and others with interest from April 9th, 1861,		2,000
1 Bond of Sion H. Rogers. Interest from April 9th, 1860. Credit by \$1,819 96.		2,000
1 Note L. T. Clayton, (Confederate money subject to call.)		150
1 " S. M. Parish, " " " "		500
1 " G. T. Hausen & Smedes, " " " "		250
1 " P. M. Donnahoe, " " " "		1,000
1 " J. B. Franklin, " " " "		600
240 North Carolina Bonds, \$1,000 each,		240,000
55 Bonds of the City of Wilmington, \$100 each, (\$4,000)	{ Hypothecated to the Treasurer of Board of Education for money loaned \$16,000.	5,500
1 Virginia State Bond, (\$6,000)		10,000
2 " " " \$600 each,		12,000
20 Old North Carolina Bonds, (\$6,000)		20,000
		\$291,240



R. W. LASSITER, SECRETARY AND TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DR.			CR.		
1870.			1870.		
Nov. 15,	To Balance from last report,	858 25	Dec. 16,	By D. S. Patrick, on salary,	100
1871.			" "	" A. McIver, on salary,	200
Oct. 5,	Amount received from sale of escheated prop'y,	487 50	" 20,	" P. John's, adverg,	4
Nov. 7,	Amount received from sale escheated prop'y,	1,119 03	1871.		
" 7,	Amount received from Phillips & Merrimon Att'y's, part collected on bond of Sion H Rogers, \$2,000.	1,819 96	Jan. 3,	" C. Fetzer, "	3
			" 18,	" C. & Biggs, "	
			" 19,	" D. S. Patrick, on salary,	100
			" 25,	" A. T. T. Jones, for postage,	5 04
			Feb. 15,	" J. A. Martling, on salary,	100
			May 5,	" Self for expenses,	16 50
			" 5,	" J. O. Blake, Notary fees.	1 85
			" 8,	" E. S. S. Ashley, copying records,	21 50
			" 10,	" J. W. Norwood, Attorney's fee,	30
			" 23,	" R. S. Moore, expenses,	27
			June 21,	" C. J. Rogers, P. M postage,	5
			" 27,	" J. Swain, part on judgment,	50
			Oct. 5,	" Self, on salary,	400
			" 5,	" Phillips & Merrimon Commissioners for collecting \$1,819 96 of Sion H. Rogers' estate,	90 98
			" 5,	" Mrs. E. N. Grant, on bond,	39 30
			" 5,	" Judge Battle, ex'r. of D. L. Swain, on 26 bonds,	1,021 66
			" 5,	" Kemp P. Battle, part on 9 bonds,	353 66
			" 5,	" Jas. Phillips, part on 9 bonds,	314 36
				To balance,	1,399 89
		\$4,299 74			
1871.					
Nov'r. 2,	To bal. \$1,399 89				\$4,299 74

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*Ordered to be printed.*

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## REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The Joint Select Committee "to inquire into the management of the Penitentiary" have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report :

First. That the Board of Directors have ordered the work on the Penitentiary, as contracted for by the Coleman Brothers, to be discontinued. They allege as a reason therefor that they were authorized so to do by the express words of the contract under which the building was being constructed. The language is as follows: "The work to be prosecuted without any unnecessary delay, and to the satisfaction of the Assistant Architect and Commissioners," and "if it should be deemed necessary at any time to suspend the work by reason of bad weather or other cause the Board of Commissioners, Architect or Superintendent shall have power to do so and no extra charge shall be made therefor." As regards this alleged authority, two questions naturally present themselves: 1st. Whether the authority to discontinue the work is confined to an actual stress of bad weather, or plain violation of the contract on the part of Coleman Brothers; and 2d, whether the Directors can discontinue the work when they deem the weather unfit or the contract violated. The Committee are of opinion that by no reasonable intendment can the second position be correct, for that would be to place one party to the contract entirely in the power and at the mercy of the other. If the Directors become offended at the contractors, they might under this construction



order the work to be discontinued in the middle of summer, and the General Assembly would have no authority to go beyond their mere assertion that the weather was too inclement. The committee, therefore, take it that the Directors were bound to establish, 1st, that the weather, at the time the order was made was such as to render the further prosecution of the work unadvisable, or 2d, that there was at that time an actual and plain violation of the contract, or 3d, that there was some other good cause for its discontinuance. The Directors who were examined rely upon the first two reasons, to wit: bad weather and a violation of the contract. It was, therefore, unnecessary to extend further the enquiry as regarded the third branch of the investigation. The committee took no evidence as to the state of the weather and lay no stress upon this point. As regards a violation of the contract, the committee were of opinion that as the matter was being inquired into by another committee it was out of their province. In response to the first inquiry, therefore, they say,

1st. That the Board of Directors ordered the work on the penitentiary as contracted for by the Coleman Brothers to be discontinued.

2d. That there was no reason therefor, and the directors had no authority so to do unless the General Assembly is satisfied from the report of the committee to investigate the contract that the contract had been violated, excluding altogether the state of the weather from the question.

3d. The ninth section of chapter 191 of the laws of 1870-'71, does not seem to cover the case of supplies furnished by the directors. The words used in that section are "material" and "services." The position was distinctly taken by the directors. But as the word "supplies" is used in the resolution, and as it was very evident that the Legislature intended that the inquiry should be extended to the furnishing of anything by the directors the committee overruled the objection.

If the investigation should have been limited to a violation



of the section referred to, the Committee report that no violation on the part of any of the Directors has been shown.

If the Committee acted within the scope of their authority in extending the investigation to all cases where supplies of any description were furnished, then they report: That the witness, Utley, deposed that Mr. Coffield, one of the directors, informed that the office of steward would be given only upon condition that the supplies for the penitentiary should be purchased by such steward of G. T. Stronach and the meal ground at Mr. Bledsoe's mill; that this is distinctly contradicted by Mr. Coffield, and that the other directors who were examined state that there was never any such understanding or any other understanding concerning supplies. In view of this positive contradiction the Committee do not find that there was ever such an arrangement. It is not, however, disputed that a very large quantity of meal was ground at the mill of Mr. Bledsoe, one of the directors, and the Committee find such to be the fact. If this be a furnishing of supplies within the meaning of the resolution they so report.

3d. The Committee are of opinion that, at times during the Summer of 1870-'71, a sufficiency of good and wholesome food was not furnished to convicts? It is in evidence that the condition of things was contrary to the orders of the Directory, and was occasioned by the negligence of the subordinate officers. But the Committee are of opinion that the Directors are responsible to the General Assembly, for everything that occurs at the Penitentiary and can not plead their orders as excuse or palliation. The Committee find nothing criminal in this regard in the conduct of the Directors, but they must be upon grounds of public policy held responsible for the acts of their subordinates.

4th. The Committee are of opinion that there was no considerable want of clothing during the past summer.

5th. That since the 3rd Monday of April 1871, the health of the convicts has been endangered and impaired by the want of vegetable food. It is in evidence that during the summer

there was a great scarcity of vegetables of all kinds, and that they could not be obtained in sufficient quantities to supply the necessity.

6th. That under the management of the present Board of Directors the salaries of the Steward and Physician have been increased and the pay of the Guards and Overseers increased. The reasons assigned theretore is the increased number of convicts and the consequent increased labor of the Steward and Physician. The reasons assigned for the decrease of pay is the "appreciation of currency and decreased price of provisions." The Committee consider the reason entirely insufficient.

In conclusion the Committee make the following recommendations:

1. That the 9th section of chapter 191 of the acts of 1870-'71 be so amended as to include the case of supplies.

2. That the daily rations of the convicts be regulated by law.

3. That the pay of all subordinate officers of the penitentiary be also fixed in such a manner that it cannot be altered by the directors.

4. That no subordinate be discharged except upon charges regularly preferred and legally established; that the directors be required to keep a full record of all such proceedings and report them to the General Asembly.

L. C. LATHAM, *Chairman.*

R. F. LEHMAN,

W. G. B. MORRIS,

THOS. D. JOHNSTON.

The Committee think it due the Directors to say that they did not deem it proper to permit them to be present when the convicts, employees and subordinate officers of the penitentiary were under examination.

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The Joint Select Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to enquire into the management of the peni-



penitentiary, met at the penitentiary at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, January 23, 1872. Present: Messrs. Latham, Lehman and Johnston.

MOSES A. BLEDSOE being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Q. Have the Board of Directors ordered the work on the penitentiary as contracted for by the Coleman Bros. to be discontinued, and if so, for what reason and by what authority?

A. The Board of Directors have ordered the work to be discontinued, for the reason that the Board did not deem it prudent or proper to permit the work to go on at a season of the year when the mortar was liable to freeze and become worthless, and for the additional and principal reason that the work was not being done according to the contract and specifications. The eleven particulars in which the contract has been violated have been already furnished to the Senate Committee on penal institutions. The order was made since the 1st of January. The work was discontinued by virtue of the authority given by the contract in the words following: "The work to be prosecuted without any unnecessary delay, and to the satisfaction of the assistant architect and commissioners." Further authority is given in the last clause of the specifications, as follows: "If it should be deemed necessary at any time to suspend the work by reason of bad weather or other cause, the Board of Commissioners, Architect or Superintendent shall have power to do so, and no extra charge shall be made therefor."

Q. For what length of time was the work to be suspended?

A. Until the further order of the Board. It has never been ordered to be resumed. At our January meeting the Superintendent reported in writing certain facts, by reason of which the work was ordered to be discontinued. (This written statement is to be furnished by Mr. Bledsoe and appended.)

Q. Have the Directors or any one of them violated the 9th section of the act of 1870-'71, chapter 191, by contracting for supplies for the Penitentiary, directly or indirectly?

A. To my knowledge the 9th section of the act referred to



has never been violated. There has been no contract made for material, services or provisions since the present board went into power. The board ordered the Steward to purchase where he could do so for the least money. The bacon has generally been bought in Baltimore by the hogshead, the corn in Nortolk by the large quantity. The Steward has never to my knowledge purchased supplies from any member of the board. I have a mill in which my son is interested. Some corn was ground at that mill. The only benefit to me was the toll. I charged nothing for hauling.

Q. Do you know whether unwholesome or insufficient food was furnished to the convicts during the summer of 1871; what was the character of the food so furnished and who is responsible therefor?

A. It is the duty of the Steward to supply the provisions. The Board ordered and instructed the Steward to supply wholesome food sufficient in quantity. I have no reason to believe that the order has been violated. The board instructed the Steward to supply each man half a pound of Baltimore bacon, per day. I have heard from the Steward that upon one occasion, he found that some fish he had purchased, were spoilt and he returned them. I do not know that he used any of them. I never directed the Steward to purchase at any particular place. I do not know where he generally purchases. That is entirely a matter within his discretion. I do not know that any member of the Board has any interest in any mercantile establishment in town. If unwholesome food has been furnished, it was the fault or misfortune of the Steward. The affair of the spoilt fish occurred last summer. The convicts were furnished a peck of meal per week—occasionally flour bread—irish potatoes frequently, and other vegetables when they could be obtained. They sometimes had coffee. The Steward determines what is to be given. The overseers are instructed to give the convicts bread whenever they call for it. I have seen barrels of remnants of bread and meat thrown away by the

convicts. These remnants were given to the hogs. Our hogs were raised entirely in this way without other expense.

Q. Were the convicts properly clothed in the year 1871—if not, why, and in what particular?

A. I never heard that there was any insufficiency, or any suffering on account of the insufficiency of clothing. When the cloth to make uniforms of was ordered, it did not come as soon as expected and some inconvenience, but no suffering, may have arisen on that account. The cloth was purchased of Frieze & Co., of Salem. I think Holt's Factory made the striped shirts.

Q. Has the health of the convicts been endangered or impaired since the 3d Monday of April, 1871, for the want of proper and sufficient food, and if so to what extent?

A. I do not think it has. There have been a number of cases of scurvy during the summer, which the physician says was owing to the scarcity of vegetables. Vegetables were procured whenever it was possible.

Q. Have the salaries of the Deputy Warden, Steward and Physician been increased, and the pay of the guards and overseers been diminished under the management of the present Board of Directors, and if so, what was the reason therefor?

A. There has been no change in the pay of the Deputy Warden. The salary of the Steward has been increased two hundred dollars a year. His salary was increased for the reason, 1st, that his duties are much more onerous than those of the former Steward; 2d, he was made the only disbursing officer of the institution and required to enter into bond with good security for the faithful discharge of his duty and the disbursement of the public funds. His salary was increased \$200 because his responsibility was more than correspondingly increased; but his salary is still fifty dollars less than the former Steward. The Physician is not a salaried officer. He formerly had \$700 per annum; now he has \$3 per head a year. He is paid every month. The pay of the guards and overseers have been diminished because their pay was deemed too high.



The pay of the guard was \$1 per day. It has been reduced to \$25 per month. The pay of the overseers was \$500 a year. It is now \$450. The Board thought that their pay ought to be reduced because of the appreciation of currency and decreased costs of provisions.

Q. Is there such a firm as Gassett, Bledsoe & Co.?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Was there ever such a firm?

A. There was for about 20 or 30 days.

Q. What Bledsoe was connected with the firm?

A. My son.

Q. Did you have any capital in the firm?

A. Not a cent.

Q. What was the business of the firm?

A. Commission house. I was never in the house while my son was in the business.

Q. Who was the Company?

A. I do not know. I never knew who was the Company.

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Subscribed and sworn.

We have read over the above testimony of Mr. Bledsoe and concur in all the statements he has made and adopt them as our own, except the statements made in regard to the firm of Gassett, Bledsoe & Co., of which we know nothing.

W. M. BOYLAN,

G. W. THOMPSON,

C. H. COFFIELD.

Subscribed and sworn.

D. C. Murray being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Q. State your position in the Penitentiary.

A. I am Steward of this Institution and have been since the 19th of April last.

Q. State your duties as Steward.

A. To purchase supplies and clothing, disburse the funds,



give out rations, superintend the shoe shop and tailor shop. The washing is under my charge—so is the cooking.

Q. Where do you generally purchase supplies?

A. Generally the bacon is purchased in Baltimore. Sometimes we get out and then I purchase small quantities here. On two or three occasions I have purchased large quantities here. I generally purchase corn in Norfolk—occasionally here.

Q. From whom do you purchase in Baltimore and Norfolk?

A. I purchase bacon from Love, Martin & Co., Smith & Nicodemus, and Armstrong & Hopkins. In Norfolk I purchase from John B. Neal & Co.

Q. Did you have any previous acquaintance with either of these gentleman?

A. I knew none of those in Baltimore. I found out that some merchants here purchased of them and wrote to them. I commenced trading with John B. Neal & Co., through Major Baker one of the firm.

Q. Whom did you succeed as Steward?

A. M. Grausman.

Q. Was he a candidate for re-election.

A. He was.

Q. If you know state your respective votes.

A. He received one and I received three.

Q. State whether to your knowledge insufficient or unwholesome food was furnished to the convicts during the past summer.

A. No. I remember hearing some little complaint on the the part of the baker about the meal being musty. After that time I ceased to purchase in large quantities.

Q. Who was the baker?

A. His name was Sales. He has left.

Q. Where was your meal ground?

A. Some at Fowle & Haywood's—most of it at Ed. Bledsoe's mill.

Q. Do you know whether Moses A. Bledsoe has an interest in that mill?

A. I do not know whether it belongs to him or his son.

Q. Have you during the past summer heard any complaint on the part of the convicts as regards their food?

A. No complaint as regards the wholesomeness. I have heard complaints as regards the quantity. I am satisfied that the complaints were groundless. At the time such complaints were being made I have seen where bread had been thrown out of the windows.

Q. State the usual daily rations allowed a healthy convict and how and by what means it is furnished?

A. Half a pound of clean rib sides, three loaves corn bread each weighing about 14 ounces. The overseers who attend the feeding of them are instructed to give them more bread if they desire it. We give each man a dipper holding over a pint full of peas. Sometimes during the summer we gave them Irish potatoes. It took about three and a half bushels a day for them. I did not give them potatoes often, because they did not like them. A few times we gave them cabbages; sometimes onions under the recommendation of the physician. Last summer we gave them rye coffee, sometimes meal coffee. They did not like it and would break up their cups. The coffee was not sweetened.

Q. From whom in this place did you usually purchase bacon?

A. From G. T. Stronach, W. C. Stronach & Co., and Marcom & Alford.

Q. From whom did you principally purchase?

A. From G. T. Stronach.

Q. What price did you pay?

A. As high as  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cents; as low as  $8\frac{1}{4}$  cents.

Q. In what quantities did you purchase?

A. In quantities of about 500 pounds. I purchased of G. T. Stronach because I could buy there at the least price.

Q. Is Mr. G. T. or W. C. Stronach any connection of any one of the directors, or of yourself, either by blood or marriage?

A. Mr. G. T. Stronach married my wife's niece. He is no connection of either of the Board of Directors.

Q. Did you purchase any fish last summer?

A. I did.

Q. Where did you purchase them?

A. Most of them of Mr. G. T. Stronach.

Q. What did you pay for them?

A. I cannot tell without referring to my books.

Q. Did you examine the fish before purchasing?

A. I examined one barrel. I always purchased with the understanding that if they were not good they were to be returned. I did return some.

Q. How many were used before you discovered their unsoundness?

A. None. No spoilt fish were ever issued.

Q. Did you ever ask Mr. Stronach how many spoilt fish he had left on hand and then order ten barrels of spoilt fish for the convicts and two barrels of good fish for the guard?

A. I never did.

Q. Have you any interest in the firm of G. T. Stronach?

A. I have no interest in any firm.

Q. Were you ever in business with Stronach?

A. Never. I was in business once and employed W. C. Stronach as clerk.

Q. Who was connected with you in business?

A. At one time, Mr. Selby; at another, a Mr. O'Neal.

Q. Are you connected with any of the directors by blood or marriage?

A. I am not.

Q. Were you ever in business with any one of them?

A. I never was.

Q. Did you ever hear any complaint about the clothing?

A. I have. Last fall the board made arrangements to have the clothes manufactured. They were not manufactured in time, and some of the men had to wear their thin clothing. No sickness or suffering was occasioned by it. I went in the



market and purchased cloth and had it made up for those who were badly dressed. They have been supplied with shoes and stockings. They have had one pair of stockings this winter. They have no flannel shirts. Their shirts are made of thick osnaburgs. Each man has a straw mattress and three blankets. They sleep double. I am under the impression that in the winter fifteen or sixteen are confined together in a cell, in summer a less number. The witness adds that for the first three months he has given the convicts about three-fourths pound of fresh beef twice a month.

Subscribed and sworn

D. C. MURRAY.

Committee adjourned at 6:30 p. m., to meet at 11 a. m. on Wednesday the 24th, at the Penitentiary.

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WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1872.

The Committee met at the Penitentiary at 11 o'clock, A. M. Present, Messrs. Latham, Lehman, Johnston, McAfee and Morris.

D. C. Murray's examination continued :

Q. Have you ever collected any moneys as steward ; if so, have you made full return of the moneys so received ?

A. I have received some checks from Mr. Bledsoe, as President of the Board, and some money from employees for the making and repairing of shoes. Of these I have made full return.

Q. By Mr. Lehman. Did you receive \$26, or an account for that amount from Jos. Mathews, if so state whether you made due return of that amount in your report ?

A. I never received any money from Mathews. I received some accounts which were deducted from the checks given those who were indebted in the shoe shop. I never had any transaction with him of a money character outside of the shoe

shop. I have received the following accounts from the shoe shop and no other, while Mathews was connected with it: June 1871, \$13.30; June 1871, \$26.15; July 1871, \$46.30. All these I have accounted for. The first three items were re-received from Mathews.

Q. Have you brought liquor to the Penitentiary for the use of the board. If so state whether any member of the board has ever been drunk on duty here?

A. I have at different times brought liquor here for the board. I have never seen any one of them drunk. I paid for it out of my private funds.

Q. By Mr. Lehman. Did you ever ask Geo. Stronach in the presence of Jos. Mathews whether he had any more spoilt fish. If so state when and where?

A. I never did.

Q. By Mr. Lehman. Do you know of your own knowledge or upon information that during the past summer or at any other time during your connection with this Institution, a cat was killed and eaten by one or more of the convicts?

A. I do not know it of my own knowledge; I heard it. I also heard that rats had been eaten. I received the information outside.

Q. Give the names of the convicts?

A. J. H. Edmundson, C. C. Summey, Henry Harrington, Stephen Lewis, Walter Scott, J. M. Hunnicut, Ferrel Kent.

Q. Did you ever hear any convict threatened with punishment if he should reveal the fact that a cat had been eaten?

A. I never did?

Q. Were any of the clothes made for the convicts made up at the residence of any one of the Directors?

A. I gave out some to Mrs. Busbee who sent them to Mr. Bledsoe's. Whether they were made at Mr. Bledsoe's or given out to the poor in the neighborhood, I am not positive. I paid Mrs. Busbee and took her receipt.

Q. Did you ever purchase any fish at auction?

A. I did not. In regard to the bread, I desire to add that



on one occasion I noticed it was a little sour. I learned that it arose from the fact of its having been made up too long. After that I had it baked immediately after it was made up.

D. C. MURRAY.

Subscribed and sworn.

COLUMBUS SUMMEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Q. State your name, age, of what county you were formerly resident, and for what offence you are imprisoned ?

A. Columbus Summey ; 23 years of age ; Henderson county ; larceny of a pistol.

Q. Were you confined here during the past summer ?

A. I was.

Q. State in what manner the prisoners were fed and clothed.

A. They did not have enough to eat. I did not have enough myself, and I heard others complaining.

Q. What did you have to eat ?

A. Enough bread three times a day, between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of meat a day—sometimes bacon, sometimes pork. At night we had nothing but bread. At dinner we had peas—sometimes greens—sometimes we had rice—frequently during the Fall. We had potatoes a few times. We had no coffee during the Summer, except in the hospital. There were a right smart of sick. Our clothing during the summer was good enough, except on account of the vermin. Now there are a great deal of vermin and we suffer for the want of underclothing. We have no drawers or under-shirts. We have had one pair of cotton socks this winter. They are long since worn out and my feet are frostbitten on that account.

Q. Did you ever hear that a cat was killed and eaten in the Penitentiary.

A. I was in the crowd that killed and eat it. The cat was killed by some of the negroes and thrown over into our cell. We took it, got a frying pan, carried it to the fire and cooked it. We did it because we did not have enough to eat. Edmundson, Walter Scott, Raiford Pearce, Peyton Price, Stephen



Lewis, and others whose names I do not recollect were present, Edmundson and I skinned the cat, Edmundson cooked it.

Q. Have you had any fish since Mr. Murray has been here?

A. I have not.

Q. What has been the character of the bread you received?

A. During the summer it was frequently unsound, more frequently than otherwise. Now it is tolerably good.

Q. Why did you eat the cat?

A. Because they did not give us enough to eat.

Q. Did you ever eat a cat before?

A. Never.

Q. Did you ever eat rats before?

A. I did while a prisoner at Point Lookout.

Q. Do you know of convicts throwing their rations away?

A. I have seen them throw their rations of bread away because it was spoilt. I never knew them to throw their meat away.

Q. How many blankets have you?

A. One double blanket. In weather like this we sleep cold.

Q. Do you know of a hog having died of disease in the Penitentiary and if so what became of the carcass?

A. I know of two hogs that died. A negro named Alfred Paine eat a piece of the first that died. At that time we did not get enough to eat. The hog had been boiled up for soap grease. When the second one died a negro named Peter Smith cut off a piece raw, and brought it in the hospital to eat, but the Stewart made him throw it away.

Q. You remember when the government of the Penitentiary changed hands, state whether the condition of the convicts has altered since then?

A. It has altered for the worse. We are as well off as regards clothes, but in the matter of food much worse. We had occasionally spoilt bread under the old government but not as frequent as under the new.

Subscribed and sworn to.

his

COLUMBUS X SUMMEY,

mark.

John H. Edmundson being duly sworn deposes and says :

Q. Give your name, age, previous occupation, former residence, and for what offence and for what time you are sentenced.

A. John Henry Edmundson ; 25 years of age next March ; farming and turpentine getting ; Columbus county ; horse stealing and assault with a deadly weapon ; ten years ; five for each offence.

Q. Do you know any thing about a cat having been eaten in the Penitentiary ?

A. I do. I was one of the men that help eat it.

Q. Who skinned the cat ?

A. Summey and myself.

Q. How did you get the cat ?

A. The cat come in the cell where Summey and myself were. I first took the cat up and put her down ; then Summey took the cat up and said, " Lets eat her. We shall starve," or " about to starve." Summey then killed her with a bunk-board. We then skinned and eat the cat. This was between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. We had to keep her a day and a half before we got a chance to cook it.

Q. Why did you eat the cat ?

A. We did it for the lack of something to eat. I have seen the day here that I could eat a piece of a dog.

Q. What clothing do you have ?

A. We have one pair of pants which we never change, two shirts which we change sometimes once a week, sometimes once in two weeks, frequently not more than once in a month. We have no drawers, and have had only one pair of stockings this winter.

Q. How about your rations ?

A. We do not get enough to eat, only about three ounces of meat a day. For two or three months we had fish—one small herring cooked with the entrails in for breakfast. At such times no meal was given us. The fish at times were perfectly rotten. The bacon and pork we got was good. To-day I got



for dinner about an ounce of meat, about four spoonful of peas and a corn dogger.

Q. Do you know anything about any spoilt or diseased meat being eaten?

A. I saw a sick chicken going about the yard moped up. Finally she died and was thrown on the ash pile. I saw a negro named Alfred Paine pick it up, cook it and eat it.

J. EDMONSON.

Subscribed and sworn to.

ALFRED PAINE, of Caswell, a convict, sentenced for five years, three of which have expired, for horse stealing, aged about 24 years, being duly sworn deposes and says:

Q. Did you ever eat any diseased or spoilt meat, and if so, state under what circumstances:

A. A hog died here of disease last fall. They were boiling it up for soap grease. I went in the kitchen and asked Britt to give me some of it. He did so and I eat it.

Q. Why did you eat it?

A. I was hungry. They did not give me anything like enough to eat.

Q. Did you ever eat a chicken that had died of disease?

A. I did, but I did not know it had died. It was found dead by Britt, who said he thought some one had killed it. I eat the chicken because I was hungry and they did not give me enough.

Q. Is there any difference between what you get now and what you got last summer?

A. It is a little bit better. We are making out better since the Legislature met. We get a few more peas, but no more meal.

Q. How was the fare last winter?

A. Pretty fair. We got enough to eat up to last April.

Q. What is your usual ration a day?

A. We get a piece of meat about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches one way and two the other, thinner than my finger, for breakfast and dinner,



with a small loaf of bread. For dinner we get about four spoonsful of peas. For supper a small pone of bread.

Subscribed and sworn.

his

ALFRED X PAINE.

mark.

MILES GOODWIN being duly sworn, says:

"I am in my fiftieth year, am now overseer of the prisoners, have been in service here for two years, was Sergeant of the guard under the old board. I reported to Steward, Superintendent and one of the Directors (Mr. Boylan,) that the food given to the convicts was insufficient in quality and quantity; they did for a short time improve on the rations, but not generally. The food is somewhat better than before; has been so since November. The quantity and quality of the food now is as good as it was under the old board except that they do not get flour-bread, fish and coffee; the old board gave them rye coffee, they used to have a change of fish and molasses, but now they have neither. I took one meal's rations for one man—supper—and showed it to Mr. Boylan and told him it was not sufficient for working men. The flour-bread under the old board was in lieu of corn bread; now they have corn bread instead of flour bread. Last year the prisoners threw away bread because it was not warm. They do not throw away so much now. When the change was made from flour bread to corn bread, they frequently throw away the bread, but now they do not do so—but eat up all they get. When I showed Mr. Boylan the meal's rations, he said he was in favor of giving prisoners more and requiring more labor from them. I don't know that I spoke to any other member of the board about it.

Sworn and subscribed.

MILES GOODWIN.

CHARLES ERWIN sworn, says:

I am one of the guard. I remember about a cat being

killed ; was guard at the cells at the time. I found the head and skin of it in the slop bucket. I don't know whether or not the prisoners ate it. I asked for a piece of it in order to find out who killed it. I can't tell what their reason was for killing it. . The men who killed the cat were on sick list. The rations furnished are amply sufficient for some men, but not for others. Some men require more than others. The cell doors were closed that day. Some days I thought the rations were plentiful, on others I thought them scant. It was frequently the case that the prisoners were asking for something to eat. I saw some of the prisoners have a piece of the hog that died. The pieces were raw. I made them throw it away. I think one colored prisoner got a piece from Britt, the cook, who was making soap of it, and ate it. These were laboring prisoners not on the sick list. One of them—Peter, I think, is his name—had some ten or fifteen pounds of it washing to cook it. It was reported that the hog died of distemper. I have been here for about seven months. About three months of the time I was superintending the washing of the prisoners, &c.—their cleanliness. They sometimes had a change of clothing per week, but sometimes not. I don't know whether they have a supply now or not. The prisoners complained a great deal to me for clothing and for want of rations. This is an almost universal thing with some of them.

C. ERWIN.

Subscribed and sworn.

The committee adjourned at 5:30 o'clock p. m., to meet at 7:30 p. m. same day at No. 48, National Hotel.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the committee except Mr. McAfee.

W. A. JOHNSON being duly sworn deposes and says :

Q. State your name, age, residence and occupation ?

A. W. A. JOHNSON ; nearly 57 years of age ; Harnett county ; farmer by occupation.



Q. Were you ever connected in any way with the Penitentiary? If so, in what way?

A. I have been. I was overseer of convicts.

Q. When?

A. I commenced the 3d of June; I remained to the 13th of July; I think I then left, went home and remained until the 7th day of September; on that day I returned to the Penitentiary, where I remained until the last day of the State Fair, some time in October.

Q. What was the character of the food both as to quantity and quality which was furnished the convicts while you were connected with the institution?

A. The principal part of the time it was very scanty and not good; occasionally it answered and enough of it; the bread was always bad; the baker told Mr. Bledsoe it was because the corn was bad; two-thirds of the time the rations were not more than half sufficient; the fish used were frequently bad; a large quantity were so utterly bad that they were hauled off; I have seen very frequently large quantities of provisions, especially bread, thrown away by the convicts because it was impossible to eat it, it stank so; I have complained and shown the rations to Mr. Bledsoe, especially the bread; he insisted it was good and left it to the baker to decide; the baker decided it was bad and for the reason that the meal was ground from musty corn; Mr. Bledsoe asked the baker if he knew where it was ground, and the baker replied at his (Bledsoe's) mill; Mr. Bledsoe made no reply.

Q. Have you ever seen skippers in the meat used?

A. I have; both in that fed to the convicts and that to the guard.

Q. Was the attention of the Steward called to these facts?

A. It was.

Q. Was meat with skippers in it used after that?

A. Very often.

Q. How about the fish?

A. Four times out of five the fish was spoilt.



Q. Did any one complain to the board?

A. We complained every time the board met to the board, or at least we were sent for and would tell about the fare; almost all the overseers would complain.

Q. What overseers?

A. Mr. Norwood, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Young, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fleming and Mr. Harrison.

Q. What would be the result?

A. The Board would order us to have wholesome and sufficient food. This would be given as long as the board was in session, but would then be discontinued and the old complaints would be renewed. When the board again met, we would again complain and so on. I frequently complained to the present Steward; nothing resulted from the complaints.

Q. Why did you leave the Penitentiary?

A. I resigned.

Q. Is there any ill feeling existing between you and any member of the Board?

A. None. Mr. Coffield and myself are both Commissioners of Harnett County

Q. Have you ever seen convicts working without shirts?

A. Frequently. Sometimes they would have on a thick jacket. It was summer and when they got warm they would take off their jackets and be perfectly naked to their waists.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that any of the convicts could not work because they had no clothing?

A. I do, but not how many. This was in October. In fact it was so all the time I was there.

Q. What rations of meat did the convicts usually get?

A. Sometimes tolerably fair, but frequently only a mouthful or two. Sometimes so little that the men would not eat it but keep it to show the overseers. The bread for breakfast was cooked overnight. I have frequently seen cracks in the bread in the morning that you could lay a goose quill in, and the crack chock full of chinchies. The men absolutely could not eat it.

WM. A. JOHNSON.

Subscribed and sworn.

WILLIAM UTLEY being duly sworn deposes :

Q. What is your age, occupation and residence ?

A. I am forty-three years of age, farmer, and live in Wake county.

Q. Were you ever connected with the penitentiary, and if so, in what capacity and when ?

A. I was Sergeant of the guard in the penitentiary ; went on duty there on Monday after first meeting of present Board in April last, and left there at the meeting in July.

Q. Under what circumstances did you become connected with the Penitentiary ?

A. I was recommended to the Board by Mr. Coffield, who had proposed to me to go there. Mr. Coffield is relative of mine by marriage. He (Coffield) told me that I had done a good deal for him and he was in a situation to do favors for me ; asked me what situation I preferred. I told him I would like to be Steward, as I had had some experience in feeding hands. His reply was that I should have that position. I did not get this situation. He stated to me that after seeing the Board they found, from the number of applications, that a compromise would have to be made ; that each member of the Board had his particular friends to be supplied with positions, and I inferred from his conversation that the Steward's place could only be given upon condition that the grinding of meal should be done at Mr. Bledsoe's mill ; and in further conversation he said the supplies were to be furnished principally from a certain house in town, which house, I inferred from his language, was to be Mr. G. T. Stronach's. I got the office of Sergeant of the Guard.

Q. Was an promise made to you concerning this position, and if so what was it ?

A. Mr. Coffield said he could give me the office of Sergeant of the Guard, and he had the promise of Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. Boylan, and Mr. Thompson that at the next meeting of the Board my salary should be made the same as that of Steward, which was eight hundred dollars, and that my wife should have as much



sewing as she wanted to do. I got the position, but my salary was not raised.

Q. State what was the character of food issued to convicts while you were there, both as to quantity and quality?

A. The food was often spoilt; the fish was spoilt. I examined the fish frequently. The convicts complained to me and my attention being called to the fact by the overseers. The meal was often small in quantity. I have seen them have a piece not larger than the length and width of my two fore fingers for their dinner. I examined, several times, the loaf bread and corn bread, my attention being called to it by the prisoners and overseers. The corn bread was often sour and the light bread was often very sour, and was made out of a dark, poor flour, not fit, in my opinion, to make loaf bread of. The fare of the guard and overseers was very rough. I sat at the head of the table of the guard. Often the fare was not sufficient; the fish frequently tainted, and the meat spoiled, tasting badly. I was once in a conversation with Mr. Coffield and told him that if the convicts did not get better food they would die; he replied that the fare was sufficient in quantity, and as good as they were used to, and a great many negroes would be glad to be in there to get as good fare as that.

Q. Did you know the team and driver of Mr. Bledsoe?

A. I did know them well. I saw them frequently bring meal into the Penitentiary, but where it came from I do not know of my own knowledge.

Q. Do you know that the meal brought by Mr. Bledsoe's team, at any time, was damaged?

A. I know that the meal would be about exhausted when they would come in, and after the meal was brought by them the bread would be sour.

Q. State what you know of the character and quantity of the clothing of the convicts?

A. I have seen some of the convicts nearly bare of shirts and nearly bare of pants. I have seen some of them bareheaded, they would complain of having no hats &c. I have seen them



barefooted and frequently sent from their works to their cells on account of the want of shoes &c.

Q. Did you ever observe any vermine &c., about the cells or on the prisoners?

A. I have seen large quantities of chinchcs in the prisoner's and guards quarters also, have never seen any other vermin on the convicts.

Q. State anything you know in regard to the moral restraints and general conduct of the convicts?

A. The male and female convicts were allowed to be together frequently, and one or two bastard children were born while I was there, and I called the attention of the board to these facts. There were other female convicts pregnant in my opinion, and no steps were ever taken while I was there to prevent the intercourse above spoken of.

Q. Why did you leave the Penitentiary?

A. I resigned my position because I heard that I was kept in by the board on account of Mr. Coffield, and that but for the respect they had for him I would be turned out, these facts coming to my knowledge I immediately went before the board and was released, having given in my resignation the night before to the Warden and asked him to put some one else on duty in my stead.

Q. Did you ever give any of the convicts any of your rations?

A. I have done so frequently. They begged me very often for something to eat. I did this in violation of orders, and because I believed they were suffering and needed it.

WILLIAM UTLEY.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, recalled:

Q. Where are you stopping in Raleigh?

A. At Mr. Schloss's—City Hotel.

Q. Did you see any member of the Board of Commissioners on yesterday or last night?

A. I saw Mr. Coffield last night.

Q. Say what, if any conversation occurred between you and him.

A. Mr. Coffield asked me if I was summoned to come here and I told him I was not. Mr. Coffield then asked me who went after me, or how I happened to come, and I replied that I came at the instance of Mr. Benjamin Coleman, Mr. Merrill and Mr. Utley, and that they told me if I didn't come before the committee that a subpoena would be issued for me and that I had better come without it. He then spoke of Mr. Utley's acts at the penitentiary, and said that if Utley didn't mind the way he acted, or something of that kind, he (Utley) would be put in the penitentiary. Did not say who would put Mr. Utley there; that he would have Mr. Matthews before the grand jury &c., in regard to Utley's conduct at the penitentiary. I don't remember the exact words.

Q. Did Mr. Coffield advise you not to appear before this Committee?

A. I understood Mr. Coffield to advise me not to come before this Committee, and said that as I was not legally summoned I could not get any pay for my attendance, &c. I was at the time he thus advised me, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of attending this committee. He did not say that this committee would get me into trouble. He knew that I was an acquaintance of Mr. Utley. He had seen me with Mr. Utley just before this conversation, as Mr. Utley and myself were sitting before the fire together when Mr. Coffield came in.

Q. Did he make any statement to you as to the evidence given in before this committee by any witness?

A. He spoke of Mr. Goodwin's evidence; said that he (G.) had sworn that the prisoners got a half pound of meat per day on an average. He did not caution me about saying anything to Mr. Utley about his conduct at the penitentiary. In a conversation I afterwards had with Mr. Utley I told him what Mr. Coffield had said to me, the substance of which I have above given.

Q. State anything you may know about the killing and eat-



ing of rats, cats or any other unwholesome food by the convicts during your connection with the Penitentiary?

I have seen the convicts eating rats. It was some time in September or October, when a barn was removed. There was a large quantity of rats in the barn, and the convicts eagerly sought them, killed them and eat them, each appearing anxious to get them. There was a hog that died on Friday or Saturday and on the next Monday or Tuesday it was boiled up for the purpose of making soap, which created a horrible stench. The hog had been diseased and the stench was very disagreeable. This was the hog a portion of which was said to have been eaten by convicts. I did not see any of the convicts eating the hog or eat which was said to have been eaten.

Q. By Mr. Coffield. Did I not tell you that Utley had conspired with others to liberate the prisoners and that I had used my influence to prevent his indictment, but that I should not be able to prevent it longer, and that Mathews would probably be sent before the Grand Jury for that purpose, and that I was surprised at his willingness to volunteer evidence without being summoned?

A. I think Mr. Coffield did say about the substance of this to me.

Q. By Mr. Coffield. Did I not state to you that if the convicts were not properly fed, the facts should be known and that Mr. Goodwin had stated that the prisoners received half-pound of meat per day?

A. He said that Mr. Goodwin had stated that the prisoners received half-pound of meat per day. I don't remember that he stated the first part of this question to me.

Q. Did not the Directors, on all occasions, assure you that it was their desire that the employees and convicts should have a sufficiency of good and wholesome food?

A. They did, as I have before stated, but we did not get it.

Q. Do you know whose corn it was that was ground at Mr. Bledsoe's mill of which complaint was made?

A. I do not know.



Q. How often did you complain to me or the board of the sourness of the meal?

A. Nearly every meeting of the board; both overseers, guards and prisoners would complain to the board of the fare, and they would promise that the evil should be corrected.

Q. Were not the complaints alluded to by you most generally in reference to the bacon?

A. The complaint was "bad bread;" the baker would say he could not make better bread because of bad flour and bad meal.

Q. Was there a sufficiency of provisions for the employees and convicts while you were there?

A. There was plenty of bread but not a sufficiency of meat for the convicts.

Q. Have you not seen large quantities of both bread and meat in barrels taken from the cells and dining room for the hogs?

A. I have seen quantities of provisions picked up from around the cells where the convicts had thrown away and started off in the direction of the hog pen, the prisoners stating that they were thrown away because they could not eat them.

Q. Did you examine the provisions yourself which were thrown away, as you state?

A. Occasionally I did; not every time.

Q. Were the provisions unsound or unwholesome?

A. They were; bread was sour; meat tainted.

Q. By Committee. Did you ever hear the prisoners declare in the act of throwing away the provisions that they were doing so because of its unwholesomeness?

A. I heard them say so frequently; they would often go to their work and complain of being so weak from hunger that they could not work, and they were sent back to their cells and locked up.

Q. By Bledsoe. Were these men well or sick men?

A. They appeared well, their complaint being that they were weak from hunger.

Q. By same. Did you report these facts to the directors or officers?

A. I reported them to the officers.

Q. By same. Did you ever report to the directors, that any man was unable to work for want of food?

A. I don't know that I ever did.

Q. By same. Did you ever know any convict to be required to work who was unable to do so for want of food?

A. I don't know that I did, the only knowledge I had of this being the complaint of the convicts themselves.

Q. By same. Were you not ordered that when a convict complained of being unable to work, he should not be required to work?

A. I was so ordered.

Q. By same. Were either the convicts or employees ever required to eat unwholesome food?

A. We would complain to the steward of the unwholesome food, and his answer was, we could eat it or let it alone.

Q. By same. Do you consider western bacon wholesome food?

A. Some is and some is not wholesome, it is not wholesome when spoilt.

Q. By same. Did you not inform me that you never had eaten western bacon, did not like it and could not eat it?

A. I told you so, and I did not eat the western meat.

Q. Did you not inform me (Bledsoe) that there was plenty of bacon, but that it was not well prepared?

A. At the time I so informed you that was the case.

Q. Was there not generally more complaint as to the manner of serving the provisions than as to the quality or quantity?

A. There was among the overseers and guards.

Q. Were not the prisoners of overseers, guards and convicts cooked by same cooks and in same kitchen?

A. I don't know that they were, but I have good reason to believe that they were all cooked under same supervision.



Q. When complaint was made by overseers &c., of the manner of serving the food, was not Mr. Stewart, the steward removed?

A. I don't know that he was removed, but I know that he left, and a man was put in his place.

Q. Who was that man?

A. Mr. Fuller first, he didn't stay there long, and then Mr. Nichols was put in, he was there when I left.

Q. Did you not inform members of the board that after this change there was improvement in the cooking?

A. I so informed Mr. Coffield, and I think Mr. Bledsoe.

Q. Was there any general complaint after that?

A. There was. You ordered Mr. Murray to get N. C. bacon instead of western bacon, which he did for a short while, but soon returned to the western bacon.

Q. Was it not the duty of the overseers to call upon the Steward for clothing for the convicts?

A. It was, and the overseers did do so day after day.

Q. Did you ever call upon the steward for a shirt for a convict who had no shirt and not get it?

A. I asked for shirts for convicts several times and did not get them. His answer was that he did not have them but would have them as soon as he could get them. This was the cry in regard to shoes, hats, shirts, pants, &c. I took the convicts along with me and showed to the steward that they needed the articles applied for. Some of the prisoners were kept in their cells for want of clothing.

Q. By the Board. Did the steward ever refuse to issue clothing when he had it on hand?

A. He did. When a convict applied for clothing, Mr. Murray would refuse him for the reason that he (convict) had recently received same article and had not had time to wear it out—say some twenty day's afterwards. Sometimes he would refuse to let him have the article because he didn't have it. When a good man would apply and he had the article, the Steward would let him have it.



Q. Were not the prisoners in the habit of destroying their clothing, and sometimes trafficking it off?

A. This was frequently done by the bad men who did it for the purpose of getting rid of work, &c. This was my understanding of the reason of their destroying their clothing. Mr. Murray would give good men clothing when he would refuse it to bad men, because these bad men had destroyed their clothing. It was the general accusation among the convicts that they would destroy their clothing in order to get others.

Q. Was it in summer or winter that these men worked without shirts?

A. It was in the summer season.

Q. Were these men required to work without shirts?

A. I can't say. They were sent out to work and worked on. Some of these men were naked because they would throw off their shirts among the dirty clothes and there would not be a change for them. All good men generally got clothing. The men were required to have a clean shirt once per week. It was customary that prisoners came in there almost weekly, and as soon as they came in were washed, and a clean suit put on them and thus the clothing was frequently exhausted, also the fact that frequently the shirts would be worn out and thrown away by the prisoners. It was frequently the case that bad men would apply to Mr. Murray for clothing and he would turn to his books and find that they had received clothing only 15 or 20 days before, and thus Mr. Murray would refuse them. The convicts would sometimes deny this and sometimes confess it. It was the duty of the overseers to apply for the clothing for the convicts and required to issue them to the convicts when they needed them.

Q. Did you ever report the Steward to the Board of Directors for refusing or failing to supply the convicts with clothing when applied for and needed?

A. I did not.

Q. How do you know that these men were confined in the cells for want of clothing?

A. The overseers would tell me so, and I have seen them pretty bare while in there. I don't know that I ever applied for clothing for men in the cells.

Q. What was the reason these men were not required to work?

A. Because they hadn't a sufficiency of clothing. This was in October. We had then some pretty cold weather.

Q. Were you summoned here as a witness?

A. I was not.

Q. How did you happen to come?

A. Mr. Merrill and one of the Colemans, (Ben) came to my house a few nights since and said they had come for me as a witness; that they (Colemans) had been stopped from work on penitentiary and were likely to have some difficulty about what they had done, and he said he was going to have every overseer, &c., who had been there up here as witnesses; to have a thorough examination to show the treatment of the prisoners; that they were going to have a thorough examination into the conduct of the directors; said his object was to show that the commissioners had not carried out the by-laws, &c.; that he was going to have a fair investigation of the matter. I refused to come; was very busy; didn't want to come; told them that I was not bound to come; they told me that if I did not come I would have to be summoned and that if I would come he (Coleman or Merrill, one or the other) would pay me for my services the same as if I were summoned. I consider myself here in the pay of Coleman & Merrill; they did not propose any sum to me; they didn't say what they wanted to prove by me; they did not say they wanted me to give testimony in regard to the work; Mr. Merrill said he had worked hard to get Bledsoe into office and now he intended to work hard to get him out; this was said in Coleman's presence; they did not speak particularly unkind of the board; intimated that the thing had been badly managed. Mr. Coleman, Mr. Merrill and Mr. Utley were together. I do not expect to receive more than a witness is entitled to, for attending



here. I told them I could not attend for nothing and they told me they would pay me the same as a witness got. They said they would pay my hotel bill. Merrill said he had told Mr. Bledsoe at a certain time that he had worked hard to get him into office and would now work hard to get him out.

Q. By Committee. Have you seen men at work who were unable to work?

A. I think I have. I can't say except from my own opinion and judgment, men would often come out and say they had rather work at light work than to stay in their cells. Dr. Hill would sometimes send them out even when they professed to be sick, and when they said that they could not work. I could not say of my own knowledge whether they were able or not, they often professed sickness in order to shirk their work, and sometimes they would say they come out in opposition to Dr. Hill's orders.

Q. By Committee. Did Mr. Coleman attempt to influence you to state anything else to this Committee than the truth?

A. He did not.

Q. Has any one ever tried to influence you to state anything but the truth?

A. Never.

Q. Has the conversation you had with these gentlemen or their promises to you, in any way influenced your statements?

A. They have not.

Q. Was there any consideration over and above your expenses promised to you?

A. No such thing was hinted to me.

Q. By Committee. Did Mr. Coffield say that Mathews would go before the Grand Jury, or that he would be *sent* before the Grand Jury?

A. I think he said he would be *sent*.

Q. Did he say what would be the result?

A. I don't know whether he did or not.

Q. Was anything said about the punishment that would be inflicted upon Mr. Utley?



A. He said he would be put in the Penitentiary for ten years.

Q. By Committee. Upon the whole, during your continuance at the Penitentiary, do you consider that the food was generally sufficient and wholesome?

A. I do not.

WM. A. JOHNSON.

WILLIAM UTLEY recalled :

Q. By Board. Do you state that Mr. Coffield said that the office of steward was to be given upon condition that the grinding was to be done at Bledsoe's mill?

A. He did not state so, directly, but I inferred from his conversation and the use of Mr. Bledsoe's name in that conversation that such was the understanding.

Q. How did he use Mr. Bledsoe's name in that conversation?

A. I don't recollect the identical words.

Q. Did Mr. Coffield say that was an understanding among the Board of Directors?

A. He did not.

Q. Did he say such was the understanding between himself and any member of the Board.

A. He did not say so directly, but I inferred it from his conversation.

Q. Was any other member of the board present at that time?

A. Not then, I think you, (Bledsoe,) soon after came there, that night, I did not see you. None of this conversation was in your presence.

Q. Can't you recollect what was said in this conversation?

A. I cannot give the conversation.

Q. Have you any other reason to believe that there was any such understanding with any other member of the board?

A. None except what grew out of the conversation with Mr. Coffield.

Q. Did you ever hear any other member of the board (except

Mr. Coffield,) say anything in regard to the grinding of the meal, or the buying of supplies at Mr. Stronach's?

A. I don't remember that I did.

Q. You say you were promised that your salary should be raised at next meeting of board?

A. Mr. Coffield told me he had the promise that it should or would be done from Mr. Boylan, Mr. Bledsoe and Mr. Thompson.

Q. Was your salary increased?

A. It was not, that I know of.

Q. Do you know of any reason why it was not raised?

A. I asked Mr. Coffield why it was not done, and he replied that he had forgotten it, that he could have had it raised to seven hundred dollars at last meeting of the board.

Q. Where did the conversation in regard to the grinding &c., occur between you and Mr. Coffield?

A. It occurred at Mr. James M. Harris's on the night before the election took place.

Q. Was that before or after the meeting of the board?

A. It was during the session of the board.

Q. Did Mr. Coffield tell you that the supplies were to be purchased from Mr. G. T. Stronach's.

A. He did not tell me so directly, but I inferred it from his conversation, and the names used, he spoke of Mr. Stronach during the conversation in regard to supplying the Penitentiary.

Q. Did Mr. Coffield tell you that there was any such understanding between him and any of the board?

A. He did not tell me positively.

Q. Did Mr. Coffield promise to give your wife sewing from the Penitentiary?

A. He did, both to my wife in my presence at my house, and also to myself, I don't know whether this was before the board was organized. He told me in the conversation at Harris' that he could get as much sewing as she wanted.

Q. Were the fish all spoilt?



A. They were not. I have eaten some good fish there and some good bacon. I never eat any spoilt fish or bacon. I have tasted and smelt it but wouldn't eat it, I have seen spoilt fish and bacon given in to the prisoners, and have also seen some on guards table, which some of the guard would hold to my nose, and I would smell it. It was not a part of my duty to look after the condition of the provisions.

Q. Were you instructed by President or any member of board to report anything you might see going on wrong?

A. I was so instructed by Mr. Bledsoe. I do not remember as to any of the others. I talked to Mr. Bledsoe several times about the fare, and on one occasion I asked him to remove my fare to the officer's quarters, and on one occasion I went down into the field and spoke to Mr. Boylan about the fare, and Mr. Boylan said he would attend to the matter, didn't see why I should not have my eating removed to the principal officers quarters. I also talked to Mr. Coffield about it, and he made about the same reply.

Q. What was said to you in reply to complaints about the provisions by the President or any member of the Board?

A. They all replied that they would have things better.

Q. Were not your complaints more particularly in regard to the manner of preparing the food, &c.?

A. I complained on account of the mode of preparing the food, and also on account of the quality of the food.

Q. Was any change made after you made complaints?

A. Changes would always be made for the better, but would only last for a few days.

Q. Was not Mr. Stewart relieved from his duty there?

A. He left there for some cause or other which I do not know, and a member of the guard was assigned to his position a few days before I left there. Mr. Bledsoe asked me who would be a good man for the position. I referred him to Mr. Fuller, who was assigned to the position of Mr. Stewart. I don't know whether there was any improvement, as I left there a short time afterwards.



Q. Do you know how often the cells, &c., were cleaned up?

A. I was frequently about the cells. Sometimes they were cleaned and sometimes not. In the morning just after prisoners left they were not clean, but were cleaned up in the day after prisoners left.

Q. Did I (Bledsoe) not instruct you to direct the guard to keep the male and female convicts separated from each other?

A. You did, in conversation one day.

Q. Was it not your duty as sergeant of the guard to keep these people apart?

A. I considered that I was subordinate to the deputy warden, and subject to his orders.

Q. Did either deputy warden or Dr. Hill authorize you to allow the male and female convicts to have intercourse with each other?

A. They did not, but objected to my restriction in not suffering the men to pass about among the women.

Q. Did Dr. Hill or the hospital steward have any control over any of the convicts except the sick ones?

A. They did not, to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever inform the board that you were prevented from keeping these prisoners apart?

A. I don't know that I ever did, directly. I think I spoke to Mr. Bledsoe about making different arrangements in regard to their management, &c.

Q. Were you summoned here as a witness?

A. I am not.

Q. At whose instance are you here?

A. I was informed at first by Mr. Coffield of a bill that was or would be introduced by Mr. Troy to investigate the Penitentiary. After that Mr. Merrill and Mr. Coleman came to my house and told me that the committee would be in yesterday and today, and they (Merrill & Coleman) wanted me to go before the Committee. They came to my house Monday and Tuesday. They asked me the way to several places, &c. They said they wanted to see Mr. Mathews and Mr. Johnson to come before

the committee, and that they wanted me to come before the committee. They spoke of work having been stopped on Penitentiary. Mr. Merrill said he would defray my expenses if I would come up here. That he was perfectly willing to do so. I expect to pay my own bill and expenses. He said we would be subpoenaed. I told him that I expected I would be, and that I would as soon come without being subpoenaed as with it. No inducements were held out to me to come here.

Q. What has been your feelings to the board or any members of the board from the time you left till now?

A. Towards Mr. Boylan, Mr. Thompson, and Gen. Dockery, my feelings have been good. I have nothing against them. My feelings to Mr. Coffield and Mr. Bledsoe are not as kind as they have been. My feelings are not kind towards either of them at present.

Q. Is there any understanding between yourself and Mr. Coleman and Mr. Merrill in reference to this investigation, and are you not here at their instance?

A. If these gentlemen had not informed me that this investigation was on hand, I don't know that I would have been here. I expected to be summoned here for this investigation. I am not here for any one's benefit, specially. Mr. Merrill spoke of an application he had before the Board; that he had worked to get Mr. Bledsoe in office, and he would now work to get him out.

Q. Did Mr. Coleman say anything to you about getting you here?

A. He did not.

Q. Did you understand Mr. Merrill to say that his reason for wanting Bledsoe out of office was because he was refused an office at the Penitentiary?

A. He did not say that was his reason. He said Mr. Bledsoe had deceived him as a friend.

Q. Do you know any of the causes of Mr. Merrill's opposition to the Board?

A. I have heard him complain that he had heard the Peni-



tentiary was badly managed ; that its management was injurious to the party to which he belonged ; that he didn't care to have an office at the place ; that he had withdrawn his application for office. I have heard Mr. Merrill complain that the Board did not turn Mr. Thompson out.

WILLIAM UTLEY.

W. J. HICKS being duly sworn, says : I am now Superintendent of labor and buildings at the Penitentiary.

Q. Will you state the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished to convicts since last April ?

A. I can't state quantity of food, nor can I speak of its quality, except what I have learned from the overseers. The overseers have frequently spoken to me of the food, and in the absence of Capt. Hall, Deputy Warden, I have visited the kitchen and found the food to be generally as good as it was prior to April last, except that corn bread has been substituted for flour bread ; I have no positive means of knowing the quantity of food ; there was a time when there was considerable complaint, both of the quality and quantity of food ; when the complaint came to me from the overseers I consulted with Capt. Hall and Mr. Murray, and I recommended a change of cooks, which was done, and the rations in quantity have been improved since that time ; I have frequently been about the kitchens and the rations seemed to be full ; I have not heard any complaint recently ; I think the ration of meat is as wide as my hand, about four inches, and about three inches long, about four inches thick—this after it was cooked ; the clothing has been good as far as I know until since the month of September, when it became somewhat worse ; we had to leave a good many men in the cells because of the want of clothing ; we spoke to Mr. Murray, the Steward, about it, and he said that he had ordered the stripes out of which to make the convicts' clothing, and wanted to make the old clothing last if possible till he could get it ; the stripes did not come as early as it was contracted for and hence the clothing was not furnished as soon



as it was intended to be. When the complaints about insufficiency of food were made to me, I did not tell any of the board as that was out of my line of duty; I always notified the Deputy Warden and Steward, whose business it was to look after these matters; I did on one occasion examine the provisions alleged to have been spoilt, some fish. I found that the flesh had dropped from the bone, but did not smell; the rations were brought to me on the grounds by the convicts. I spoke to the Deputy Warden about it, and he took me to the kitchen where there were fish cooked, which seemed to be the same as what the convicts had shown me and the flesh would drop from the bones in the same way, but they did not smell. I also examined a lot of fish uncooked from which the cooked fish had been taken, and they seemed perfectly sound. I think this was the only time when I examined the rations as to their quality in the kitchen. I have frequently had rations brought to me on the grounds by the convicts from their cells, but they had had them in their possession. The quantity was small or short. I could not tell whether or not these were full rations. I did not examine the quality of these rations. If the rations had been bad I think I should have observed it when they were shown to me. Since the stripes have come, I think the convicts have been well clothed, except there has not been a supply of shirts, which are being supplied to them as fast as the stripes arrive and can be worked up for them. I have sent convicts back to their cells who were not well supplied with clothing. I can't say how many at any particular time; probably the number might range from fifteen to thirty.

Dr. Hill and Capt. Hall, I think, married sisters. I think Mr. Bledsoe married a niece of Dr. Hill's wife. I don't know that Mr. Murray is related to either of them.

The complaint about the rations was principally in the months of July and August, I think. Aside from these two months, so far as I know, there was not so much complaint about the rations. There has always been more or less com-

plaint on the part of the prisoners ever since the institution was commenced. I have been there since the commencement of the institution. Aside from the two months above mentioned, I think there was as much complaint under the old board as under the new—a great deal of complaint under both Boards being unfounded and groundless.

W. J. HICKS.

M. T. WILLIAMS being duly sworn, says:

Q. State your age, occupation and residence.

A. I am twenty-two years old; reside in Chatham; am a farmer.

Q. Do you know anything about Mr. Murray, the Steward of Penitentiary, bringing up any claims, &c.?

A. I do not.

Q. State your connection with the Penitentiary and anything you may know in regard to the treatment of the convicts, the quantities and quality of food and clothing furnished them during the last summer?

A. I went to the Penitentiary first of June as overseer. I thought the rations were sometimes short. I have never been accustomed to feeding hands. Sometimes the pieces of meat furnished them were larger than at others. I sometimes thought the quality, also both of bread and meat, was inferior. The men complained about it greatly. I don't know that I ever saw any rotten bacon given the prisoners. I have seen some fish that I did not regard as sound—it smelt bad and looked bad. I did not taste it. I regarded the fish as unsound. This occurred only occasionally. The bacon was sometimes good, and occasionally not so good. I have fed a certain number of hands ever since I have been there, except about one month. I can't say that the bacon was unwholesome. I never heard of its making the men sick. The convicts complained more of the quantity than of the quality of the provisions. I think they got fish about once a day—in the morning. One herring was the allowance; occasionally it was not sound. The



bread was frequently baked of bad meal—not all the time so. I have seen the bread sour—not often. The men complained of it being sour. They got a small pone of bread each meal, weighing about —. Sometimes the quantity of bread was sufficient, then again the quantity was not sufficient. I think the rations are better now than last summer. I think the rations are now sufficient except for supper, when they only get bread, the quality of the rations I now regard as good, they have been improved since about the first of November, ever since that time they have been sufficient as quantity and quality, there is still some complaint but I think it groundless. The clothing of part of them was inferior after the summer suits were worn out, and before they got their winter suits. Since they got their winter suits I think they are well clothed, having one suit of clothing each, they have a change of shirts now, by constant washing, a change of shirts can be made once a week, the supplies of shirts is constantly increasing daily from the stripes. They have each had one pair of winter socks (cotton,) each man is allowed a double blanket and single blanket. I saw some of the convicts last summer too thinly clad to be worked and were kept in their cells a short time, I never had any of my men locked up on account of want of clothing, I have seen the convicts with their shirts badly torn, also their pants badly torn, they were at work in this condition. Up to first of November, part of the prisoners were badly clothed, and occasionally I regarded the rations as short, probably two or three days in a week, sometimes they would be bad a week, then get better for two or three weeks, rations commenced improving when turnips came in, they gave them coffee at night when I first went there, but they don't do so now. I think it was rye coffee, no sugar in it.

M. T. WILLIAMS.

W. B. NORWOOD being duly sworn says :

Q. State your name, age, residence and position in Penitentiary ?



A. My name is W. B. Norwood ; age forty-seven ; my position in Penitentiary is overseer of convicts ; I have been there about twenty-two months in same position.

Q. State any thing you know of the character, quality and quantity of food and rations furnished the convicts since 19th of April last ?

A. The food given to convicts was occasionally bad, and some times insufficient ; the bread has generally been corn bread, and some time sour ; more frequently sour than such things would occur from accident ; it has not always been as good as it is now ; the rations of bread given them now is about eleven ounces, I think ; some times for a week at a time the bread was bad ; I think there was ground for the complaints of the prisoners and I have so told Mr. Boylan ; I saw the bread myself, having to feed my own hands ; in the month of July I think it was, the bread was bad, caused by both bad meal and bad cooking, it was made of musty meal. The meat given to prisoners was generally "bulk" pork, several times the meat given them was hurt, tainted, did'nt smell well, but most generally this kind of meat was good, sometimes they got fish, at the first part of the administration of the present board, some of the fish sent there was spoilt, some of them was given to the convicts and some returned. I think they have had some beef occasionally, generally good, some times it was poor, but none spoilt that I know of, they *now* get a good sized piece of meat, but last summer I have known them at breakfast not to get more than an inch square of meat, at dinner it was some larger and peas were added, at night they did'nt get any meat, nothing but bread, they would get about half-pint of peas for dinner, soup and all. I have at present forty-two men under my charge, same number last summer. During summer I think I worked of these about twenty-five or thirty, they would complain of being sick, some of hunger and some would lay up for want of clothing. Previous to November they were very thinly clad, clothes very ragged. I have frequently seen them at work insufficiently clad, I have never seen men working

without any shirt at all. I have seen them with their pants torn about the thigh, but not entirely naked. I have known men kept in their cells for want of clothing for several weeks, they kept their cells for that purpose, they have given out to the prisoners the clothes they came there with, and they were worn out. Since they got the *stripes* the clothing has been pretty good except under-clothes, they most all got socks, some of them are worn out by this time. I have never seen any unusually cruel punishment inflicted, the shower bath and gagging are frequently inflicted. The fare has been improved from about 1st of October when turnips began to come in. The overseers have frequently talked among ourselves about the want of food and have apprehended some outbreak among the convicts on account of hunger, and thought if anything would produce a riot, this would do it. The fare of the guard and overseers has generally been pretty rough, and when we complained of it, we did not get much satisfaction. I have complained to Mr. Hicks the Architect, Mr. Hall deputy warden, and Mr. Murray the Steward. On one occasion I had Mr. Murray and Mr. Hicks to look at the fare of the guard and overseers, they remarked that it was pretty rough, Mr Murray said if we didn't like it we could leave, the fare of the convicts and overseers &c., at that time was about the same quality, but our fare was greater in abundance. I have frequently seen food on the guard and overseer's table that no man could eat. At times when I knew the rations to be scant, I have had my men to say to me that they could not work because of weakness from hunger, not sick but hungry and weak. The shirts for convicts were very scarce just before christmas and soon after christmas until they got their *striped* shirts, within the last two or three months, I have known my men to go for two or three weeks without change of shirts, before the first of October this was not entirely the case, they generally changed them every week, or every two weeks, hardly ever two weeks.

W. B. NORWOOD.



JOSEPH H. MATHEWS, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Q. State your name, age, residence and occupation ?

A. Joseph H. Mathews ; about 40 years of age ; reside in Harnett county, and a farmer.

Q. Were you ever connected with the Penitentiary ?

A. I was overseer in the Penitentiary. I went there the middle of April and left there the early part of July.

Q. Did you resign or were you discharged ?

A. I resigned.

Q. During the period you were there what was the character of the food and clothing both as to character, quantity and quality ?

A. I thought during the period I was there that a good deal of the food was inferior in quality and insufficient in quantity. I frequently went with the prisoners who carried the food around to the convicts and I examined it. When it was my day to feed I counted in the plates myself. One morning they would have fish, the next morning bacon. A great many of the fish were spoilt and unfit for use. Some of the bacon was inferior and stank very much ; some of it was tolerably good. The fish stank and would come to pieces. Some of the bread was very sour, and occasionally flies were mixed up in it. I have frequently seen flies baked in the bread. The corn bread was generally inferior and sour. I saw but little good corn bread while I was over there. Occasionally the bacon was spoilt, the fish was more generally damaged. I have seen the convicts throw away their food. I do not know for what cause. I never examined any of the meat that was thrown away. I have examined the bread that was thrown away. It was very sour. I examined a tray of fish that was shown me by the cooks, before it was given to the convicts. They were greatly spoilt, you might take them by the tail, give them a tolerably rough shake and the meat would come off the bones. Some of the bread I picked up had flies baked in it. I tried a time or two to get Mr. Coffield down at breakfast time to see what was given. Gen-



erally some of the officers would call him off in some other direction. He got near or very near the cells once. I thing they got him away again. At any rate he did not get very far. Mr. Thompson was warden at that time, and it is my impression that on the last mentioned occasion it was Thompson who called him to see the hogs. Mr. Coffield said if there was anything wrong he would endeavor to have it corrected. I have seen rations of meat issued that were not wider than my two fingers, an inch or inch and a half long, very thin. They had a small pone of bread. As to their clothing, I have seen the arms of their shirts torn off to their shoulders, and torn in front and back. I never saw any worked naked. This was during the months of April and July. None of my squad were confined on account of nakedness. There was no money transaction between me and Mr. Murray. I turned over an account for thirty odd dollars to Mr. Murray, this was I think the latter part of April or May. May I think.

Q. What do you know about a conversation between G. T. Stronach and Mr. Murray?

A. I think it was in June, but I am not certain. I was in Mr. Stronach's store. Mr. Murray came in, I think he saw me. I heard him ask Stronach how many of those spoilt fish he had left, Mr. Stronach replied a plenty of them. Mr. Murray then told Mr. Stronach to send him a certain number, eight or ten barrels I think over to the Penitentiary, and two barrels of good fish for the overseers and guards. Those used by the convicts were gross herrings, those by the overseers and guards were trimmed herrings. I left shortly after and do not know whether they were sent or not. I was at the Penitentiary after that conversation and saw bad fish, and also some that were good.

Q. Do you know anything about the habits of the conduct male and female?

A. One child was born while I was there. I do not know how long the female had been there. During the day the

male and female convicts were allowed to be together in the washhouse and kitchen, and frequently.

Q. Is there any ill feeling between you and the Board?

A. There is none. So far as I know the Board and myself are perfectly friendly.

Q. Is there anything else within your knowledge pertinent to this inquiry?

A. Nothing except that I have frequently seen large quantities of flies in the molasses.

Q. Did you ever hear anything of a bread riot?

A. I know nothing of it except upon hearsay.

Q. By the Board. Do you know how many hands the bacon you weighed out was intended for?

A. I do not. I do not know whether it was a half, quarter or a pound per man. The bacon issued by me was good.

Q. Were not on one occasion all the guard ordered before the board.

A. They were. They were there on account of the complaints of the fare. I don't think I was present. After that I think the fare improved a little for a few days.

Q. Were the sick fed at the Hospital under the direction of the Doctor and not by the Steward or Board of Directors?

A. They were. I know nothing of how they were fed.

Q. What became of the provisions thrown away, collected up and given to the hogs in large quantities?

Q. Have you examined the meat?

A. Frequently, and found it damaged.

Q. How damaged?

A. By having bugs, skippers and maggots.

Q. Have you ever seen the same things on bacon in the country?

A. I have. I have seen skippery meat eaten, but not maggoty eaten. I have seen bugs on the table in the country.

Q. Were you ever present when Mr. Murray issued spoilt rations?

A. I have seen him (Murray) present in the room when spoilt



fish were issued. Joe and Andy were counting the fish out. I could smell them. They were very offensive. I think I said something about them—asked him, perhaps, if they were not spoilt. Do not recollect his reply.

Q. Were those fish fed to the convicts?

A. I can not say. One morning they brought the fish on a tray to me. They were very offensive and tender and came to pieces. I do not know that they were the same fish, nor do I know that it was the next morning after I saw Mr. Murray in the commissary room. The fish on the tray were raw.

Q. Is there not a difference in the appearance, scent and flavor of gross herrings and trimmed herrings.

A. I think there is; I do not like gross herrings; I would not like to eat them; I never saw any I thought good—that is I never saw any I could eat; I do not mean spoilt; some of the trimmed herrings were spoilt and tasted very badly, but not so great a proportion as the gross; I never reported to Mr. Murray that the fish were spoilt; the trim herrings were issued to the guards; I am aware that Mr. Murray knew that the fish were spoilt.

Q. How were the shirts torn?

A. I don't know.

Q. Were they torn when put on?

A. I think not.

Q. Did the convicts put on clean shirts every week?

A. They did; it was the general rule that they should do so, but some times it happened from various causes that a few might not get them; I know the convicts are in the habit of cutting and slitting their shoes; I have seen pretty good shoes thrown away before they were worn out; they were careless with their clothes and hats; hats would last them a very short time; I have called upon Mr. Thompson for clothing but not on the Steward; I did not get them; I never reported to the directors; some of the bread was soured because it stood too long as dough before cooking; some was sour because the meal of which it was made was ground from musty corn.



Q. Whose business was it to superintend the cooking?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did not the Steward superintend the cooking?

A. He was there most of the time in the kitchen.

Q. Did not you and others complain that the Steward was not the proper person to superintend the cooking?

A. We did.

At 3 p. m. the committee adjourned to meet at 4 p. m.

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SATURDAY, January 28, 1872.

The Committee met according to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Latham, Lehman and Morris and Johnston.

J. H. MATHEWS recalled.

Q. By the Board. It is difficult to keep flies out of molasses.

Q. I want you to state what occurred while you were at the Penitentiary between Mr. Utley and yourself about a conspiracy to liberate the prisoners?

A. One night when I had laid down, Mr. Utley and Mr. Whitlock came to my room and knocked and told me to get up that hell was going to be played, and that he, Whitlock and Utley, were going to give a yell and go out of here; said they were going down to the cells and bring a yell, and go out of there. Mr. Utley left the Penitentiary that night. Mr. Utley was at that time Sergeant of the guard. I was called before the Board about this matter soon after it occurred.

Q. What inducements were held out to you by any one to appear before this Committee?

A. I was told by Mr. Merrill to come to Schloss', and he (M.) would foot the bill. He said he wanted me to come and answer questions in regard to the Penitentiary before the Committee. Mr. Merrill did not complain of any one of the Board of Commissioners. After I left the Penitentiary I applied to go back to the Penitentiary, but did not go. I don't know

that I ever saw any disposition on the part of any of the officers to treat the prisoners inhumanly.

J. H. MATTHEWS.

GEORGE SCALES being duly sworn, says :

Q. State age, residence, occupation.

A. I am 37 years old, live in Raleigh, am now policeman.

Q. Were you ever connected with the Penitentiary? If so, when and in what capacity?

A. I was there during June, July and August last as a guard.

Q. State what you know of the character and quality of food and clothing of convicts during your stay.

A. The fare was bad; the clothing I am not informed about; don't know whether it was good or bad?

Q. Do you know any thing in regard to the bad treatment of the convicts by the officers, &c.?

A. I do not.

Q. By the Board. As a guard was it your duty to look after the fare of convicts?

A. It was not; I did not so consider it.

Q. Did you ever make an examination of the provisions given to the convicts?

A. I have.

Q. Do you know how much provision was allowed the convicts?

A. I do not.

Q. How do you know that the fare furnished to the convicts was bad?

A. The way I know, I have seen the convicts throw their food out of their cells and I would take the bread and look at it, and found the bread sour—so sour no human could eat it.

Q. Do you know how long the bread thus thrown out had been in possession of the convicts?

A. They had just got it.



Q. Do you know that the bread you saw thrown out was the same you saw go in to them just before ?

A. I do know it, because they had no other.

Q. Did you visit the cells to see whether there was any bread in them ?

A. I did not ; the prisoners told me so themselves ; they would ask me to bring them bread which I did, being bread I got from my wife ; I have seen them throw away bread which the hogs would not eat.

Q. At whose instance are you here as a witness ?

A. Mr. Utley and Mr. Merrill asked me to come here and state what I knew of affairs at Penitentiary while I was there during the summer.

Q. Did you ever know Mr. Murray to issue bad food to the convicts ?

A. I did not see Mr. Murray issue the food, but I have seen the convicts have food not fit to eat.

Q. Did Mr. Merrill or Mr. Utley say any thing to you about getting any member of the present Board off it ?

A. I don't know that they did.

Did you ever report to any of the officers that the convicts did not have good food ?

A. I did not.

GEORGE SCALES.

M. T. WHITLOCK, being duly sworn, says :

Q. State age, residence and occupation.

A. I am 25 years old, I reside in Virginia, and am a farmer.

Q. State all you know of the character, quality, quantity, &c., of food, clothes, and the treatment of prisoners in the Penitentiary.

A. I have been at work on the Penitentiary for nearly three years. I am now one of the guard. I was away about two or three months last summer. I can't say what months. The fare to convicts was bad—fish and meat spoilt, and the bread has been bad for a good long time up to to-day. To-day we



had good bread. The prisoners during last summer, and up to the present time, do not get enough to eat. The clothing has not been good. Some of them were kept in for want of clothing. I have seen convicts take pieces of loaf bread and meat out of the slop tub. This was day before yesterday. They are not cruelly punished.

M. T. WHITLOCK.

GEORGE H. FARIBAULT, being duly sworn, says :

Q. How long have you been connected with the penitentiary? Are you there now, and in what capacity?

A. I went there last September as sergeant of the guard, and am still in that position.

Q. State what you know of the quantity, quality, &c., of food and clothing given to the convicts?

A. I do not think as a universal thing the prisoners have been sufficiently fed; at times they have had enough, at others not enough. I can't say as to quality of the food to the convicts. I think the convicts have been better fed for the last two or three months than before. Previous to that time my observation was that the food was not generally sufficient. Sometimes I have seen them have a sufficiency. For the last two or three months I think the convicts have had sufficient food as a general thing. The clothing up to November of many of them was bad; since that time the outer clothing is good. I don't know whether or not they have any underclothes; they have shirts; I have seen some very ragged prisoners at work before the uniforms or stripes were obtained. I have known prisoners sent back to their cells for want of sufficient clothes to work in.

G. H. FARIBAULT.

W. A. GOWEN, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

That his age is about 21 years; that he has no present occupation. I used to act as teamster for Mr. Bledsoe—Ed. Bledsoe; I acted as such for six months; I think I commenced in

May and continued until about two months ago; during that time I was sick two months; my business was to haul meal around town and to the penitentiary, and to haul corn from the depot to the mill. Mr. Ed. Bledsoe paid me some and Moses A. Bledsoe some of my wages. I have the due bill against both of them for the balance of my wages. Mr. Ed. Bledsoe signed his father's name to the due bill. He was in the habit of signing due bills and orders in that way; that is, his own name and his father's name, and the orders were always honored. While I was there, I considered Moses A. Bledsoe as the proprietor of the mill. His orders were always obeyed. I have frequently heard him direct Mr. Ed. Bledsoe what to do about the mill. I carried meal to the Penitentiary in a two-horse team generally, two or three times a week, carrying 20 bushels at the time. I do not know whether any of the meal I carried was or was not musty. I have never examined it. On one occasion I was on the way to the Penitentiary with ten sacks, and one sack for Mr. Vorhees. I stopped at Mr. Vorhees' and delivered the one sack. He took it in, examined it, and said, "Good God, is this the best meal you have got." He went out, and coming back said he had examined the balance, and it was as good as there was. There was no different lots from which the Penitentiary meal and the meal for the customers was taken. On this occasion I speak of, the meal spoken of was delivered at the Penitentiary. I generally went direct to the Penitentiary, but if any of our customers wanted meal, then I threw it on and delivered it the same trip. The bags were not marked, and I delivered to the Penitentiary and to customers without regard to particular bags. I have hauled corn several times from the depot to the mill. It was always marked in the name of M. A. Bledsoe.

W. A. GOWEN.

MICAJAH THOMAS, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 55 years of age; live in Raleigh, and am by occupation a wheelwright. I was miller for Mr. Bledsoe from the 1st of



January to the 1st of September. The corn ground for the Penitentiary was, when brought, weighed and placed with the other corn. A bushel of corn weighs ordinarily 56 pounds. We returned both to the Penitentiary and to the usual customers, a bushel of meal for a bushel of corn. A bushel of meal weighs 46 pounds. The bags were marked in Moses A. Bledsoe's name. Ordinarily, during the summer, other mills could not grind as constantly as Mr. Bledsoe. I have seen W. C. Stronach's name on bags with corn for the Penitentiary.

MICAJAH THOMAS.

LOUIS VORHEES, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is 39 years of age; resides in Raleigh and keeps a grocery store. Have been and am still in the habit of buying meal from Mr. Bledsoe's mill, and it was generally good—as good as from other mills in this neighborhood. Remembers very well last summer, when he had no meal in the house, that he asked Billy Gowen, the driver, to bring him in a bag. He did it, and emptied it in the meal box and was going to pay for it, when he smelt it and found it every bad; asked Gowen if that was the best he had. Gowen told him that there were ten other bags in the wagon for the Penitentiary. He went out and examined three of them and found them very bad. He was compelled by circumstances to take it. Sold a peck immediately afterwards which was returned upon his hands. He afterwards bought ten bushels of good meal and mixed it. I was summoned here by Mr. Merrill. I did not complain to Mr. Bledsoe or his son.

LOUIS VORHEES.

At 2 P. M. the Committee adjourned to meet Monday, 11 A. M.



MONDAY, January 29, 1871.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment, at 48 National Hotel. Present : Messrs. Latham, Johnston and Morris.

SAMUEL MERRILL, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Q. Do you know any thing concerning the management of the Penitentiary of which it is important this committee should be informed ?

A. Only from reports.

Q. It appears from the testimony of several witnesses that you notified them to attend ; state to the committee whether in doing this you have been actuated by feelings of ill-will or malice towards the directors, or any of them, and whether you have in any way attempted to influence their testimony ?

A. I have not done it with ill-will or malice towards the directors, or any of them ; I had heard reports from parties both inside and outside that the Penitentiary was improperly conducted during June, July, August and September ; these reports came both from parties connected and parties unconnected with the institution, and I promised them that I would try and have the matter looked into when the legislature re-assembled ; I have in no way, shape or form, attempted to influence the testimony of any witness.

Q. Did you propose to pay the witnesses ?

A. I proposed to pay their expenses.

Q. (By the Board.) What parties inside the Penitentiary did you get your information ?

A. Whitlock, Tom Dancy, Wm. King, Mangum, Fabius Sadler, Wm. Utley, George Scales and others I do not remember.

Q. What parties outside ?

A. Mr. Harris of Franklin ; none others gave any definite, reliable information. Mr. Coleman never told me anything about the management.

Q. Who was the witnesses whose expenses you promised to pay.

A. I paid Johnson for 3 days, \$6,00. I promised to pay

Utley the same amount. I expect to pay Mathews. I paid him \$2,00, and expect to pay him \$2,00 more. I have not promised to pay no others. I do not expect to pay any others. I do not expect to have any one to help pay the witnesses.

Q. Did you have any authority from the State, or any of the Committee, to summon the witnesses when you did summon them.

A. I was authorized by the Committee. I left here on Monday, this day week, to summon them, about 11 o'clock. I did not go to summon them then. I had no authority at that time to summon them and did not summon them. I did not go after Utley, Johnston and Mathews. I went there and when I heard what they could prove, I requested them to come and offered to pay their expenses and for their time. Mr. Coleman went with me. I did not hear him offer them any inducement to come. I think he joined in my request that they should come. I had no sympathy for Mr. Coleman in his matters. I had his sympathy. Mr. Utley came to me to know if I was doing anything about an investigation. I told him I was getting things ready. When I went down there I told him I had things ready.

Q. What things were ready?

A. I was assured that resolutions for an investigation would be introduced.

Q. Have you not said harsh things about the board?

A. I have not—I have said the board was a failure.

Q. Were you an applicant for an office before the Board of Directors?

A. I was. I was an applicant for the office which your (Mr. Bledsoe's) brother-in-law now holds, that of Deputy Warden, Everett Hall.

Q. You failed to get that office?

A. My name never went before the board. I think my application was withdrawn before the election.

SAMUEL MERRILL.



B. F. COLEMAN, sworn, testifies :

Q. State all you know about the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary stopping the work upon the same, and their reasons therefor?

A. I am one of the contractors for erecting the Penitentiary ; about the 5th or 6th of January, our men went to the Penitentiary to prosecute the work and my foreman returned to us and notified us that the work had been ordered to be stopped by the Board ; there was no reason assigned that I am aware of. I know nothing else in regard to this matter. The work has not been resumed. I think there is a clause in the specifications allowing the Board to stop work on account of bad weather or any other cause.

Q. State what you may know of the character, quality and quantity of food and clothing furnished the prisoners during last summer?

A. I was away about six weeks, including the month of July. I returned early in August. My attention was frequently called to the quality and quantity of the food by the prisoners. One morning I saw one of the prisoners, who worked for me, sitting down and not working. I asked him the cause and he replied that he was too weak to work, and pointing to a tin pan near by said that that contained his breakfast. I examined it and found nothing but a very small piece of meat about one and a half inches square—about two ounces—and also a very hard piece of bread, about three inches long and about two inches wide and thick. This I regarded as too small an amount for a meal, and not believing that the convict had told the truth about its being all he had for breakfast, I turned to his overseer, (Mr. Young, I think,) and asked him if it were true that this was all that the convict had received for breakfast, and he (Young) replied that it was as he himself had issued the breakfast to the prisoners that morning. The convicts frequently showed me their tin plates containing their food ; I thought the fish was spoilt ; I do not remember ever having seen any meat spoilt. My attention was also frequently called to



these things by my foreman. I know that it required more men during last summer to do the same amount of work, than it did the summer before; I think this was partly due to the fact that we had to take inexperienced men to do the same work, which we had experienced men to perform before, the regular and experienced men being off duty sick, whom we had to replace by inexperienced men. Many of the convicts were poorly clad. Many times the men were at work with an insufficiency of clothing, and on one occasion I saw one man at work without any pants at all. I ordered him to his cell. In September and October, on some cold mornings, some of the convicts would come out to work with scarcely any shirts, and would have their blankets around them. I one morning called the attention of Mr. Coffield (one of the Board) to this fact, and he went out and looked at the men, and remarked in the conversation, that he thought it was too bad, men could not work in that condition. The clothing of the men was not improved after this, until just about a week or two before the present session of the General Assembly, when new clothing was issued to them, and their clothing then became apparently comfortable. During the summer the men generally were not well clad, the men frequently working with scarcely a shirt upon them. This was in warm weather.

There was a great deal of sickness among the convicts during the summer. I can't state what the cause of the sickness was. The health of the men during the summer of 1870 was much better than it was last summer. I frequently called the attention of the Warden (Capt. Hall) to these facts, and his reply would generally be, that he had called the attention of the Board to these things, and recommended an increase of rations, &c., and that was all he could do; and mentioned to me, as a proof of his inability to do anything, that on one occasion he (Capt. Hall) had gone to the bakery and found some meal which the baker said belonged to the rations, but that Mr. Murray had ordered it to be taken out, and that he (Capt. Hall) ordered the baker to put it into the rations. Afterwards

Mr. Murray, the Steward, in the presence of one of the Directors, said to him (Capt. Hall): "I wish you would not interfere in my business and countermand my orders." This is about the substance of the statement made.

I considered the food and clothing during the summer as very insufficient.

Q. (By the Board.) Were you in the habit of visiting the cells and examining the food of the convicts?

A. I was not.

Q. Are not the convicts fed in the cells?

A. That is my understanding of it; the rations I saw were shown to me outside the cells and not at regular meal times.

Q. Had not Mr. Freeman, of whom you spoke in your direct examination as being too weak to work, been sick just before that?

A. I don't think he had; frequently convalescents would urge their overseers to bring them out of their cells, but Mr. Freeman was not in that condition.

Q. Have you ever known any convict to be required to labor when he was physically unable to do so.

A. I have not; when they were so from sickness.

Q. Do you love corn bread?

A. I am very fond of it, and am a judge of its quality.

Q. Was it not after the regular feeding time that you saw the bad rations, &c.?

A. It was after the regular meal time, and the men would bring their rations to show them to me.

Q. Have you ever known any unkind or inhuman treatment of the convicts?

A. I considered that where men were illy-fed and badly clothed, and were required to work it would be unkind if not inhuman to require them to work as some of the convicts were.

Q. Were there not a great many more convicts in the prison in 1870 than there was last summer, and consequently more men sick?



Q. There were more men there, and of course more sick men, but I think the per centage of sickness last summer was greater than before.

Q. As a general thing did not the men have pants?

A. They did.

Q. Did you report the fact of the man who had no pants to the Directors?

A. I did not.

Q. Has not the intercourse between the contractors and board been agreeable from April last until the discontinuance of the work?

A. It has been.

Q. What is the feeling of the contractors to the board at the present time?

A. Kind.

B. F. COLEMAN.

The Committee adjourned to meet at nine o'clock, A. M. Tuesday.

W. G. HILL, being sworn, testifies:

Q. State whether or not you are connected with the Penitentiary and if so, in what capacity, and how long have you been so connected with it?

A. I am physician to the Penitentiary and have been so since January 1870.

Q. State anything you may know as to what was the character of the food furnished the convicts in the summer of 1871; whether the same has been sufficient in quantity and good in quality?

A. The regulations require me to examine and condemn the food if necessary, but I have never had occasion to condemn, as unwholesome, any of the food. I have examined the food occasionally, when I would hear complaints. In the summer of 1871, I examined some bread, which I found to be injurious to the sick—not from the quality of the material out



of which it was made, but from the mode of its preparation—risen corn bread being used instead of ordinary cooked bread. At my suggestion and on my direction, the mode of cooking it was changed. The complaints on the part of the convicts in regard to their food were more frequent last summer than during the summer before. I placed no confidence whatever in the statements made to me by the convicts in regard to their rations, &c. They would frequently show me their rations, which were small when exhibited, but I had no means of knowing that the rations so shown me were the full rations received by them, and I do not believe that they were the full rations as issued to them. I saw nothing in their physical condition and appearance to warrant the complaints made by them for want of food, &c. The rations as presented to me on some occasions by the men were certainly insufficient. I was present on one occasion when the Board of Directors were examining the men who were said to have eaten the cat, and I remember Summey and Edmundson being examined, and I think Clifton. I know that at the time stated by Summey and Edmundson, at which the cat was eaten by them, they were both on the sick list and receiving hospital diet, as prescribed by me. I don't know that the men were being examined under oath. They were being examined in the presence of and by the Directors. At one time during the latter part of last summer and beginning of the Fall, there was temporarily an insufficiency of clothing. The institution was at that time rapidly receiving convicts, and they were supplied with clothing as soon as they could be procured, as I believe. I think they had during the summer a sufficiency of under clothing. The convicts are so destructive of their clothing that it is difficult to tell when they are supplied with a sufficiency. The health of the convicts during the last summer was somewhat impaired by the want of vegetable food—a sufficient supply of vegetables. There were sixty cases of scurvy. The disease was unknown in the institution before. I would correct—there were a few

cases during the year before affected by it, which I reported. They had the disease when admitted. Upon the appearance of scurvy I immediately directed the Steward to supply potatoes three times a week to all convicts and every day to the men affected with the scurvy; also, lemon-juice, which was promptly done, and the disease promptly disappeared. I do not think the disease was more prevalent last summer than during the summer before. The summer before we had an epidemic of typhoid fever, which we escaped the next summer owing to the increased room and ventilation afforded by the present board.

Q. As regards the increase of the pay of the physician, what do you know?

A. The original contract with the old board was for \$500 a year, to be increased as my labors increased. There were then about 80 convicts. In September 1870, they raised my salary to \$700, the number of convicts having greatly increased, about 200. I made a further application in February, 1871, for a further increase of salary which they declined to make, acknowledging the justice of it. When the new board came in I renewed the application. They raised it to \$800. That being unsatisfactory to me, I made the proposition to them which they accepted, to pay me 25 cents per capita per month for every convict. The ratio of mortality during the two years was about the same, very small in both years. The highest that I have received in one month under the last arrangement has been \$94. It has been going on two or three months.

Q. By the Board.

A. If I were to charge by the fee bill in private practice it would amount to \$6,000 or \$7,000. I go there frequently twice a day and sometimes in the night. I am required to make a daily visit and I have not missed a day. When I have recommended changes in the cooking and regime it has been as promptly complied with as could be. I have uniformly prescribed a sufficiency of food for those under my charge. I



have every reason to believe they got it. The scarcity of vegetables was entirely owing to the remarkable drought in our section of country last summer, and it was impossible to obtain them for the convicts. Those who had the typhoid fever in the year 1870, had a predisposition to dysentery, most of those who died last summer died of the ulceration of the bowels superinduced by dysentery. The prisoners have not to my knowledge been treated unkindly or inhumanely by the withholding of good and sufficient food when it could be procured.

WM. G. HILL, M. D.

G. T. STRONACH, sworn, testifies that the books here produced (his ledger, &c.,) contain the original entries of sales of provisions, &c., to Penitentiary.

Q. Were all the articles charged, delivered.

A. They were.

Q. Were the amounts of money for which the Penitentiary is credited, actually paid.

A. They were.

Q. Was any deduction made upon the gross amount of sales, &c.?

A. There was not.

Q. Was any gratuity or consideration paid, or any bargain made with Mr. Murray, the Steward, or any member of the board to secure the patronage of the institution?

A. There was none of any kind.

Q. Did you know Mr. Grausman, former Steward of the Penitentiary?

A. I did.

Q. Did he ever return you any fish that were tainted?

A. He returned some herrings once. They were turned over to Mr. Towles.

Q. Did you afterwards sell the same fish to Mr. Murray, or any one else for the Penitentiary?

A. I did not.



Q. Did Mr. Murray ever return any fish as spoilt?

A. He once returned some fish that were put up in oil. This was on the 3d of June, for which we gave him credit, as the books will show. These were all that I ever knew of his returning. So far as I know, all the other fish we sold him were sound. These fish were Boston fish, put up in oil, and would come to pieces when cooked. He paid for the fish exactly what is charged against him on the books. My book-keeper settled the accounts. These things were delivered at the Penitentiary by my own drays.

Q. (By the Board.) Did Mr. Murray ever apply to you in the presence of Mr. Mathews, to purchase any spoilt fish for the Penitentiary?

A. He never did.

Q. Was there ever any understanding or agreement of any kind between you and the board, or any member of it, that the Steward of the Penitentiary should buy goods from you?

A. There was no such understanding.

Q. Did not the former Steward, Mr. Grausman, purchase as many goods from you as the present Steward (Mr. Murray)?

A. He purchased, I think, as largely, more liberally, than Mr. Murray.

G. T. STRONACH.

G. T. STRONACH re-called :

Q. Is not Mr. Murray a close purchaser, careful to get goods at the lowest prices he could?

A. He was a close and careful purchaser—more so than Grausman.

G. T. STRONACH.

WILLIAM P. FULLER, sworn, testifies :

Q. By the Board. State whether or not you have been connected with the Penitentiary, and what your duties were.

A. I went to the Penitentiary on 1st March as guard, and so continued till about 1st July, when I became kitchen

steward to superintend the cooking. My duties were to assist in issuing day's rations every morning, to see that they were properly cooked, and to distribute it as equally as possible among the convicts; to see that every man got his share. While I was in this business, I saw the bacon weighed nearly every day. For each convict reported for duty, we weighed out half-pound of bacon per day, and for the sick we weighed out and issued to the hospital steward whatever he called for under the direction of Dr. Hill. Sometimes we did not have on hand all the articles prescribed by the Doctor, but they were procured soon after and issued. These rations, except a part for the sick, which was under the supervision of the hospital steward, were cooked under my supervision, and were issued to the convicts as nearly equally as could be done. I have never known less than one-half pound of bacon to be issued to a convict reported for duty. These rations, as a general thing, were of good sound quality—none of it unsound. I had instructions from Mr. Murray that if any of the rations were unsound, not to issue them. I also superintended the issuing of the meal to be cooked for the convicts, and also the issuing of the bread. We weighed out for each sound convict, when I first went there, nearly one pound, and this was afterwards increased to one pound per day. I don't think I ever received any particular instructions about the issuing of the bread—generally issued as much as they needed. If, after issuing, any more was called for, we would give it to them. Our object was to give them as much bread as they wanted. Very often the convicts would throw away the bread. I seldom knew them to eat all the bread issued to them. I have sometimes seen fat pieces of meat left among their scraps after they were done eating. The bread left by them was fed to the hogs, and the scraps of meat were made into soap. I never knew, of my own knowledge, that any of the convicts traded off their rations for tobacco, &c.

I left the Penitentiary about last September. For several days I attended to the washing of the prisoners, and there



were not enough shirts, &c., to make a change round. Towards the latter part of the time I thus attended to the washing, the changes were more scarce, the clothing being worn out to a great extent. Every week some clothing would be thrown aside as being worn out. This, and the fact of new prisoners coming in, made the changes of clothing very scarce. The prisoners were generally pretty rough on their clothing. I once saw a lot of clothing belonging to some of the convicts hid in some little kegs in the blacksmith shop in the rock quarry. The convicts working in this shop were working for the Colemans.

I have seen some fish I thought were spoilt. The first time a small lot was taken out to be cooked, and we threw that lot away—the hogs ate them. The next time, we had a barrel considered unsound, and Mr. Murray directed me to send them back to town, which I did by putting them on a dray to be taken back. I had instructions not to issue any unsound food if I knew it to be such, and I always endeavored to carry out my instructions. It was in the summer when these fish were sent back. I think in July or August.

Q. By the Committee. Did you ever say to any one that the prisoners in the Penitentiary did not get enough to eat?

A. I have probably said that I did not think one-half pound of bacon sufficient for a hard working man—that they could eat more than that much per day, where they did not get other things.

Q. Did you weigh the meat yourself?

A. I either weighed it myself, generally, or saw it done.

Q. Were there anything else besides meat and bread issued to the convicts?

A. They would occasionally get a mess of green peas—sometimes cabbage. We gave them dry peas, some beans, some potatoes—no turnips while I was there.

Q. Did you ever know any bad or sour bread issued to the prisoners?

A. Several times during hot weather sour bread was issued.



This was caused by the dough being made up in large quantities, and it would sour before it was cooked. We remedied this by cooking it soon after the dough was made up. The convicts were fed in their cells while locked up. I don't know that I ever had any meal cooked that was spoilt. Sometimes the meal would become a little heated, but I don't think any of it was actually spoilt from this cause. For a while, we gave the convicts rye coffee—afterwards meal coffee. We divided all the meat for breakfast and dinner, and bread and coffee for supper. When they got to throwing away the coffee, we quit giving it to them.

W. S. FULLER.

SOLOMON GEER, (colored) being sworn says:

Q. State what your occupation was at the Penitentiary, when you went there, when you left, and state all you know in regard to the quantity and quality of food and clothing issued to the prisoners and their treatment ?

A. I went there 3d June last, and was a guard there until Wednesday before legislature met. My duties were to prevent prisoners from escaping. While there I heard no complaint from the prisoners about their rations until the overseers commenced exchanging their rations with the prisoners, and saying that the prisoners were fed on better rations than they were. The prisoners then commenced complaining that they were not fed enough, and desired more provisions. At that time the hogs could not eat up what was thrown away by the prisoners. I don't know how many hogs were there—more than fifty. I heard no complaint until I heard some of the guards and overseers complaining. I have seen rations issued to the prisoners, saw this every day. They would get bacon, corn bread, peas, cabbage often, and occasionally beef, Irish potatoes every day plenty. I did not see each convict get his rations, but I have seen it taken to the cells in bulk. I have seen convicts knock off their plates of food when it was set in the window for them. I would see the rations served to the

prisoners some time—every other week before I would go to my beat. I think the rations received by the prisoners were as good and as sufficient as laboring men generally get in the country. I have sometimes known the cooks to take the rations of some prisoners and give them others. This was done frequently. I have known guards and overseers to bring coffee out of the Penitentiary. Whether they got it from the prisoners or not I can't say. It was parched coffee. I have known prisoners to rip open their clothes. I found a shirt one morning, a new shirt, worn probably once or twice. It was hid under a pile of planks. Afterwards I found several hid out. They were in the habit of destroying their clothes. If they had taken care of their clothing, I think they had a sufficiency. I have seen the convicts destroying their shoes. I saw a convict steal a shirt one morning and I tried to shoot him but my gun snapped. I reported this to Sergt. Goodwyu. I saw one of the convicts at one time cooking a piece of a hog that had died ; whether or not he ate it I cannot say. He was the hog feeder. His name is Skinner. He said he wanted to eat it because it was his hog. I never saw any spoilt fish issued to convicts. I saw a few spoilt ones thrown away there once by Mr. Fuller.

his  
SOLOMON X GEER.  
mark.

Committee adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet at 10 a. m., January 31, 1872.

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JANUARY 31st.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present, L. C. Latham, Chm'n ; Johnston, McAfee and Morris.

ALFRED A. THOMPSON, sworn, testifies :

Mr. Merrill, at the store of A. C. Sanders & Co., one night



during last summer, before Mr. Hall was elected Deputy Warden I think, said, when speaking of his application for position of Deputy Warden, that Mr. M. A. Bledsoe was a damned political trickster. I don't know whether this occurred before or after the election for Deputy Warden.

Q. (By the Committee.) Did this occur before or after the election?

A. I don't know, but think it was before. Mr. Merrill, Geo. W. Thompson and myself were the only persons present.

Q. What caused this remark to be made by Mr. Merrill?

A. I do not know.

A. A. THOMPSON.

GEO. W. THOMPSON, one of the Board, being sworn, testifies:

Q. State any conversation that has ever occurred between you and Mr. Merrill and what was said; where and when it was?

A. Mr. Merrill approached me several times in regard to election of Deputy Warden, asking me to use my influence for his election; said that Mr. Bledsoe was under obligations to him as he had been instrumental in getting Bledsoe into the position of member of the Board. The last conversation was in the store of A. C. Sanders & Co., about a month before the election of Deputy Warden, in presence of Alfred A. Thompson, one of the clerks in the establishment. Mr. Merrill asked me if we had elected Deputy Warden that day. I told him we had not; that I did not know the reasons of other members of the Board for not going into an election. He said Mr. Bledsoe was not now his friend in this election and was a damned political trickster, and seemed to blame Mr. Bledsoe. I told him I didn't think that he was justifiable in making such assertions; that the board had sufficient reasons, as I supposed, for not going into the election.

Q. (By the Committee.) When did an election for Deputy Warden occur?

A. I do not exactly know—the books will show.



Q. Why was the election postponed?

A. I know that the election was postponed because there were many applicants for the position, and Mr. Thompson, the former occupant, seemed to be giving satisfaction.

Q. Were you present at the election, and if so, who was elected?

A. I was present, and Mr. Everard Hall was elected.

Q. Were all the Directors present?

A. No, sir; Gen. Dockery was not present.

Q. How many applicants for the place?

A. I don't remember—quite a number. I think Mr. Merrill had withdrawn. I don't remember whether this was before or after the election that Mr. Merrill withdrew his application.

Q. Did Mr. Merrill speak harshly of any other member of the Board at the time he spoke of Mr. Bledsoe as you say?

A. I don't think he did.

Q. Who was the most prominent man for the office, besides Mr. Hall?

A. Mr. Hall received Messrs. Bledsoe's and Coffield's vote; Mr. Thompson received Mr. Boylan's, and I voted for Mr. Foushee. I think the regulations require that a majority vote shall elect. The last vote was thus: Mr. Hall received Messrs. Bledsoe and Coffield's vote, and Mr. Foushee received Mr. Boylan's and mine. This being a tie, the chairman gave the casting vote for Mr. Hall. Mr. Bledsoe was the President; he voted for Mr. Hall as member of the Board, and gave the casting vote as President of the Board. Mr. Merrill didn't receive any vote. At the ensuing meeting these proceedings were read and approved by the Board—the same members being present and Gen. Dockery absent. At the meeting before the election, an order was made and recorded, that at the succeeding meeting an election would be held. All the members of the Board, Gen. Dockery included, being present at the meeting when this order was made. The regulations, I think, allow the President to give a vote as Director and then to vote as President, in case of a tie. This was thoroughly understood

three or four months before the election. At the time this was agreed upon I think Gen. Dockery was present; but I can't say so positively. No member of the Board has ever objected to the election on the ground of irregularity.

G. W. THOMPSON.

Mr. W. M. BOYLAN, Director, being sworn, says :

Q. State what you know about the management of the Penitentiary, instructions to officers, &c.

A. The officers were instructed to keep the convicts well clothed, and give them half pound of meat, and bread when wanted. This to well convicts.—the sick ones were fed under Dr. Hill's supervision. This summer was very dry and vegetables hard to get, but Mr. Murray was instructed to purchase them at any reasonable price. He did purchase vegetables at a high price, sometimes under the order of Dr. Hill, in order to prevent scurvy, &c. Mr. W. A. Johnson was employed as overseer. He asked for a furlough, which was granted, but he remained in town. He afterwards came back, and then resigned his position. On one Sunday, Mr. Bledsoe and myself were sent for to go to the Penitentiary, that there was a talk of the guard stacking arms and leaving, and when we got there we found that Mr. Johnson was the principal complainer, on account of reduction of wages, and didn't want Baltimore bacon. This was altogether among the guard and overseers. Bledsoe talked to them, and I told them that if they were not satisfied they could leave; that we could get plenty of guard and overseers to fill their places. This occurred before Johnson got his furlough in August. He returned at the expiration of his furlough, and he was taken back, the Board agreeing to take him back upon Mr. Johnson's apologizing to Mr. Boylan for language used by Mr. J. to Mr. Boylan, and which was offensive to the Board. I never heard of any understanding on the part of the Board, or any member of it, that the office of Steward was to be given to any one on condition that grinding was to be done



at Bledsoe's mill. The general opinion as to Mr. Utley's character in the Penitentiary was, that he was incompetent, was always complaining about something, a general grumbler. He was once before the Board for attempting to get up an outbreak among the prisoners. He denied the charge. I was not present when Matthews was examined about it. His general reputation in the Penitentiary for peace and good order was bad. Mr. Johnson's character for peace and good order in the Penitentiary was also bad. I have heard all the officers speak of his character. There are three officers there. I don't know that I ever heard any one else speak of his character for peace, &c. I don't know that I am prepared to say that Mr. Utley is a fractious and turbulent man. He is a fault-finding man, complaining, and wanting to make a fuss.

W. M. BOYLAN.

W. G. HILL, recalled :

I desire to make a correction in the testimony I gave when first before the committee. I then stated that there was not a greater amount of disease last summer than summer before. I say now that there was a larger amount of disease, owing to the epidemics of measles and scurvy which occurred during the last summer. My first reply had reference only to the general sanitary condition of the convicts, without reference to the epidemics. I am supplied, for use of hospital, whiskey, sugar, coffee, milk, rice, and such other articles as I from time to time order for the sick. These are furnished by the Steward, upon my requisition. The quantities of each have necessarily been large I and have invariably been promptly furnished with them by the Steward. I think I know Mr. Utley's character while in the Penitentiary as a guard. It was bad. Considered a turbulent man—disposed to meddle with duties of other officers. It was a great relief to all when he left—there was a degree of quiet after his departure that did not prevail before. I never objected to Mr. Utley's restraining the male convicts



from passing among the female convicts. On the other hand, have used every effort to prevent anything of the kind.

WM. G. HILL.

JOSEPH A. HARRIS being duly sworn, says :

That he is 23 years of age, and a resident of Raleigh, N. C.; that he had a conversation with Mr. Merrill about the Board of Directors. I don't remember his language. Cannot state whether his language was harsh or not. Had a conversation with him last Sunday. Don't think he is friendly to Mr. Bledsoe. Think he is the only one of the Board to whom he is unfriendly. Merrill stated that he would have Bledsoe removed because he was a contractor. The chief complaint of Mr. Merrill in the conversation I had with him about the time of the election of Steward, was that the Board had not put in office active working conservatives, and retained the present incumbents. He complained that the Board had not put out Mr. Thompson, the Deputy Warden, and put an active conservative in his place. He said he did not care whether they put him in office or not, only so they put in conservatives. Mr. Merrill said he would rather the Board would retain Thompson than elect Hall the present Deputy Warden. Merrill said he would have some members of the Board turned out of office—saying that he would have Mr. Bledsoe turned out and several others.

JOS. A. HARRIS.

H. B. WHITAKER being duly sworn, says :

He is 55 years of age, and a resident of Wake County, N. C.; that September, 1870, he was appointed a guard, and continued as such till last July, when he was appointed an overseer, and which position he now holds; that he has seen very little change in provisions, clothing, etc., from the time he was first appointed guard to the present time, with the exception of a few days. When I was a guard, I had frequent opportunities of seeing the quantity and quality of the food, being about the cells a

great deal. Sometime in July or August they substituted corn bread for flour; good many of the prisoners complained of this change and refused to eat the corn bread. This was the time of greatest complaint; that for four or five days at that time the rations were short; complaint was made to the Deputy Warden and the cooks were removed out of the kitchen, and since that time I have heard little or no complaint. At the time of the removal, the Warden stated as a reason for removing them, that they were making way with provisions, and that was the reason for their shortness. As overseer, it is my duty to feed the convicts in my charge. There has been very little complaint on the part of my men. There always has been some little complaint, however. I consider the rations, as a general thing, sufficient. The rations appeared to me to be sound and wholesome; I never examined them. Some time before the cooks were removed the convicts did occasionally get mouldy bread. With the exception of four or five weeks the convicts had good clothing. I applied for clothing but was informed by Steward that he had been disappointed in receiving it. Have known some convicts to go into their cells at night with pretty fair clothing and come out next morning with tattered clothing. There were not many that were ragged. It is made the duty of the overseer to apply for clothing when needed. I rarely ever worked a sick convict. Whenever complaint were made by a convict that he was sick he was examined by the doctor and allowed to go to sick cell. From my knowledge of the food and clothing of the convicts I think as a general thing they were well feed and clothed. There was no more sickness during last summer in proportion to the numbers than at any former period. I was a guard under the old board, an overseer under the new. It is a promotion. It has been my business to oversee hands, not to labor. I only looked at the rations; did not examine them. They got a pone of bread for breakfast, about seven inches long and three inches wide, as thick as my hand; it was corn bread. None of the bread I ever eat was made from musty meal. I only



saw the bread on the plates ; did not take it up. I have eaten some of it two or three times. Have had as high as seventy men under me ; never less than fifty men. The convicts get a piece of meat as thick as my hand, and as large as the palm of my hand exclusive of the fingers. I only looked at the meat ; did not examine it. The convicts got middlings and beef, the overseers got shoulders. The provisions were all cooked in the same establishment for the convicts, guards and overseers. For dinner they had the same quantity of bread as for breakfast—meat, vegetables three times a week—peas, etc. For supper they got bread only—sometimes in the summer they got rye coffee not sweetened. I have heard the convicts complain of hunger frequently. They have complained ever since I have been there. I don't think there was any more complaint last summer than summer before in proportion to the number. I know nothing about the men working on the building. I have never seen men naked from their thighs down. I have seen some men last summer very nearly without shirts. Have not seen them out in summer with blankets. When men tore their clothes I reported them to the Deputy Warden, Mr. Thompson. It was about the last of July or the first of August when men destroyed their clothing. When the convicts tore their clothes, I reported them to Deputy Warden ; when they needed clothes, to the Steward. I think, with the exceptions I have named, the food and clothing have been as good under the new as under the old board.

H. B. WHITAKER.

SAMUEL MERRILL being re-called, says :

That he desires to correct his testimony heretofore given, as follows : That Moses A. Bledsoe married the daughter of the sisters of Everett Hall and Dr. Hill.

SAM'L. MERRILL.

The Committee adjourned at 2 P. M., to meet Thursday, at 10 A. M.



The Committee met Thursday, 10½ A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

JAMES E. NICHOLS, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is James E. Nichols, resident of Raleigh—present occupation superintendent of the cooking and baking department at the Penitentiary. My duty was to see the rations weighed out, cooked and distributed to the prisoners, guards and overseers. I weighed the provisions. I gave each man one-half pound of bacon a day; never gave them less since I have been there. I went there on the 25th of September, 1871.

[The committee being of opinion that the subject matter of the enquiry related to the treatment of the prisoners during the summer, the examination on this point was arrested.]

Some gentlemen, who I was informed were members of the Legislature, went to the cook kitchen and were enquiring of the cooks, who were convicts, whether they got enough to eat. I was present when the question was asked. They replied that they did. Mr. Norwood came in shortly afterwards. The cooks were talking about what had occurred. When he heard what had been said, having enquired, he said they were damned fools for saying they had enough. This occurred since the meeting of the Legislature.

J. E. NICHOLS.

EVERARD HALL, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is 59 years of age; that he has been Deputy Warden since the 15th of September last; that he has no blood relationship with any member of the Board of Directors; that Mr. Bledsoe's first wife was his wife's niece. Mr. Benj. Coleman, about the latter part of September, came into Mr. Hick's office where I was sitting, and made some remarks about the food, saying that he had seen some of the rations, and that they were not fit for a dog to eat. I told him I inspected the rations every morning, and that sometimes they were rather light; that I did not take the word of the prisoners as to rations; that I knew their dodge too well; that after they

took their rations into the cell, they would only show a part. I said I hoped he had not said to the prisoners that their food was not fit for a dog to eat. Coleman seemed confused, and replied that he had not. I told him that I had talked to Mr. Murray, the Steward, about the rations, but not to the Board. I told him also that Northern men were very poor judges of southern rations since Sherman's army had been here; that the most of us since that time had been living on half rations, but, that I would see the steward, and ascertain whether there were any just grounds of complaint. I did see the Steward and stated to him that I thought it would be better to increase the rations. The Steward told me, they were getting what was considered full rations. Upon information, I ascertained that the mismanagement arose in the cook shop. I had the cooks removed and put others in their places. I required the overseers to attend to the serving of the rations personally, which regulation was not enforced before that time, and made then responsible. This were a rule of the prison before that time. I never found it enforced before that time, on account of want of time on part of the overseers. Having inspected the rations every day, I soon discovered a change for the better. I mentioned this circumstance to Steward, thinking that he had really increased the ration, but he assured me, that he was giving the same as before; that I never remonstrated with the board, nor did I so state to Mr. Coleman; that if I used the word remonstrated at all, it was in connection with the Steward. I may have had a conversation with Coleman before about rations. I said nothing about the meal. I inquired of the chief baker whether he distributed it equally and gave to each man what was allowed; he replied that he did not, that he made it all up together, and if they wanted more bread they could call for it. I have never seen any meal set aside. I suggested to the Steward that the baker should be required to distribute the meal equally, and make up into bread the meal allowed to each. He objected, said that it would be the cause of waste.

EVERARD HALL.



C. H. COFFIELD, (Director) being sworn, says:

Q. State whether or not you had a conversation with Mr. Utley at Harris' the night before the election for Steward, and what it was?

A. I had a conversation with Mr. Utley at Harris' the night before the election, but I do know and state positively that I never had a conversation with him there or at any other place in which I used language from which he could infer that the office of Steward was to be given to him or any body else upon condition that the grinding was to be done at Bledsoe's mill, or that the trading on behalf of the penitentiary was to be done at Mr. Stronach's or any other particular place. The office of Steward was not given to Mr. Murray upon any such condition. No office has ever been conferred upon any one that I know of, upon condition that any benefit was to enure to any member of the Board for conferring the same. No member of the board that I am aware of has ever been interested in the sale of any supplies of any kind to the Penitentiary or in any contract in connection with it. There has never been any proposition of this kind made to me, or to any member of the board that I know of. The board has generally been unanimous in regard to their opinions as to management of the Penitentiary. I have no recollection of any complaint being made to the board by any of the convicts on account of the insufficiency of food or clothing. I have been frequently through the cells and the Penitentiary and I have never discovered any dereliction of duty on the part of any of the officers. I have never found the convicts cruelly punished by any of the officers; have found the clothing generally good, except at one time, about latter part of Summer or first of the Fall, when the clothing was short on account of our failure to get the stripes as soon as we expected. On one occasion, in a conversation with Mr. Coleman, he was complaining about the men coming out to work with blankets around them; that it was a d—d shame. I went to the convicts and examined them, and found that the convicts had good clothing, except coats. I stated that I didn't see what they



wanted with blankets ; that if they were going to work they would not need the blankets. I have often been at the cells when the prisoners were being fed ; always found the food sufficient and of good quality, except one time, when I found it light ; it was at breakfast. There was, at this time, plenty of bread, but not enough of meat. I heard of these complaints and made it my duty to look after the food, &c., of the convicts ; did so frequently—on the same day that I found the breakfast light, I was there at dinner time, and the rations were full. I have often seen at the hog pen half barrels of bread, and upon lifting it out and breaking and smelling it, I found it good. I have seen the plates often brought out of the cells when the convicts were done eating and have seen meat and bread left on them. I know that the board have always instructed the officers to give the convicts a sufficiency of wholesome food, and to prevent as far as possible any waste. I think their instructions have been obeyed—have no reason to think otherwise. The officers have generally discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the board, except some who were discharged because of neglect of duty. The board have made orders, in pursuance of their duty, to have the convicts furnished with a sufficiency of food and clothing, and these orders have been obeyed so far as the board knew. No member of the board has, that I know of, ever been interested either directly or indirectly in any contract for material or other service connected with the Penitentiary, and there has been no violation of section 9 of act of 1870-'71.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Utley ?

A. Fifteen years, I presume.

Q. Has he resided near you ?

A. He resides within six miles of me.

Q. Do you know his general character ?

A. I do.

Q. Was he a man of means before the war ?

A. He had, I suppose, fifteen hundred dollars worth of property.

Q. What is his general character ?

A. It is good.

Q. Did you propose to Mr. Utley to go to the Penitentiary ?

A. No, sir ; he proposed to me first to go there. I presented his recommendation and application to the Board first for Steward, and after election of Steward was over I put his name in nomination for Sergeant of Guard.

Q. Were you at Harris' night before election ?

A. I think I was, and I think Mr. Utley was there that night. I had a good deal of conversation with him about the Penitentiary and the offices, &c., and I told him I thought he would not be elected, and that he had better withdraw his name. I thought he wouldn't be elected because there were others better qualified. I nominated him and would have nominated any one who had a recommendation. I told Mr. Utley at various times that I would do anything for him to advance his interests where I thought he was qualified. There were plenty of men who applied that were better qualified for Deputy Warden. He is related to me by marriage, and I felt that I ought to try to do something for him. This had some influence with me. I think I stated to him that there were a great many applicants for the various offices. I did not tell him that other people had relations to be provided for. I live twenty-one miles from Raleigh. I have known Mr. Bledsoe for several years, but have only known him intimately for a few years—didn't know that he had a mill. I thought the mill which is now owned by Bledsoe was Mr. Green's. I don't remember that Stronach's name was used in the conversation with Utley. Mr. Murray was elected Steward. I think Mr. Bledsoe nominated him, that is my impression. I speak for myself when I say that there was no understanding between myself and any member of the board that the office of Steward was to be conferred upon condition of having grinding done at Bledsoe's mill, or trading done at Stronach's. Board meets once per month. I think I have been present at all the meetings during months of June, July and August. I visited the Penitentiary several times



when the board was not in session, oftener than when it was in session; have spent more time there during the vacations of the board, than while the board was in session. I was there on an average twice per week at least, always went among the convicts and cells, to look after the management, &c., of the Penitentiary. I heard frequent complaints from the guard; they said they didn't want the Western bacon, but wanted N. C. bacon, that it took the starch out of them to eat Western bacon. Once a convict complained to me about his food. I sent for his overseer and went into his cell and found food left. He then said that he had done this to plague Mr. Murray. I am chairman of Board of Commissioners in my county, and I have voted both as a commissioner and as chairman of the board. I never heard of this right before but thought it parliamentary. We had 29 ballots before the President of the Board of Directors gave the casting vote for Mr. Hall. I don't know any regulation of the board requiring a majority vote to elect. The vote for several times stood, Hall two, Foushee one, and Thompson one. Mr. Thompson did not get two votes on any ballot. I often examined the bread and at one time found some that was a little sour from the use of the yeast, but it was not spoilt or unwholesome. I consider that the bread has always been good and sufficient. A list of names of applicants for the different offices was kept by the Steward, and at the election by the board, I remember that Mr. Bledsoe presented the list, and said that he put all the names thereon in nomination for the office applied for.

C. H. COFFIELD.

JNO. G. M. CORDON, sworn and testifies:

I am superintendent of hospital at Penitentiary; went there about the 22d April, last; my duties are to superintend sick, see that they get their medicines and diet, and general superintendence of the sick. I generally issued to prisoners sugar and coffee and bread and milk; dinner, chicken or beef soup and flour bread; at supper same as breakfast. Sometimes I



gave medicines in sugar. I always gave such medicine and diet as the physician directed. Mr. Murray always supplied me with the sugar, coffee and such other articles as applied for. Whiskey was sometimes given to the sick. It was used in considerable quantity during the past summer. No whisky or coffee or any other article in my department was used except under the direction of the physician. During June, July and August I think there was at least a gallon of liquor used each day. At this time we had from 80 to 130 sick and convalescent. Most of the whisky was used in hospital.

JOHN G. M. CORDON.

W. H. WILLARD being sworn, testifies, I was present when a contract was made between Mr. W. C. Holdman and Mr. D. C. Murray for goods for convicts' clothing. Agreement was made in November—last of the month—to make 2,500 yards of shirtings, cotton stripes shirting, and to deliver not later than the middle of January, as much of it as possible during December; about 1,900 yards was delivered by the middle of January; balance will be delivered by the middle of February, the delay was unavoidable. I have dealt a great deal in fish, herrings, &c.; this prior to war. It is a very common occurrence that Labrador fish after the month of May, and especially in the Summer months, will come to pieces; they are not spoilt when in that condition; some people eat them, but they are not considered proper food. It hurts no one to eat them.

N. S. STEWART, being duly sworn, says, that he is 51 years of age, a resident of Harnett County, N. C., and that he is a member of the House of Representatives; that he knows the general character of W. A. Johnson, of Harnett. He is regarded a man of fair character but of strong prejudices. His character as a truthful man has never been impeached, but he is a man, by reason of his bitter feelings, who gives to every

thing he says the highest coloring, &c. He would not tell a falsehood, but by reason of his feelings would strive to enforce and impress his own views.

N. S. STEWART.

D. C. MURRAY, being recalled and cross examined by the board says, that the liquors he purchased were for the Hospital, also all the sugar and coffee purchased by him were for the use of Hospital, overseers, guards and other officers in the Penitentiary, and were used for no other purpose than that for which they were bought. The board authorized me to purchase, and that is what I mean by the use of the term "arrangements by the board" in my direct testimony.

D. C. MURRAY.























